

Frederick Starr Papers

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2 of 23 notebooks

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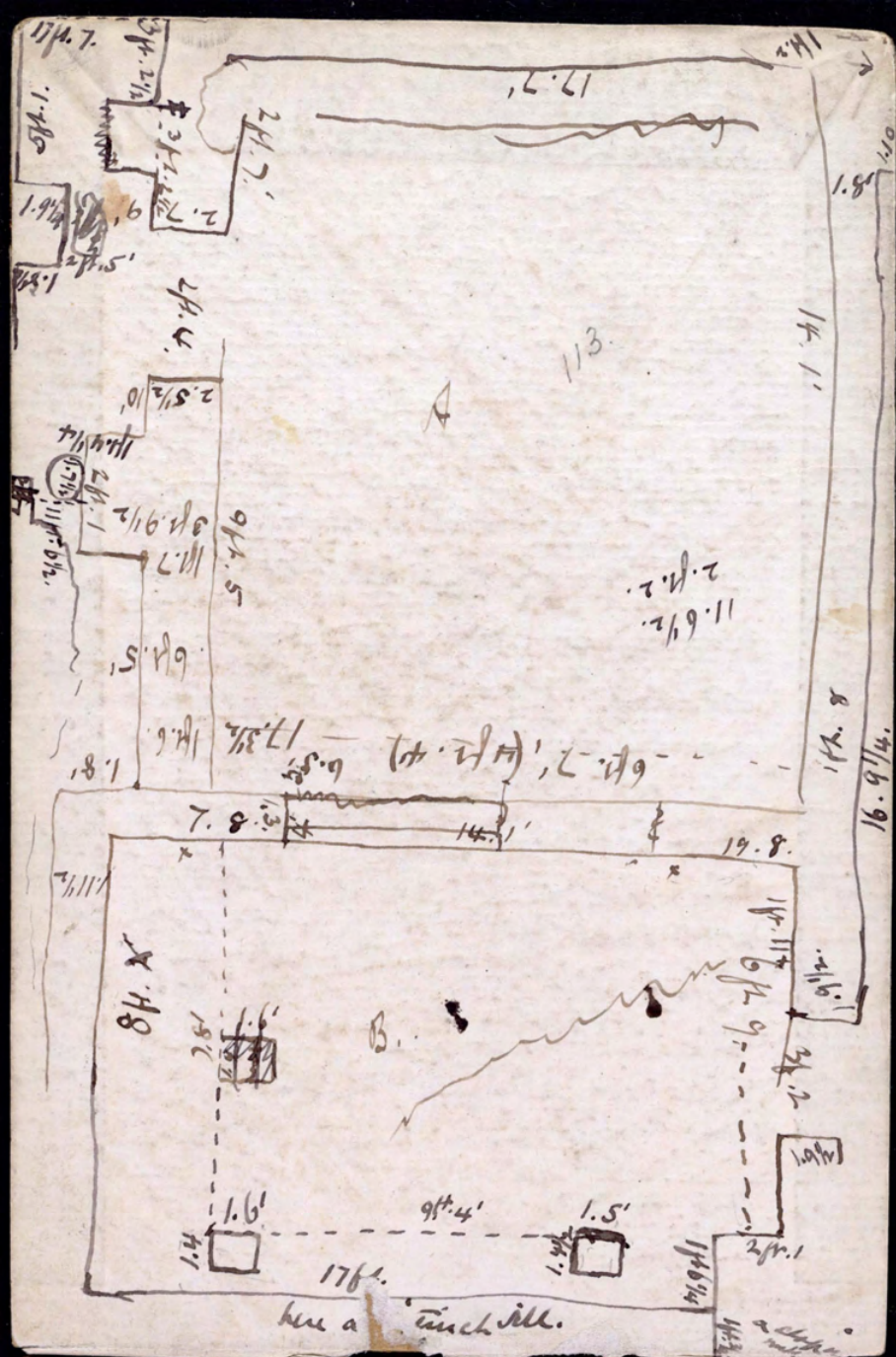
note Book - Mexico, No 2.

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University of Chicago -

Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS.



Painted house. Two well marked rooms. The
floors are white cement. The walls slope slightly
upward & are covered with a thin coat of plaster
which is painted an Indian red. There is a pillar
left in the lower room. (B) It is square. Per-
haps a corresponding pillar in the other half
of the room a well made sill 6 inches high
lead from B. into A. The doorway here is built
as in diagram. The walls standing vary from
a few inches to 2 ft. 8 in high. The wall
paintings are in green & red & much originally
have been handsome. At + in A pieces
have been removed which were fine & repre-
sent figures.

174.7.

34.1

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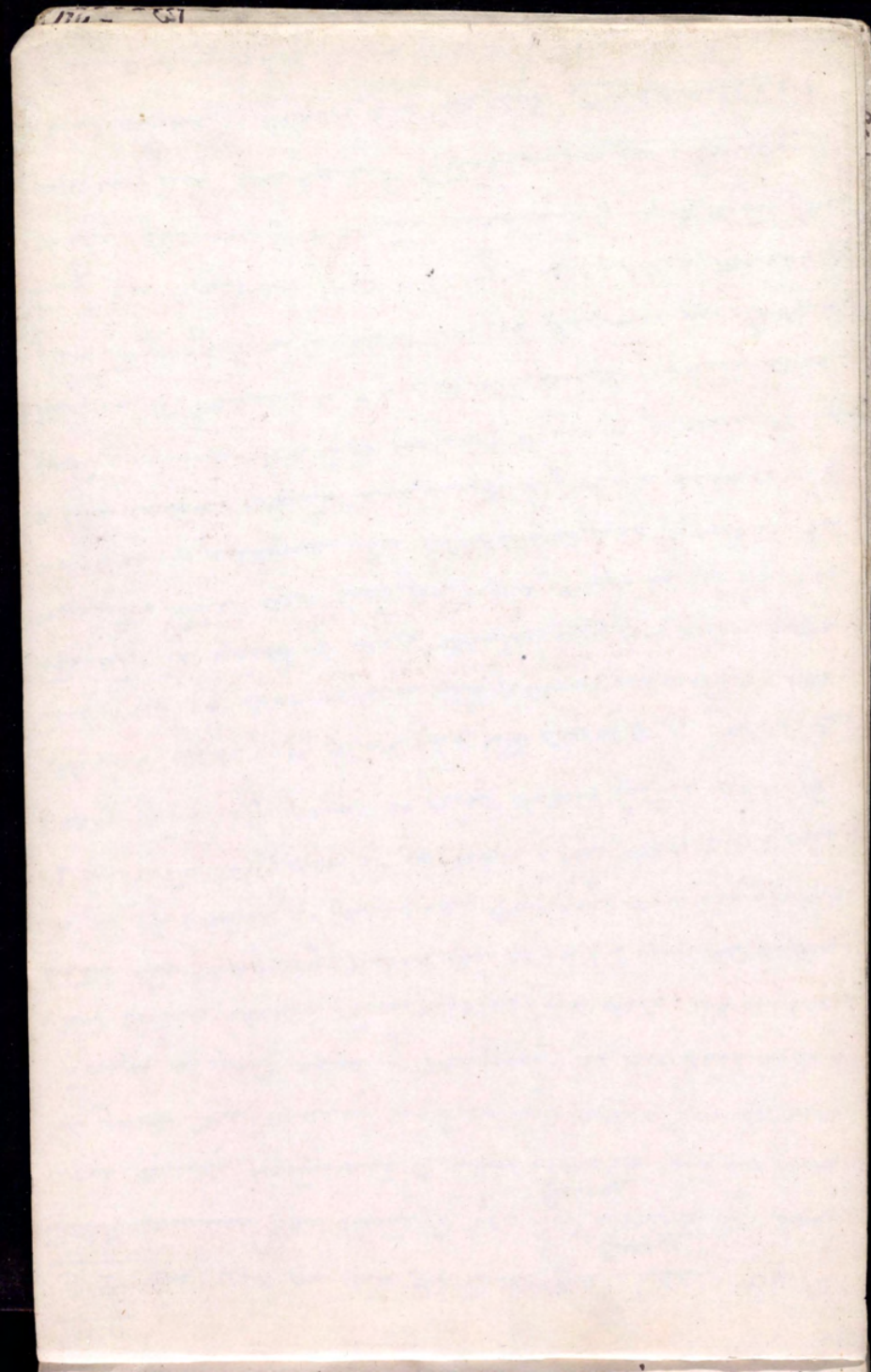
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10



July

3/4. We left on the 9th train for Tula. Rev. Mr. ² Valderamma was there to see Mr. ^{Eusebio} Arriosa off. We were really fortunate to have Arriosa with us for he gave me many interesting points. — We passed through a good deal of maguey: at one station we saw little plants trimmed out for sale. It appears that the maguey must be 10 or 12 yrs. old before it is of value for pulque. During this long period of growth however it is not idle, but each plant may give off four or five dozen little plants which sell for perhaps 50 cents to a dollar each. The bud is cut when the plant arrives at maturity. The yield of sap continues for about four months. The sap lies for eight days before it is ready for use as pulque. The old plants are wotted out & the leaves roasted are used by some people as food. — We had noticed squash flowers being taken to market & were surprised as they are far too fugitive to be used in decoration. It seems they are used as food. They are cooked, mixed with chili, flavoured & other materials and then torn up in an unbaked tortilla - a la tāmover - and baked: such are called quesadillas: they may also have mushrooms inside. —



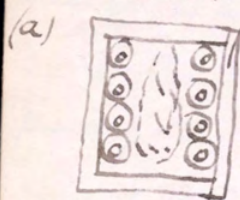
Sap of opuntia is used in mixing white-
wash: the resulting wash has unusual
adhesive quality. — At Nochistingo³ we
saw the great cut: the artificial Cañon
is very like nature, and the side walls
have at some points been very beautifully
eroded by nature recently. — At Cuautla-
lan there is a good deal of pottery made.
— The ride was a pleasure but rather
slow one of five hours and a half. Arrived at
Dula we went over to Come Luque's to get
him to go along with us, as per advice of
Jawin. Come has however been in the world
and is some town officer. He, however, seemed
no a quirk and we set out. He was a good
natured young fellow but I don't think he
knew much of the mine and he certainly
knew nothing of Charney and his work. We
walked out through the little town, through
the loveliest of grand roadways between great
ash trees: over a nice bridge, which is picturesque.
Then out across some fields. At a little distance
he pointed out what I now suspect was one of

Charmay's site. It is on a nearly level spot
in pasture, just off the road. There were some ⁴
old walls, scarcely appearing above the surface,
composed of natural stone masses imbedded
in cement. There were apparently a number
of rooms here & excavation would no doubt
make it look more imposing. However that
may be, it did not then strike me greatly.
We went off across the field toward a hill. As
we went it we were assured that much gold
had been dug up there. We were also told that
there were several sites of ancient buildings
on it & two of these were plainly pointed out
to us. I was as little prepared for them as for
the others. Here were great walls visible
at a distance & a plainly recognizable mound
done. We then went nearer to the hill and
beginning to go up it we found ourselves in
the lowliest of wild growth. Organ pipe cactus,
nopal, branching forms, cushion cactus of two
or three species, thorny mesquite, and other kind-
red vegetation surrounded us. It was our first
experience of this. We saw too ant-hills with mounds

2

looking red ants, curious beetles, scarabeid rolling
their mud dung balls, curious bristling caterpillars
with red brown spines to which are quite given a
dreadful reputation. We went first to the domed
building, with trimmed stone walls, a hemispheric
at dome, some plastering, &c. It is excavated in
the floor & we were regaled with a glowing ac-
count of the vast treasure deposit; but a little
impatiently we demanded "otro"; here we are -
a Spanish building that time & walls of cut stone
& burnt brick in door lintel, &c. - We were
taken to yet another & then to where the
boy insisted was Casa grande & which may
or may not have been Chamayo's location, but
probably not. - We found abundant flakes &
blades of obsidian, some nuclei, and abundance of
potsherds all around these old buildings & in
the little water runways on the hill flanks. - But
all the time our guide was pointing at the
clouds & naming over the "muchas aguas". -
I felt as we left this hill that we had hardly
got what we were after and after a walk
in a pelting rain back over our traces I
did look up the first point shown us with

more respect. Meantime the guide had referred to a "Malinche" on the mountain ^{6.} & tho I feared it would prove some unimportant Spanish thing I insisted on seeing it. So we went through the village, over a bridge & up another hill slope back of the town to a ledge of trap-rock at the very top of the hill. And there I nearly had a "spell", for there on the rock were a series of sculptures that greatly delighted me. The were West. slightly N.- of the village: the cliff ran N. & S. Jointage had laid bare four faces at right angles to each other & facing E., N., E., N. The first and fourth were narrow & had only non-extensive designs. The basaltic rock overlies a reddened softer rock below which is somewhat con-ant.



The frame & double circles are distinct and fine; the central design is indistinct.

(b.) A figure, full length, erect, with great feathered head-dress: it is surrounded by a border of plainly made conventional spirals, meanders, double circles, &c. - all repeated at least once. © occurs 4 times; (c) twice; the meander

Twice and  four times. Central figure marked.

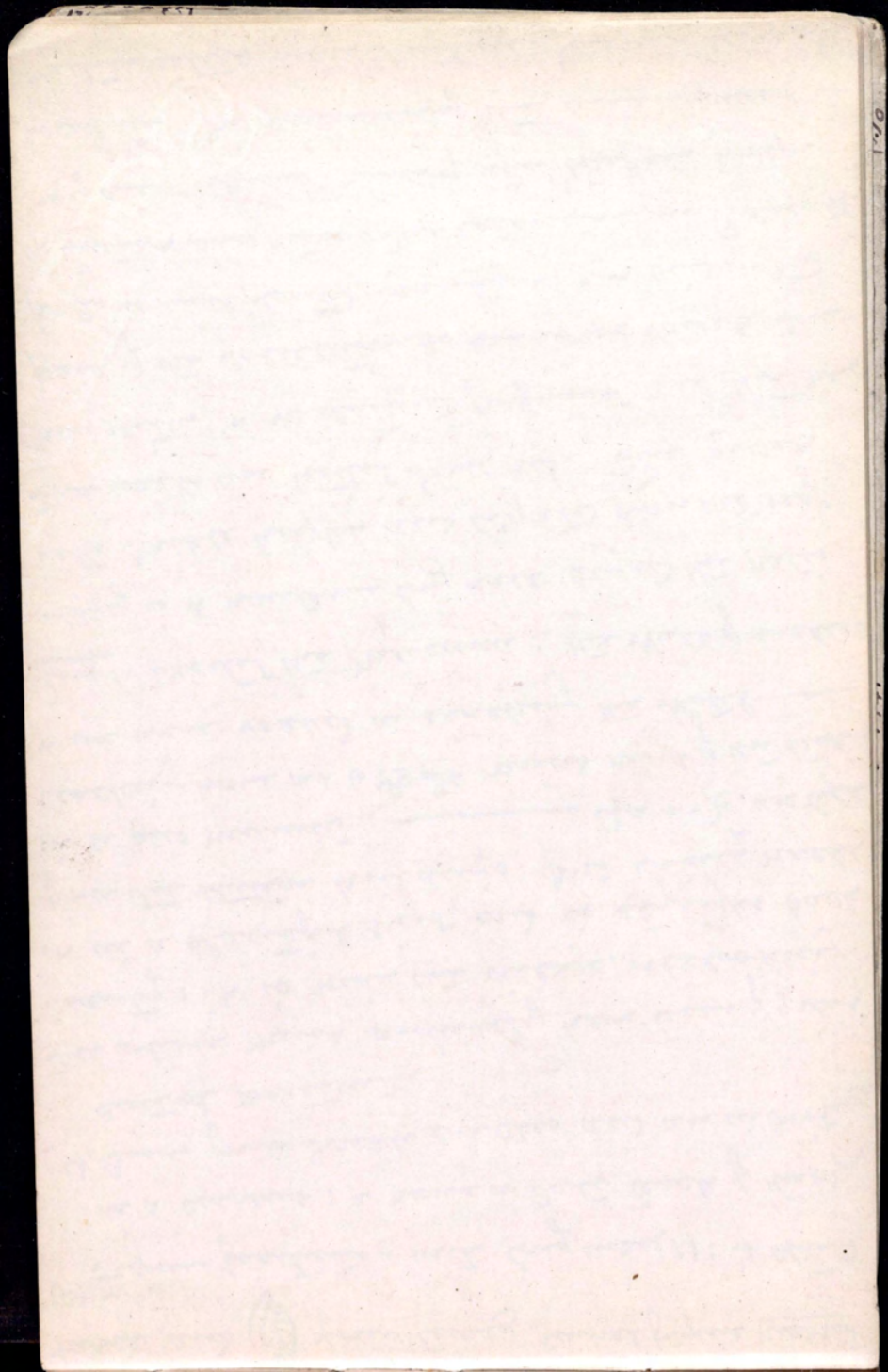
(c) Figure feathered - with long nose(?); it stands ^{7.} on a serpent; a name or date back of the figure.

(d) Bears four double circles and an indistinct central pattern.

The whole must originally have been of great beauty: it is near the village, overlooking it in a beautiful view, and is straight back from the station buildings. It is easily reached in a few minutes. ———

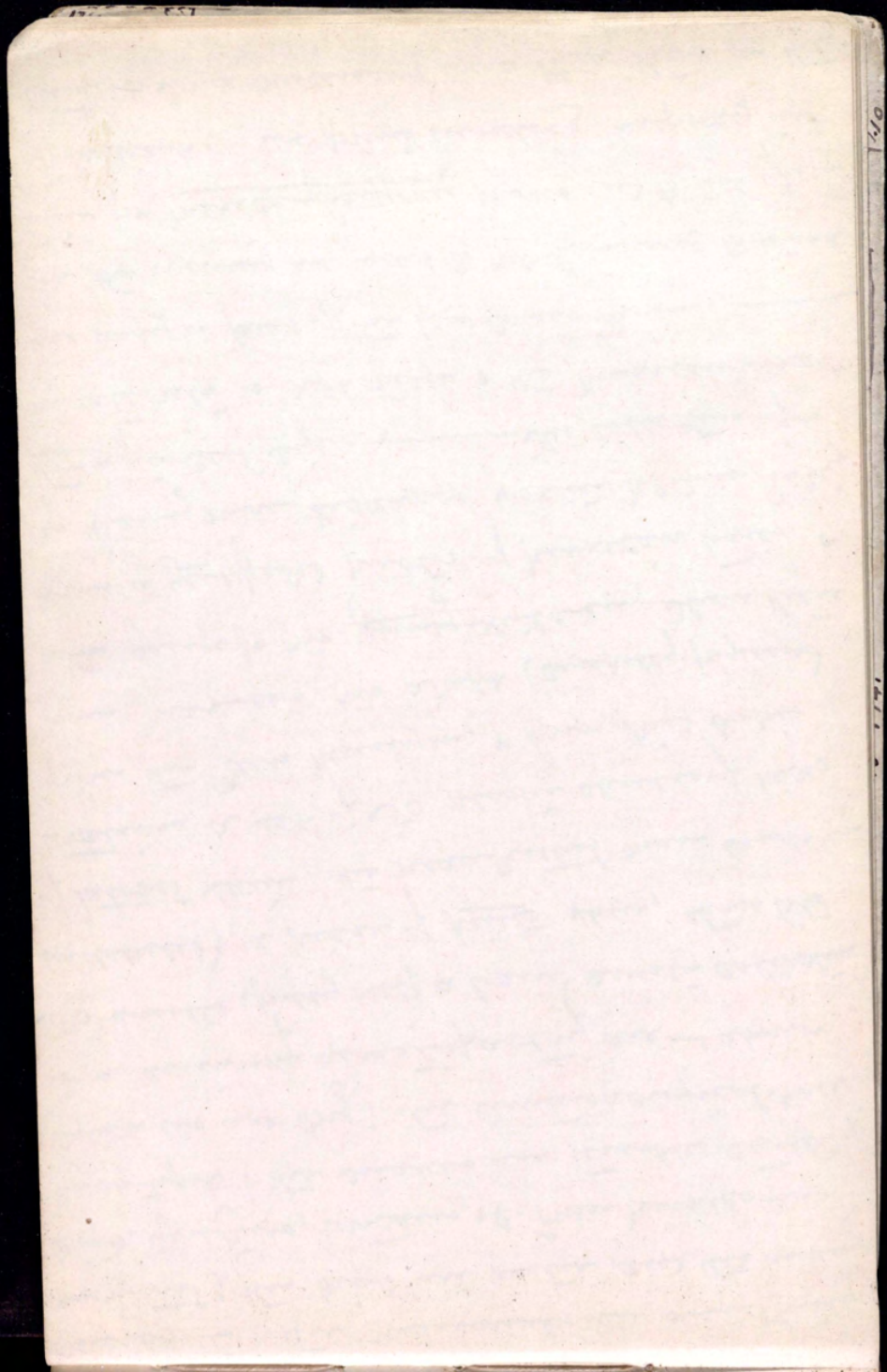
At 4 P.M. we left reaching home at 6.30. It rained most of the trip & we were soaked on reaching the Hotel. ———

Aug 1. Visited the Museum: the Hall of Archaeology is a handsome long hall, beyond the patio, with double height and lighted from the roof. The walls are tinted dull red. The great monoliths & sculptured fragments are the main part of the collection so far as we saw it. The patio is well planted, beautiful, & a bird or two of interest are there. The collections in Palaeontology are medium: much of them seems foreign localities. In Mineralogy the arrangement is rather better than elsewhere. Here are several



meteorites: the mammals are beautifully
mounted; the birds are better and the humming
birds, quetzals, toucans, &c. from Mexico are
beautiful; the snakes are terrible stuffed,
such as are dry; the Anthropological Hall
is a curiously unsatisfactory one - about
50 skulls (fully half a loan/pirate collection
unlabeled), a piece of piute skin, three bits
of latoad skin, the Neanderthal man burk res-
toration, a set of 50 plastic skulls of races
from the Paris Museum, & four dried bodies
from Mexico - two adults (carefully fixated
with gause) & two young children. Then there
were a few faded photos. of Mexican types &
as many more Dickapov & other N. Am. During
there in case size. — The collection of
invertebrates is not large & the Mexican insects
are only a part of the few cases shown. —

In the evening we went to Mr. Robinson's to thank
him for Mexican Railway passes and to tell of our
Tula visit. We found ourselves half-way in-
truders. Some musicians were to be there for the



evening and give them some fine Mexican music.
They were Messrs.

9.

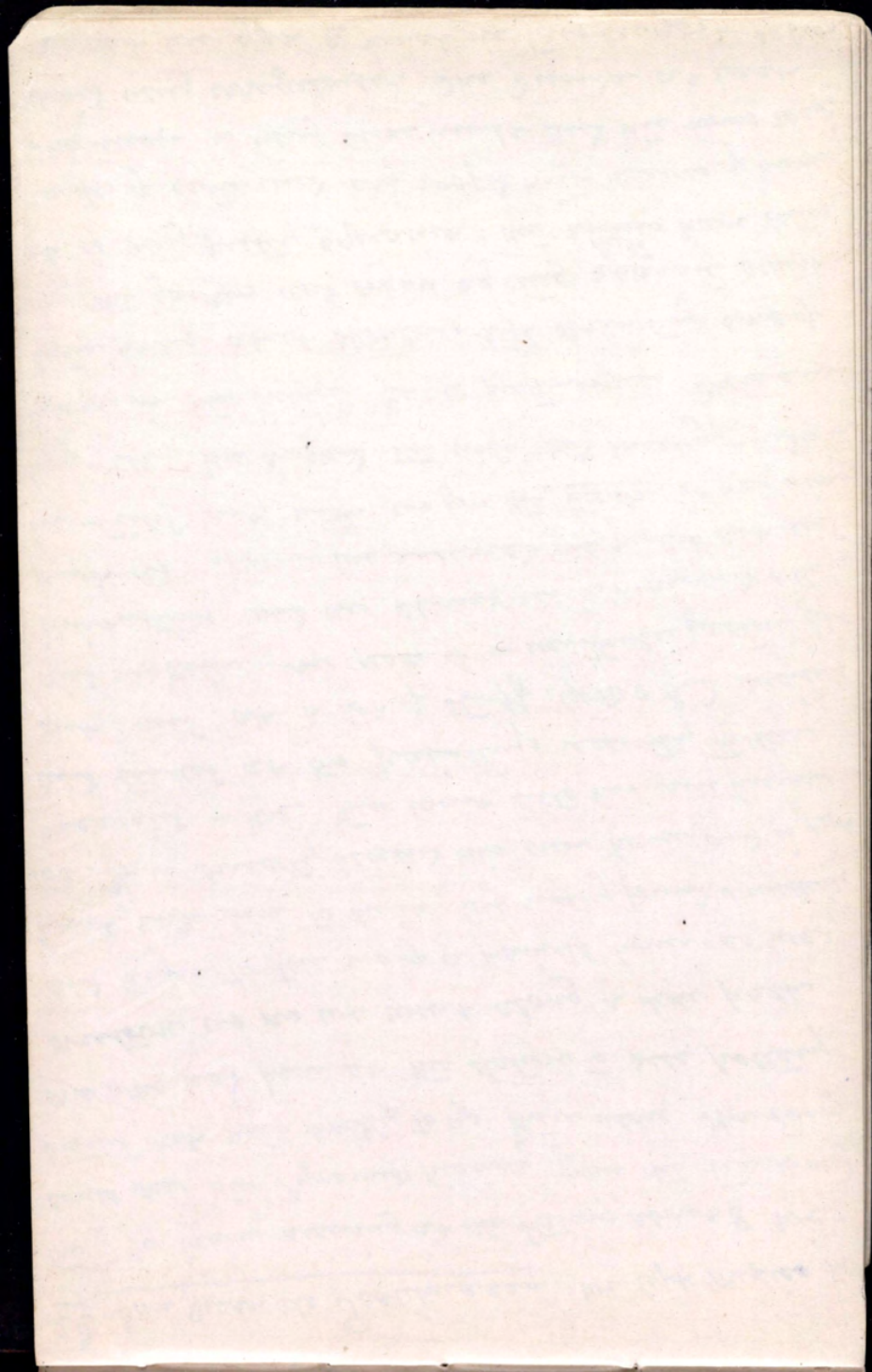
Mr. Gleason was also present. The gentlemen were much distressed at there being no piano accompaniment as all the music they brought was all meant for that accompaniment. However they gave us some very good Spanish and Mexican dances. Their instruments were Italian mandolins of very sweet tone and the pieces were extremely sweet. They also played a Champagne Song, which is interrupted here & there by hand clapping to imitate the popping of corks. This was written by one of the gentlemen, and has been very popular in the Brin Cincy and Elsewhere. In reply to my inquiry I was told that there are but two instruments characteristic of Mexico one the guitar has a sounding board made of armadillo skin; the other is somewhat like a zither. The mandolin is much more difficult to play than the guitar: in it one can pick but a single string (with a tortoise-shell bit.) at a time & the motion must be very rapid. We had cake, custard, gingwale with apollinaris water for refreshment. Leaving at about 10 the gentlemen walked down to the Hotel.

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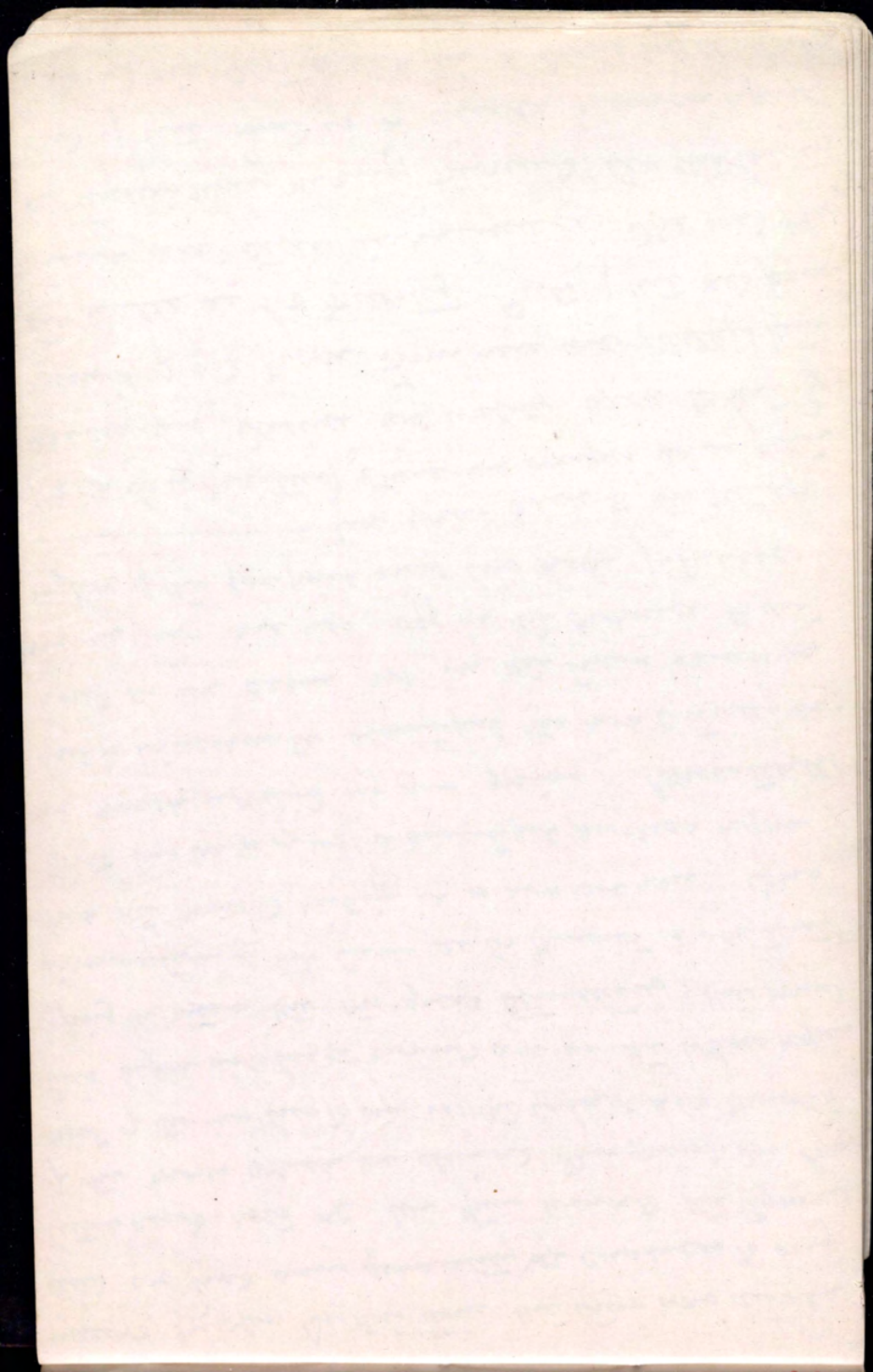
10.7/4.

San Juan de Scotihuacan. We left Mexico on the 7th train arriving at the Station about 8. We could see the Pyramids plainly from the track and started out right boldly to go there alone. However one who had been at the station to see pottery overtook us as we went along a side path and began to tell us of a painted house; so we went with him to see it. We really found something 100. It is directly behind his own house and is just excavated. — We then went into his own house and looked at two paintings recently taken out and at a lot of stuff, good & bad, ancient and modern. His place is a veritable factory for imitations and he showed us his moulds & their products. — We declared we must eat and he started out with us for the Tienda. It was a long walk. We crossed the river and finally found our Silver in the village. It is picturesque. There are stone walls about shoulder-high separating some of the gardens and organ cactus separate others: it is very pretty & quaint: the ^{huts} houses have little walls of stone and are roofed with leaves of maguey. The village is very close-built and the ~~town~~ road winds very irregularly. The Tienda at last reached we got a meal in Tres Ceros — soha

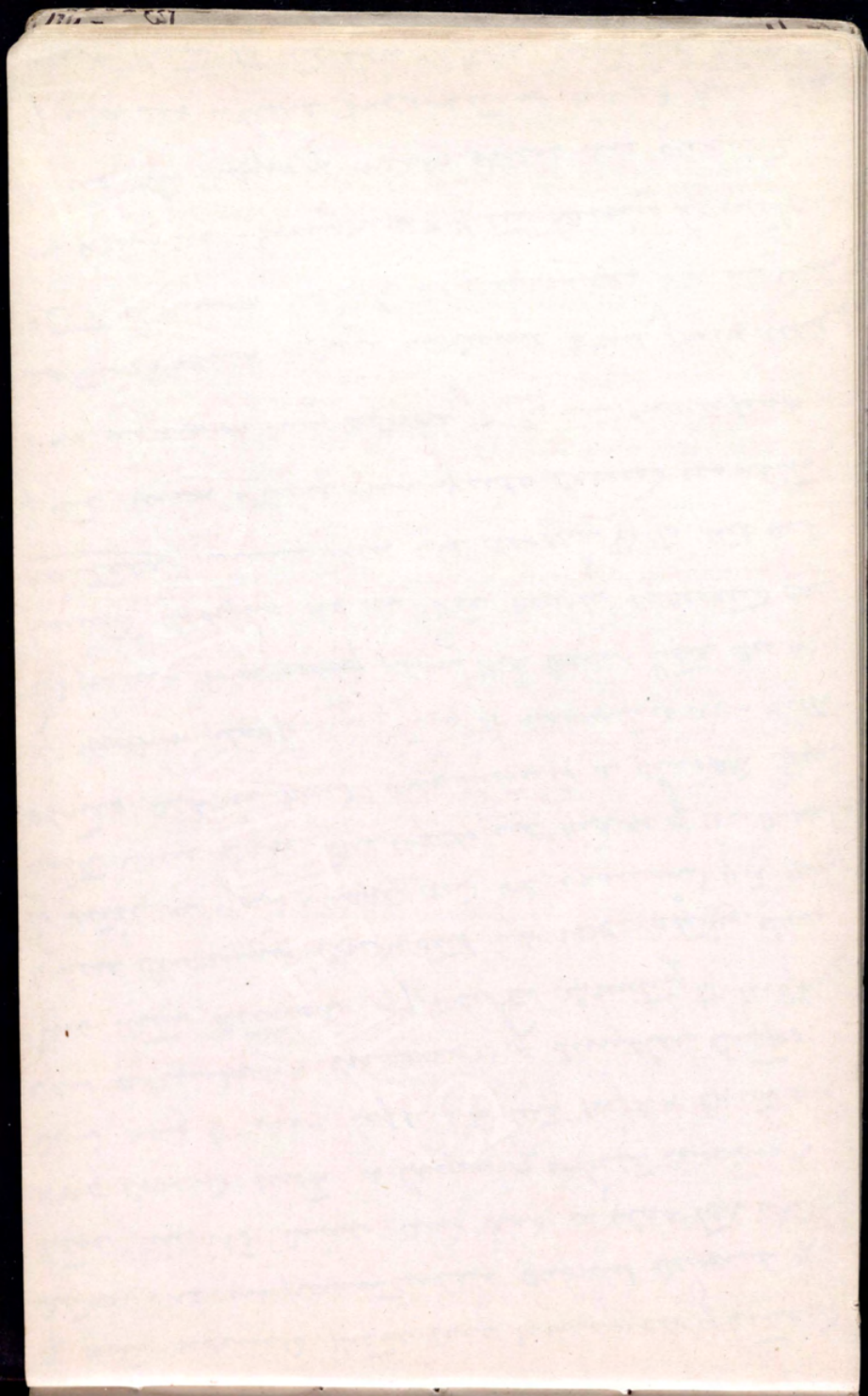


11.
huevos, frijoles. By this time the train was awake
and we had any quantity of chances to buy
little head-pots, etc. We then went to the Pyramid
of the Moon which we climbed. This grand. The Pyra-
mid of the Sun lies to our S; the Calle de los Muertos
lies before us; large mounds are in the whole region
lying between the two great structures; the round
termination of the Calle de los Muertos is obliterated
but the mound within it is not all gone. Cerro
Gordo lies back of us: a beautiful prospect before
us much admired by our guide: Popocatepetl
and Iztaccihuatl beautiful tho not entirely ex-
posed as we came out on the train should be
visible but are not. Off in the distance to the
right of the foreground view lies Lake of Mexico.

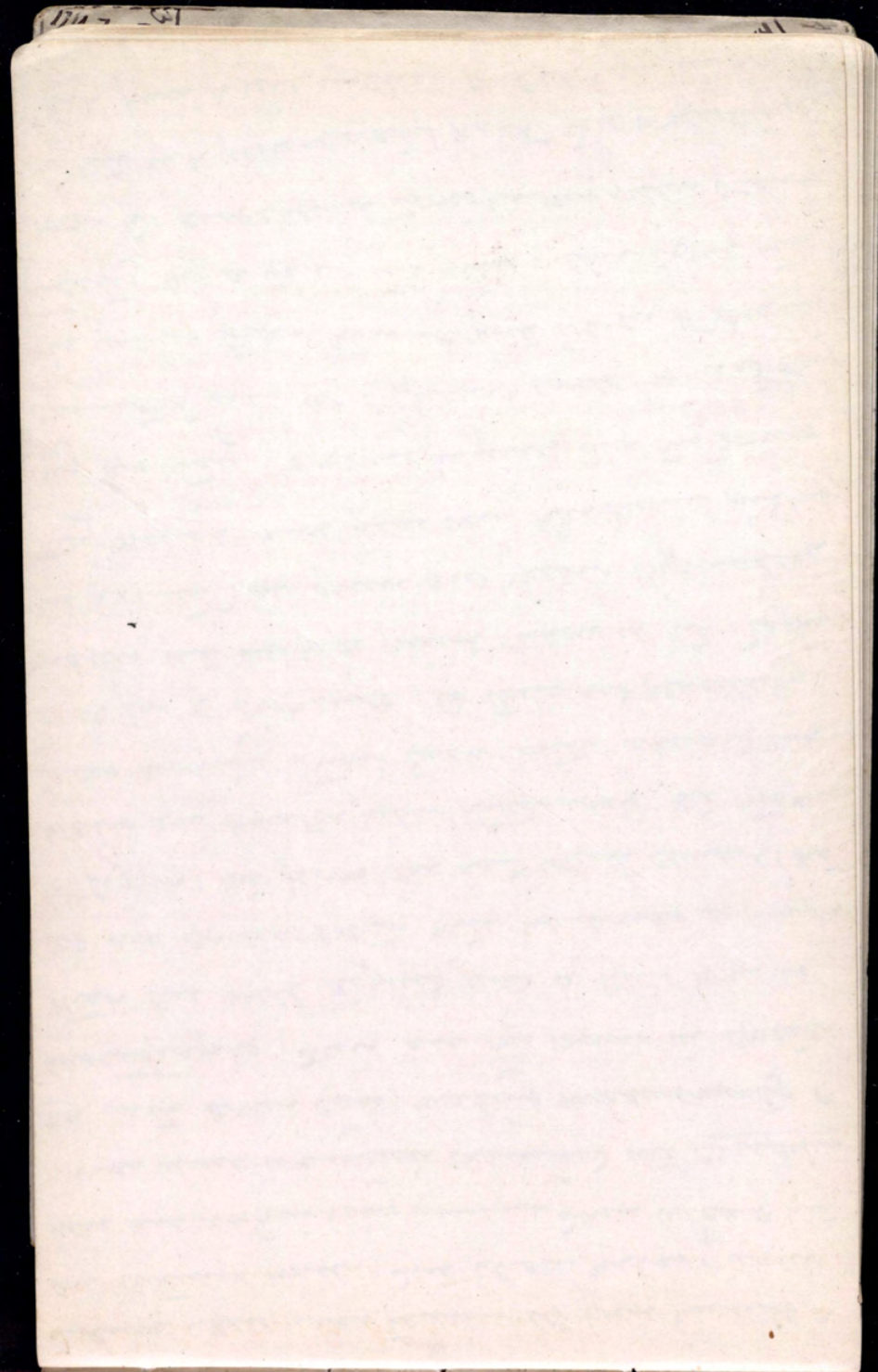
— We went back to the village
(2 1/2 m. San Martin) where we bought some other
specimens. Thence we walked back to the Pyr-
amid of the Moon. From here we walked thru
the Calle de los Muertos. Parts of the old pave-
ment are still in existence. The road passes
between very many mounds. At the lower
end of the road is a crude human figure
carved in stone set in a stone wall. In some



of the mound there are remains of terraced
 steps. One in particular showed several of
 these in its side and had a flat top which
 was covered with a layer of white cement.
 This was to our left. On the right later we
 saw abundant evidence of similar steps.
 Then we struck off across country to the place
 where Chamay conducted his excavations. This
 is still in good shape and we examined the rooms
 with some care. The walls are made of mudred
 stones set in mud: over these is a smooth layer
 of ~~mud~~ plastering: this is smoothed over with
 red paint ~~especially~~ along the base: there are no
 painted designs as in the newly excavated casa
printada. — Then we descended to the bed
 of the river where our guide carried us both
 over against my advice & to his manifest
 astonishment when he came to me for he declared
 that I must weigh six arrobas! — Then
 we went on. Every now & then having pointed out
 to us the edges of walls. There are quantities
 of places where excavations would pay. We
 went then to the Ciudadela, with its four cu-



closure walls, each leaving its form marked on an interior wall. The whole mass of walls here are astonishing. — Then back to the house where we again examined the casapista da with some care, making measurements & photographs. There are two rooms in contact that are well defined and a third room is at one corner: others will no doubt be brought to light: the floors are hard white cement: the walls are broader below than above, the two surfaces sloping toward each other upward, at least for a distance; a thin red plastering makes the surface finish; upon it the designs are painted in green and yellow. Originally they must have been very handsome, including as they do some figures. The two rooms connected are at different levels, room B being six inches lower than A. with which it communicates by a sill. A square pillar is in this room B: probably a corresponding pillar occurs in the yet unexcavated part. The walls standing vary from a few inches to 2 ft. 8 in. in height.

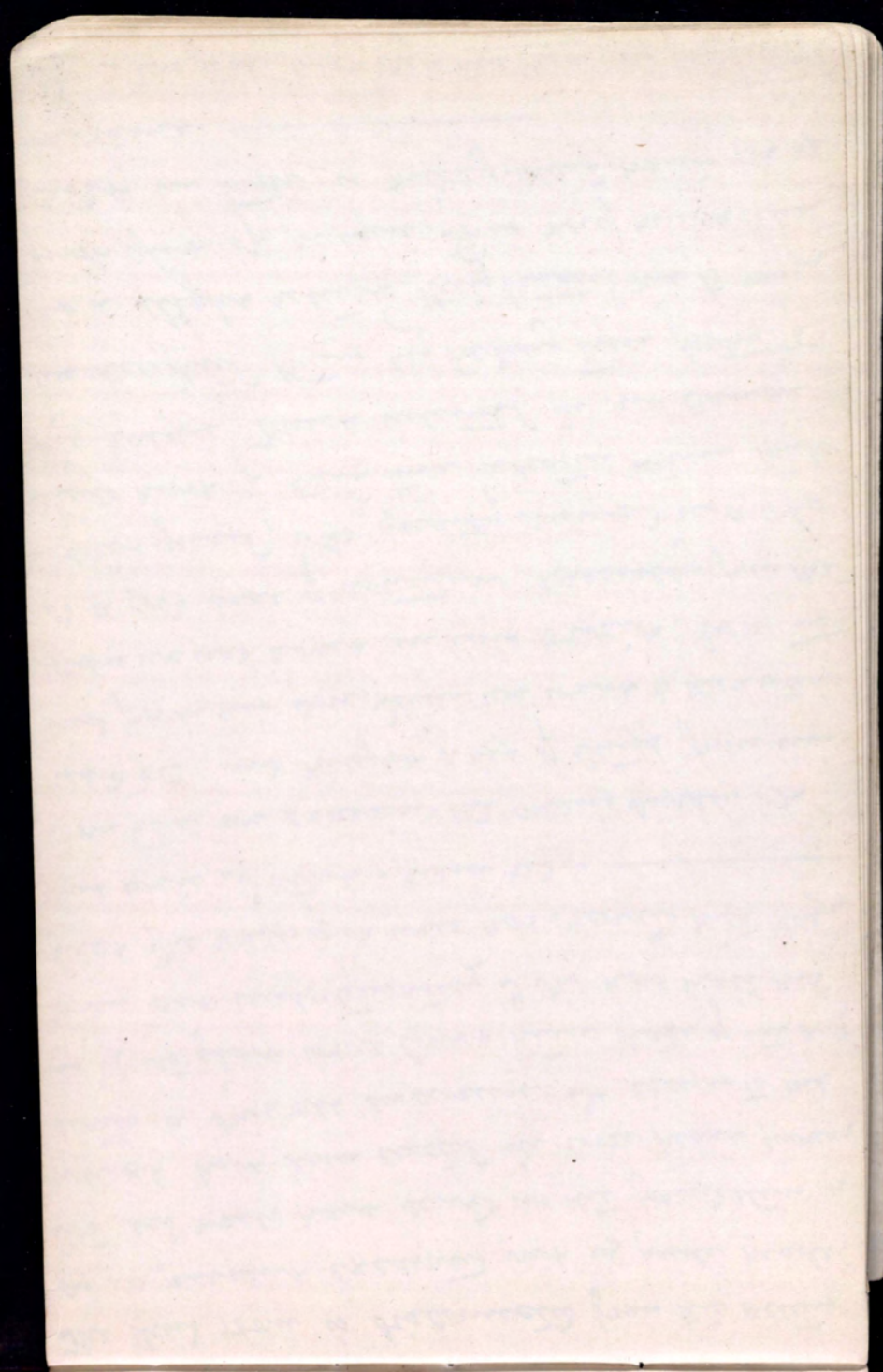


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The third room is disconnected from the others as at present excavated but is fairly made. Its old walls have served as the foundation on which have been erected in loose plain unburnt stones a drywall enclosure. It seems to me as if its floor were lower than those of the other rooms but unfortunately I did not note the fact. The walls of it were not decorated with designs but were - I think - plain red. —————

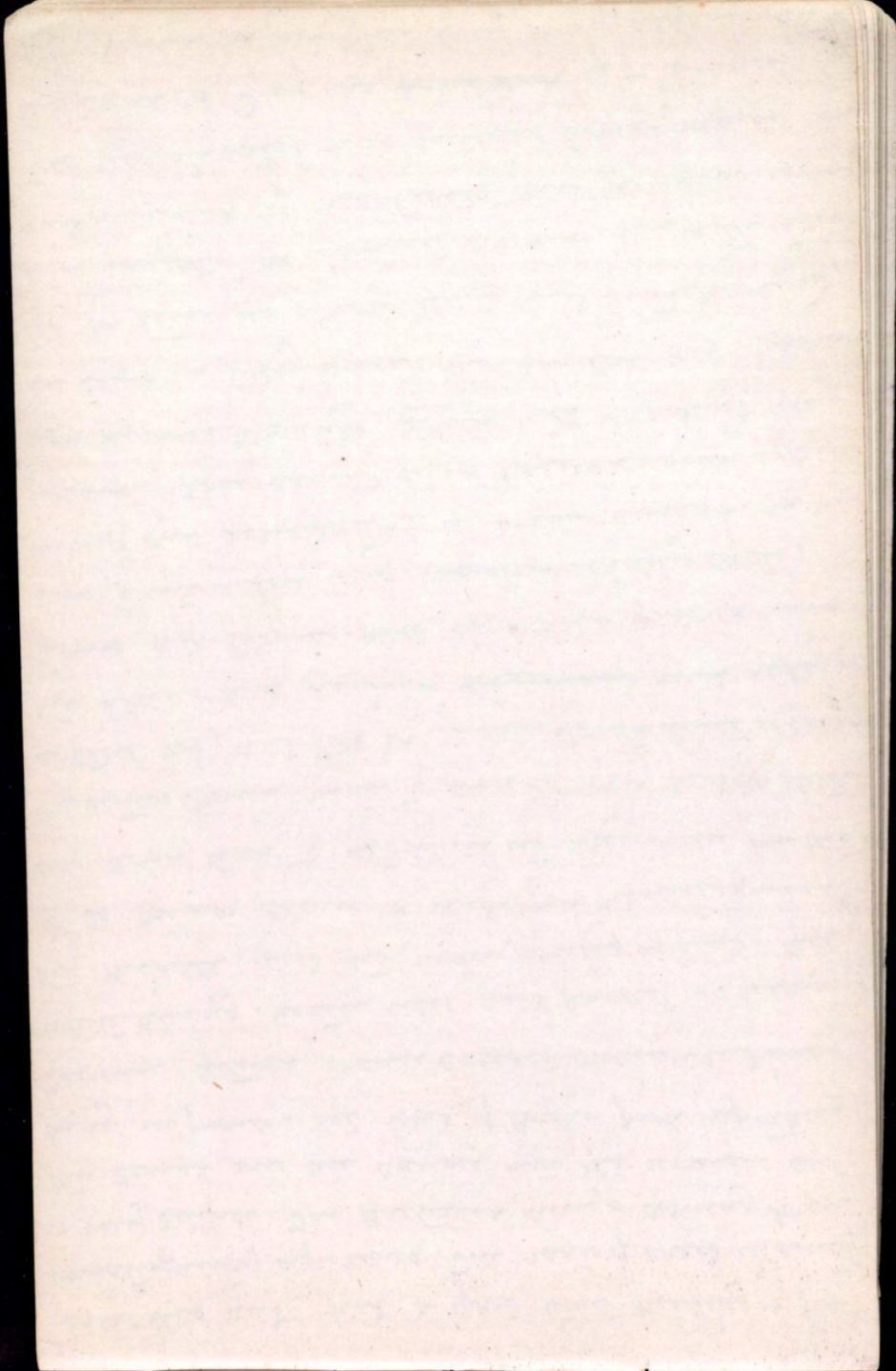
From here we examined the man's supply of beads, &c. and bought a lot of stuff from him and from his son. Then we went to the station where we had about an hour to wait. We attracted a good deal of attention, especially from the soldier guard, who greatly amused us & who spent most of their time between train drinking pulque. Much interested in our camera we delighted them by taking their portraits: as a slight return they treated me to my first glass of pulque. It is very much like cider in taste, is milky-white water in appearance. —————

3! — We took boat on the Viga as far as to

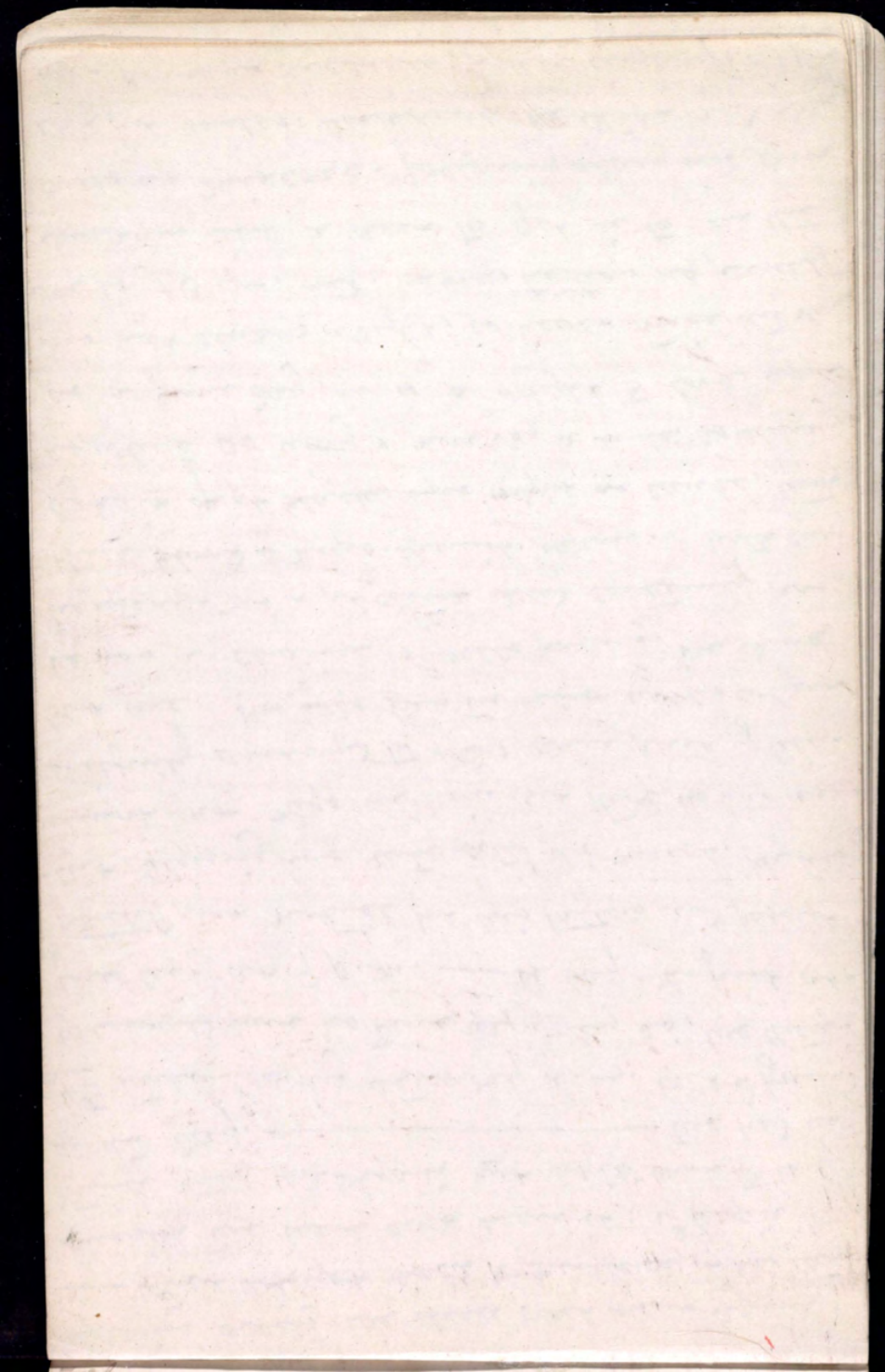


15.

Ixtacalco and had a good time making a few unsatisfactory exposures. The rate of speed attained is very small. The prettiest things coming down the canal are the canoes with the woman and baby in front - the load of bright fresh vegetables, cabbage, lettuce, orange carrots, crimson radishes, white anising - neatly piled and packed occupying the middle, and the man poling behind. All is so neat, clean, & ready for business - Every boat has to stop as its way down for the Customs House man to look it over, put it into a steel net, and tax it. — Santa Anita is great; the houses are quaint ~~stead~~ and such affairs; horns are flower-pots in which grow various but particular long, slender, trailing cacti; sunrings are abundant; a 4. am. supper - an upright pole carries four rope & carrier affairs for persons to swing about with?; birds hang in cages in every house; the chinampas, separated by streams absolutely covered with duckweed, are carpeted or completely overgrown with their rich harvest of vegetables and flowers. — We investigated our curious horse-frames at Ixtacalco. They are some sort of fire-units. We found four or five men very busy, apparently

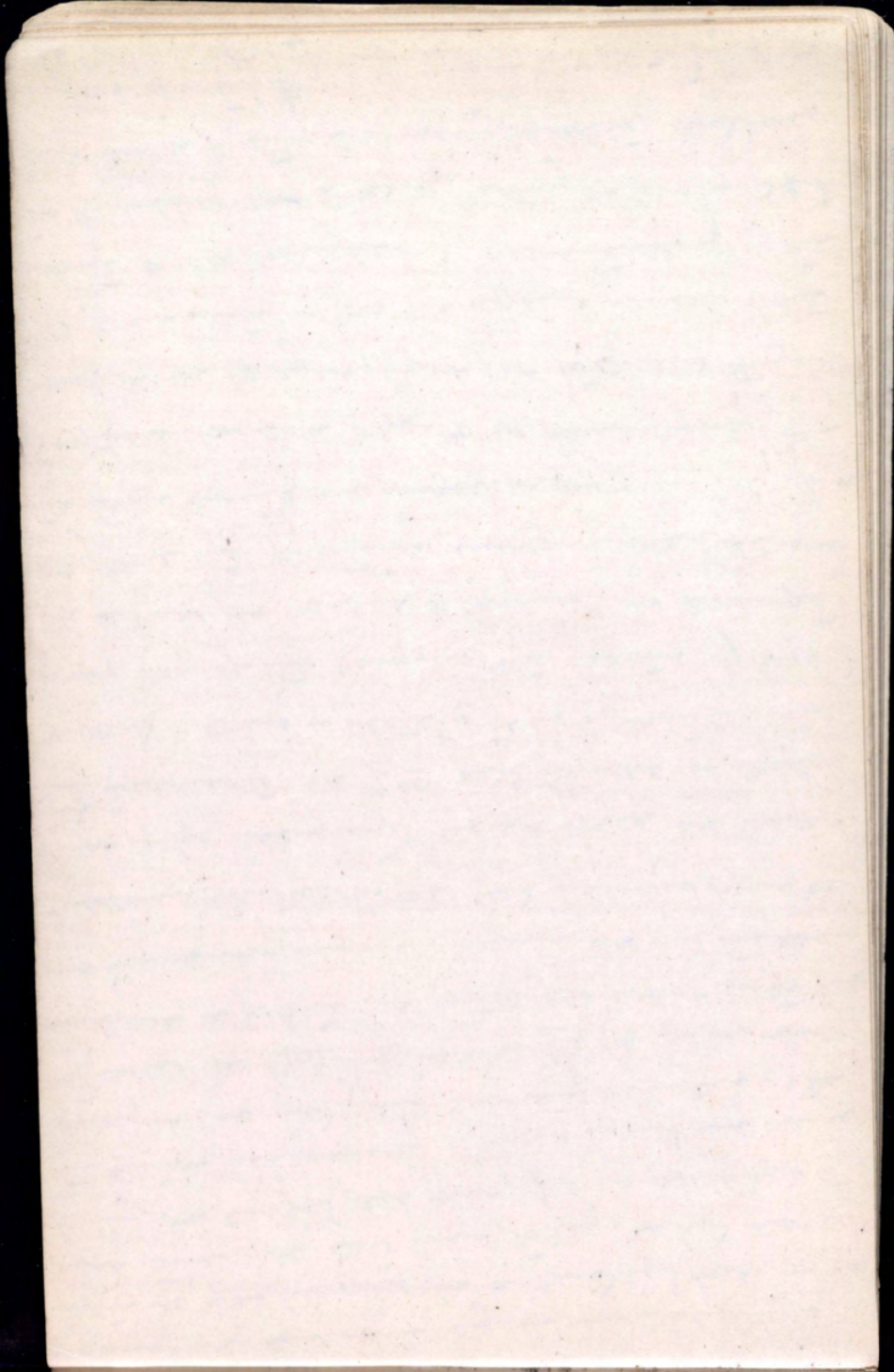


making rockets. We shall visit them again.
— When we got back to Jamaica, it was the
busiest we have ever seen it: I begin to
think that Utriga is not at its best too early
in the day. — We had in
4th intend leaving Saturday a.m. but I found
we could save no time by doing so. We there-
fore left at 9 p.m. — A boy who first at-
tracted our notice for his tattoos and persist-
-ent begging has interested us much. He has
almost no rags on him but those he has are
skillfully arranged to show every part of him
but one. He begs but he also works when
he has a chance & sells papers. He is as
handsome as a picture and certainly has
three blood — negro. Spanish. Indian. With cur-
ly hair of jet black, eyes bright as can be, teeth
as white as ivory & more so, a smile as sunny
as a June day, he is a delight to look upon.
His hair, always a sight, is never twice the same.
He is 13 yrs. old: he says he has no parents.
He ran like a deer to get in to see the
bulls at Mexico. Following along in an
ear for miles. Suddenly he stops and gave
up — perhaps because of an injury (?) for

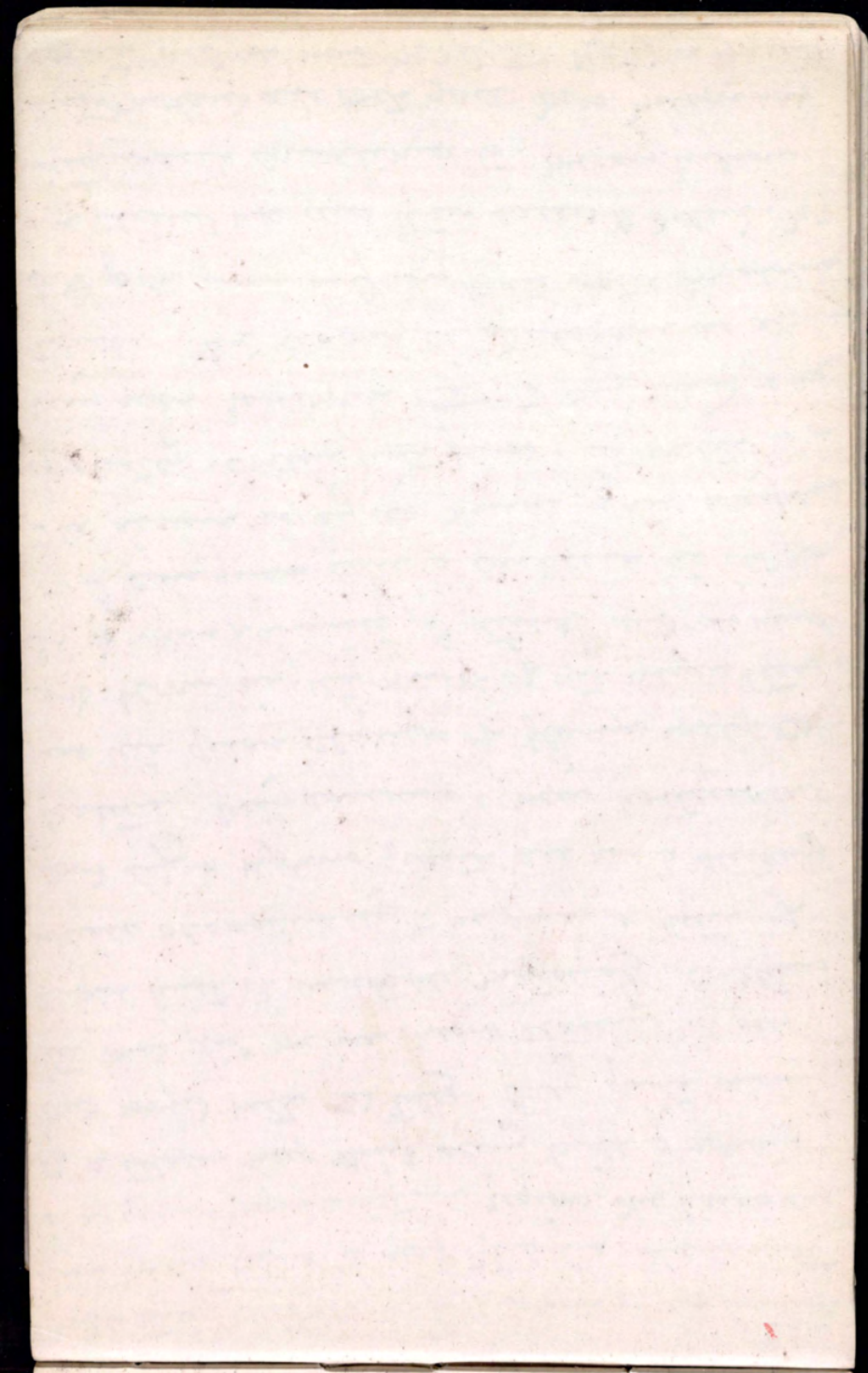


17.
When we saw him again several days
later he was limping on a bandaged foot. — The
next time we saw him, today, he had recovered
fully. He carried all four of our packages to
the station, hilariously. Heaven knows we have
thought he had an aim of burden. He
struck a rapid gain which he kept up
without a falter: a little lad went with him
for company. — We had the same

Pullman Conductor we had coming from El
Paso who recognized us at once. We reached
5th Drapacato at 7:40 and lunch on coffee
& bread. What a station it is! Strawberries
every day of the year, in the nearest of baskets
at 2 nals for basket & berries. As arranged
they are the prettiest imaginable. Of course
the lower berries are inferior progressively. But
nowhere else can one do so remarkably. The
basket we bought, I got for 15c. and they
sold even later before we left. Dulcunes, both
white & an orange-red, great stalks of them
in bunches for 2 nals (really as low as 10c.)
and such pretty carrying baskets, and such
funny jointed toys: everyone was far too busy
for begging to be a nuisance. — The ride

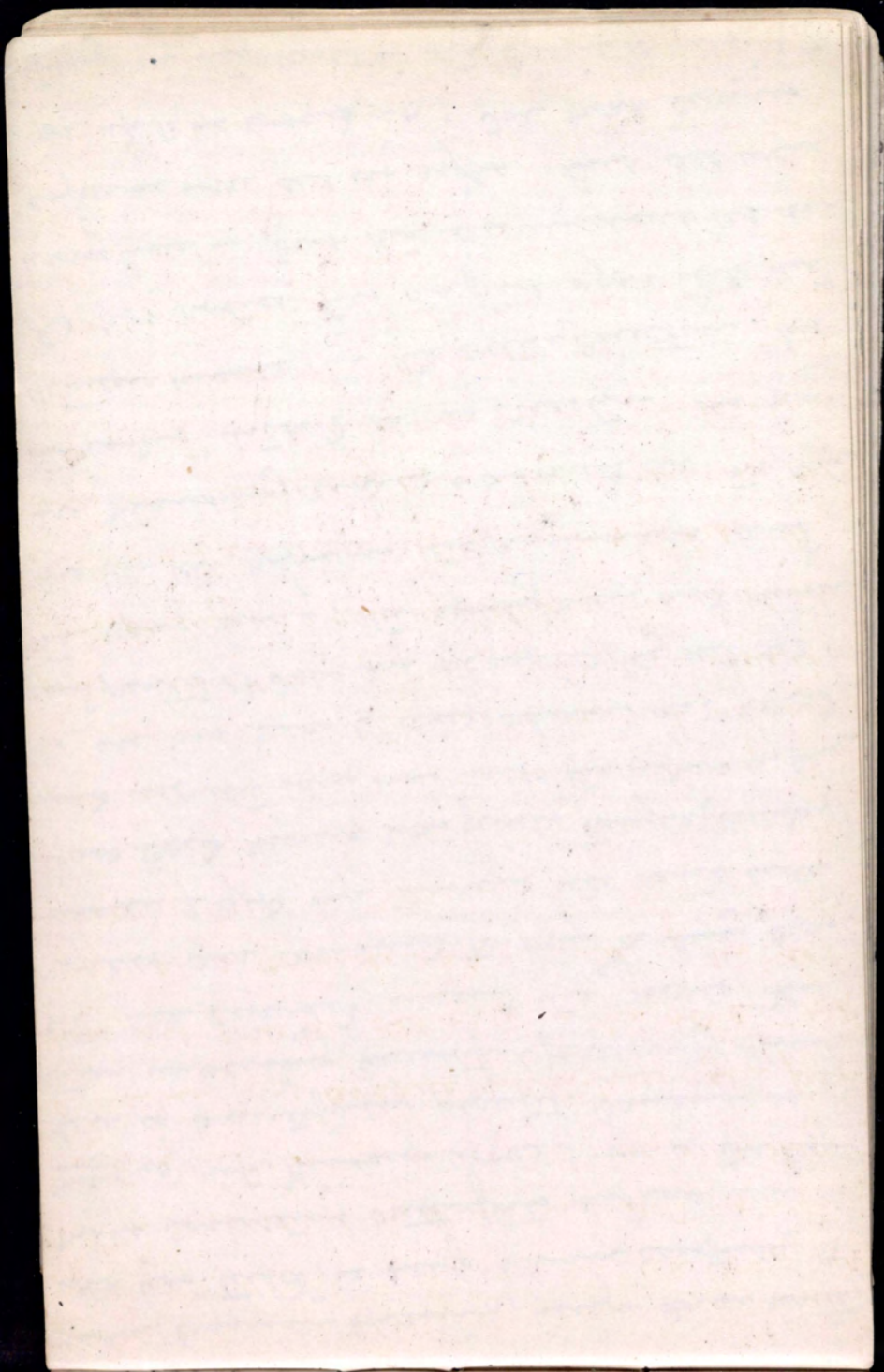


over the Guadalupe Branch is an interesting - or at least a beautiful one. The country is a great agricultural region. The houses are of a totally new kind, being built of adobe and roofed with red tiles. Only quite along the road did we see, near stations, a few slight huts of vegetable materials. Cactuses while occasionally to be seen & some of good size & vigorous growth are not a striking feature. Very common & very noticeable are the great clumps of flame-yellow coral and bloom in the midst of the green trees. It is some parasite, I think, and as nearly as I can guess like a *Lonicera* in its bloom. The Lerma is by no means of the way and is greatly swollen with flood; its water is a very rich red-brown that to my mind is beautiful. We reach Guadalupe at about 3.30 p.m. — going to the Hotel Comopolita we cleaned up and then called to deliver Mr. Steelman's compliments. Messrs. Wilson and Arnold are both gone. Mrs. Wilson was polite and so was Mr. Bent. He is a young



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man, learning Spanish, here for some months,
who has tried, he says unsuccessfully, to
make collecting butterflies support him. He
may go into Mission work! — The Plaza
here is beautifully planted. Bananas, mangoes
trees in bearing, beautiful flowering shrubs
&c are crowded around the zocalo. The
walks are arranged to form a fine prom-
enade of good size around the entire side.
Good band music was given tonight (Sunday)
and all the town was out: the ordinary benches
are not enough and chairs are placed
(and rented?) They are occupied by the old &
the very young: the young men and women
are in the more or the promenade and
are marching around & around in two rings,
the ladies outside in one direction, the gen-
tlemen inside in the other direction. We
did not notice this at first & got into the
wrong line — but the announcement at an
expense soon set us right. But all were
got up to be looked at! The most curious
thing in the world is the desire to paint &



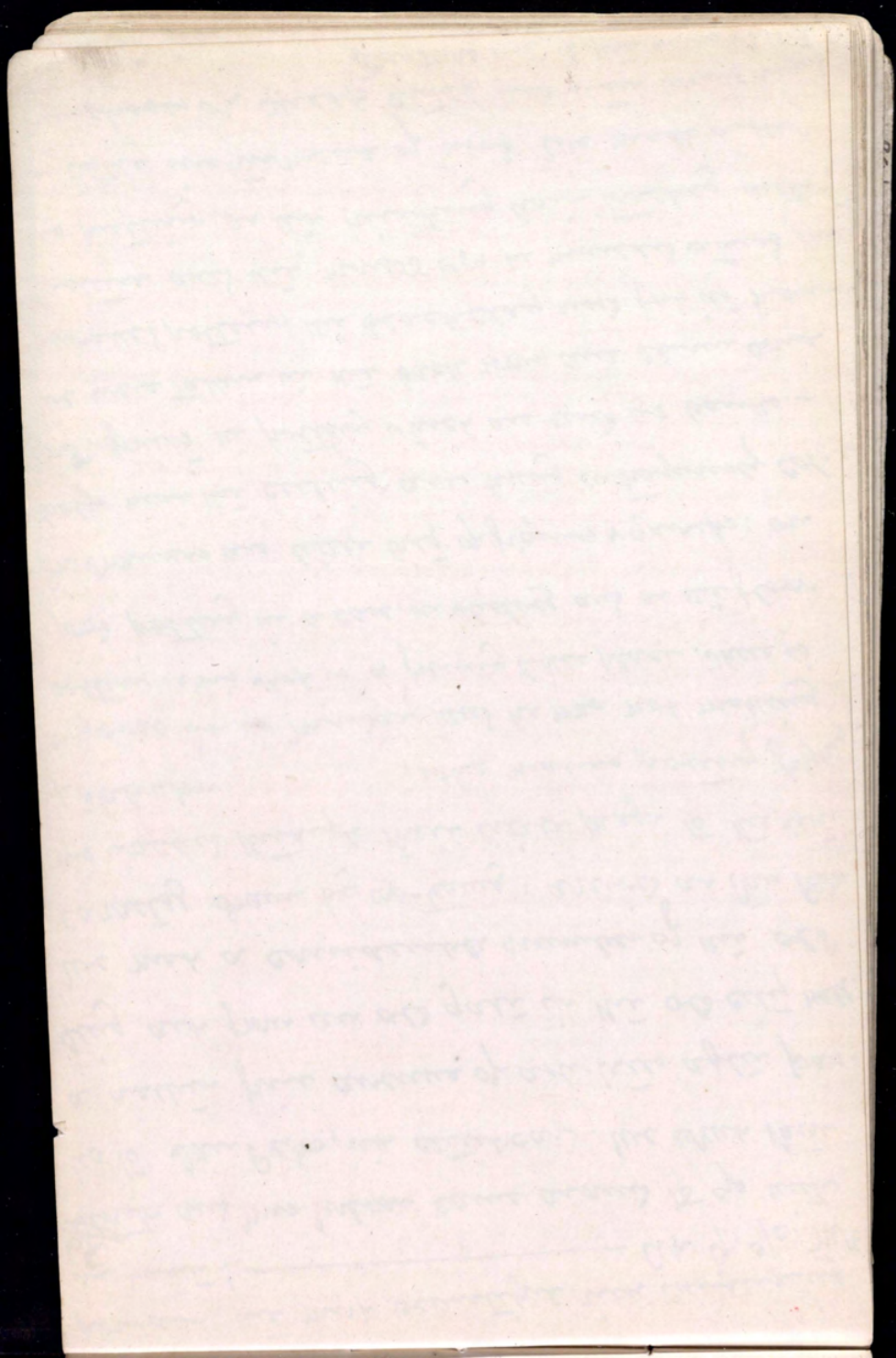
powder, the most beautiful rich complexion
on earth! ————— Apr 9. o/c. M^{rs}

20.

~~But~~ and Mrs. Wilson came around to go with
us to San Pedro, via street-car. We went thru
a rather fine avenue of ash-trees after pas-
sing out from an old gate in the old-city wall.
We met a considerable number of the old
carretas drawn by ox-teams: arrived at San Pedro
we walked through their little plaza to the store
of Salvador

, who makes pottery figures
& goods. It is Monday and he was not making
pottery. His shop is a funny little place. There is
good pottery in a case, on shelves and on the floor.
In drawers are little bits of figures & groups: on
poles near the ceiling are hung outrageously col-
ored fruits in pottery which are used as banks. —
We were taken in the back room and shown some
unbaked pottery, the black clay used for its manu-
facture and the molder &c: he modeled a head for
us putting on the finishing hair touches with
a little instrument of wood. We made a few
purchases of cheap stuff and then went around
to visit

Dancers are of the sons of the



best known figure maker. He was engaged in 21.
a series of figures representing a bull fight. It
was unlike the one we saw, taking place in
the country & quite in the open; a man who
was riding the bull has fallen & is in danger
of death; a man on horse back tries to distract
the bull's attention and another on foot does
the same; a real capeador and, I think, a
banderillero complete the series. The artist was
at work & we saw him deftly shape up the figure; ^{in fact}
he put them together &
then he proceeded to clothe it a piece at a time;
He sat on the floor as his work; had a flat stone
to roll & shape his clay on; used only the little
wooden tools for his finer parts. — On going
back we just missed a car and bought some
Jamaica and fruit for refreshment. After din-
ner, separately, we went around to Mrs. Wilson's
where we looked at some of Mr. W.'s photographs
and then at what few of his sculptures, &c.
are here; then we had some Jamaica as was
Jamaica: we saw too a fine lot of scungus
&c. that Mr. Wilson has lately secured. —
Then we started off for San Juan de Dios, which
was by no means so dreadful as Rogers had led

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me to expect. It is poor but it is not dread-
fully equalled and I suspect that many of the
houses are far better within than without. At
all events we found the place we were to go to
which was quite plain and unpretending exte-
rially very delightful. Entering the gate, we found
ourselves upon a patio filled with beautiful flowers
in bloom: Mrs. Wilson's woman was our guide
& introducer and we were made heartily welcome.
When we entered into the best room, we found it as clean
as wax: near black-framed cane-seat chairs in
plenty were along the wall; a picture of the
Christ & Virgin - not bad tho cheap on the wall.
Several little tables with tissue paper ornaments,
tin, flowers, &c; the floor was of red enameled
tiling. When our errand was done we were
shown into the weaving room where were some
six or seven old looms for rebozo-making. They
were worked by foot treadle and the shuttle was
thrown by hand: the cotton is dyed here in great
pottery vats in a court; the yarn is wound onto
the bobbins by a hand-turned wheel. The cottons
used are white & blue & the resulting rebozos

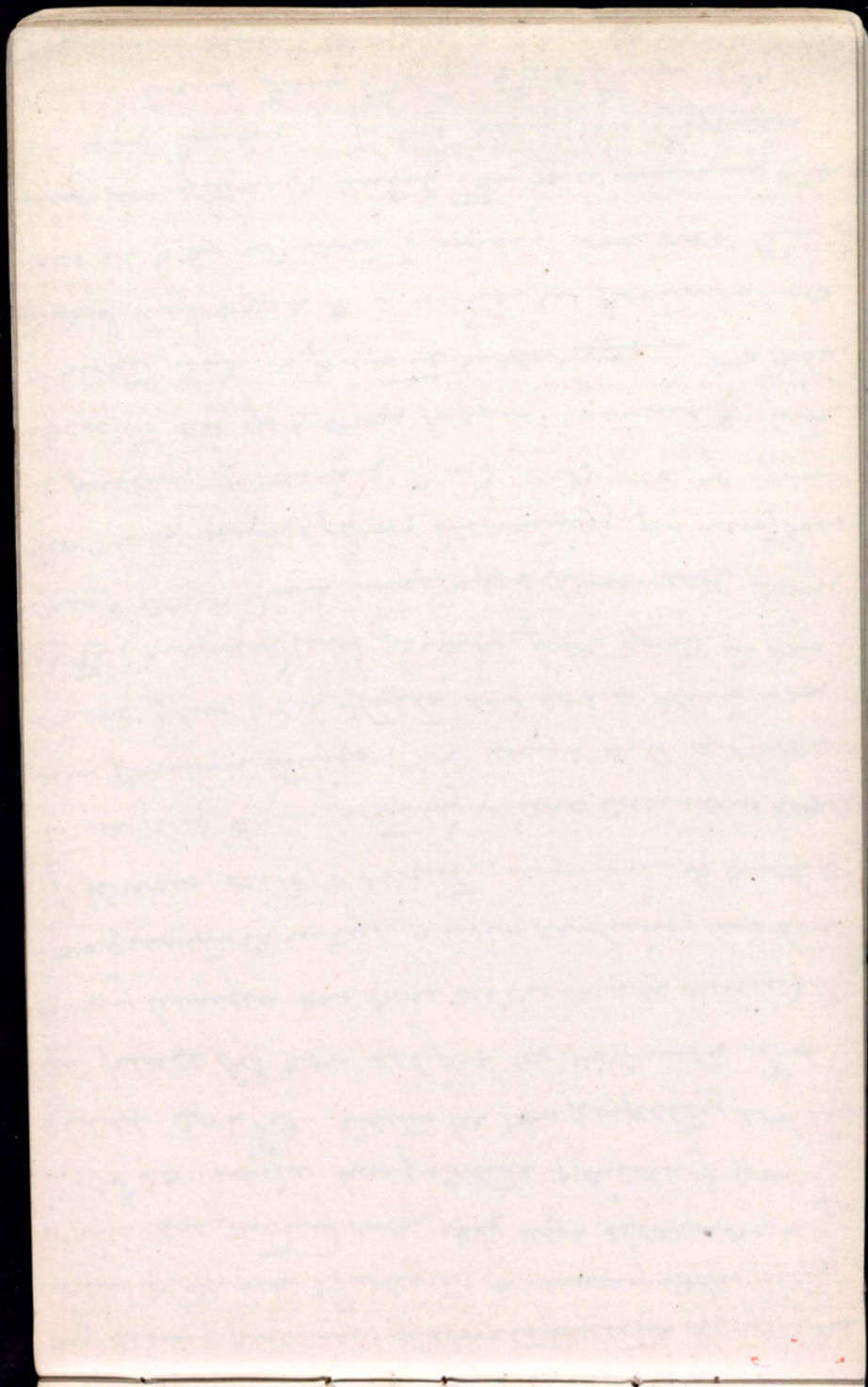
cost from \$1. thru several grades up to \$1.50 ^{23.} as
we passed thru the courtyard we passed their
wash place for laundry work: it is of clay or pottery
& consists of two bowl shaped cavities for rinsing
alternating with two sloping-set stones for wash-
boards - all about 2'6"-3'ft high. Going back
to look at some flowers we saw some dozen
cages of birds on the wall of an aisle & in look-
ing at them got a nice view into the kitchen:
it was clean & a fine array of kitchen crockery,
painted trays, wooden spoons, &c. were upon
the walls. We went at their request to see
a girl knitting the fringe, and then went
to the weaving room to see our rebozo pressed
anights. All in all we had a delightful visit.

— We went then to a Spanish manufacturer
across diagonally, who makes not only rebozos of
cotton but also of silk & of cotton and silk
mixed. He also has looms for weaving bed-
spread. These looms are larger than those
at the other place but are of the same
general pattern; the shuttles are thrown
by bars of bamboo(?) which act alternately

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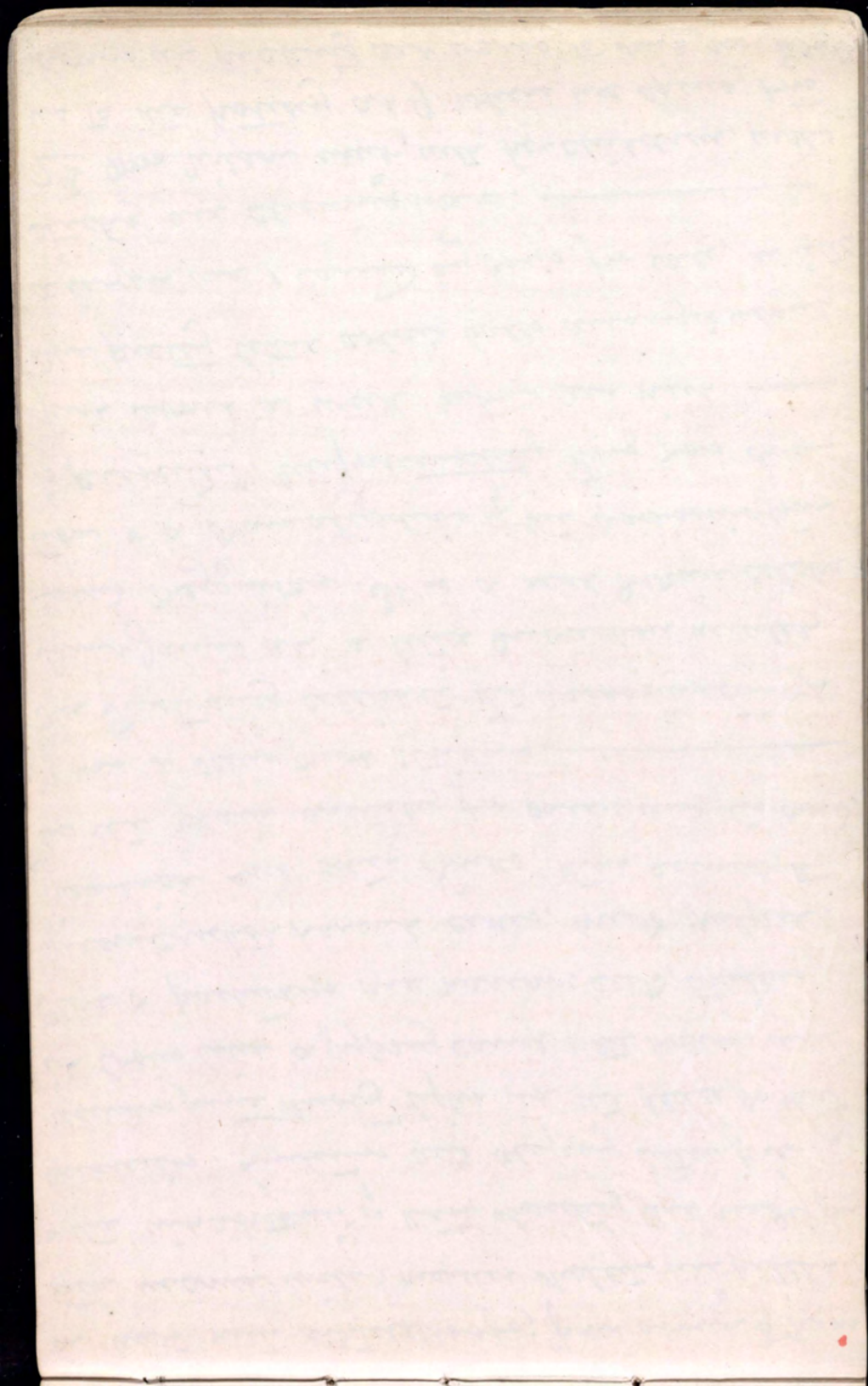
by string pulling: elaborate pallium design as
worked & spread, white & many colors with
white are turned out. His best silk robes
cost \$20. white half cotton & silk of good
grade cost \$3. Altho he was perfectly polite
his place did not delight us so much. The
money hunger was more evident all around. There
was greater crowding, harder pushing, less love
of flowers, birds, & beauty. ——— So back to
town and same portales where common people
buy common things: we went into a shop
where fibres were staple and got a series of
ixtle (maguey) and garcia fibre goods. It was
great sport. There were ropes, horse-gear, trunks
for man beach & floor, decorating for hats, bags
& pouches of various kind, cords, etc, etc. —
Here too we got ~~some~~ pepper-rubbing mular
& peltis and a metate rubber ——— Mrs. Wilson
and I then went to a wonderful pottery shop
but it was too late to really look over things
and we gave up until tomorrow ——— When
it was dark (7) before supper Herman
and I went down to the Barritillo. It is a
wonderful place: imagine a mass of unutilized lib-



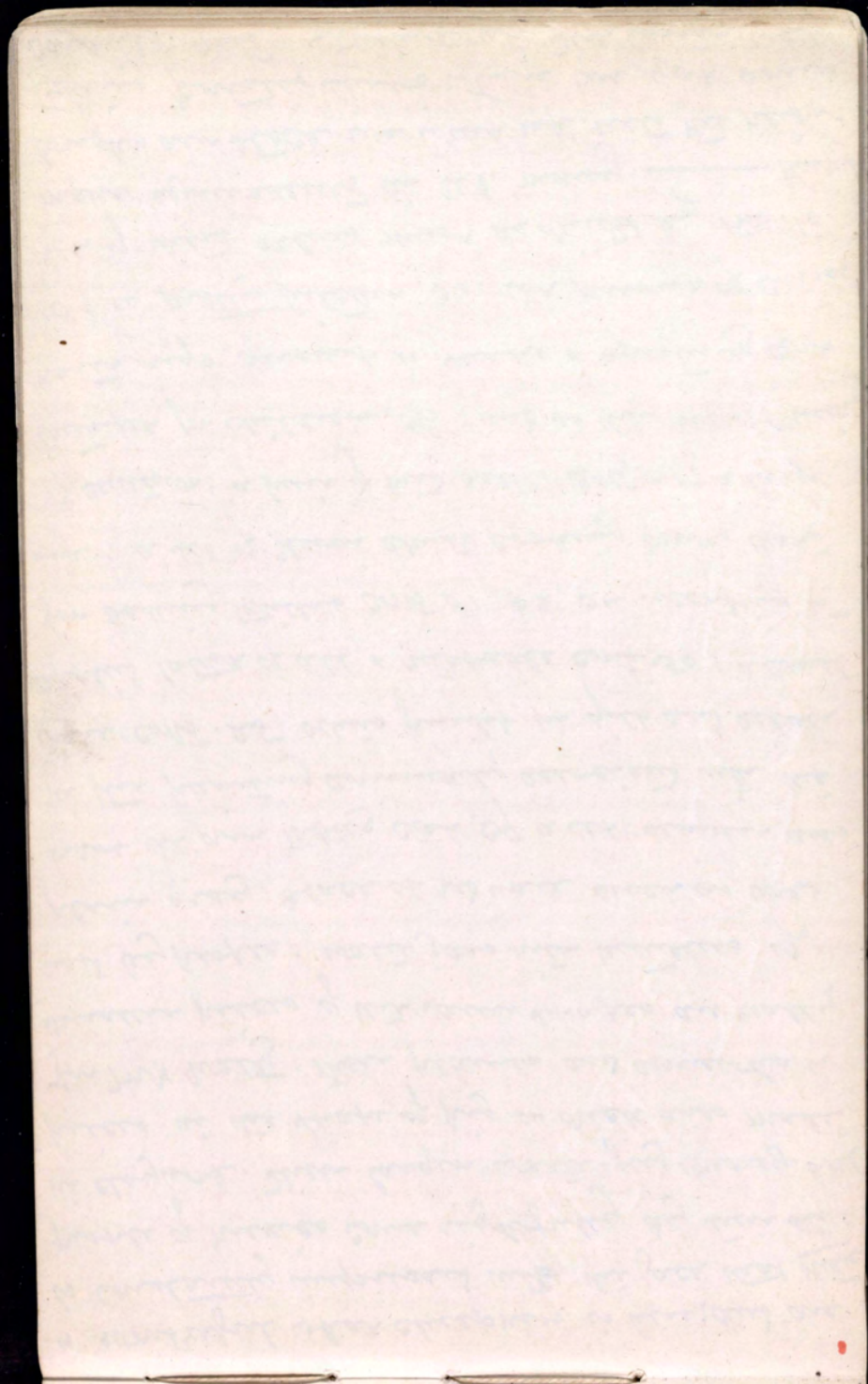
the huts with red-tile roofs; from about 5 P.M. ²⁵ they then become lively: market shells are pitched & the inhabitants of these shanties are ready for business. Lanterns and blazing little fires of resinous pine knots light up the place, so that it looks like a gypsy camp: the houses are close & pathways are narrow: seed, tubers, green corn, hot sauce, cakes, bread, pulque, Jamaica and other drinks, then seemed to be the main articles for sale: and the crowd! It was a scene most striking. —

The Pastores celebrate the assassination of Saint James at a little suburban hamlet called Mezquitán. It is a real Indian celebration & a dramatization of the assassination is presented. Unfortunately this was over just about a week before our visit. — The pretty little colored balls arranged about a layer one & carried by boys, for sale, in little sticks are chewing wax. —

2^d Mrs. Wilson went, with her children, with us to the pottery at 9. where we spent two hours in picking out vases to suit us. It

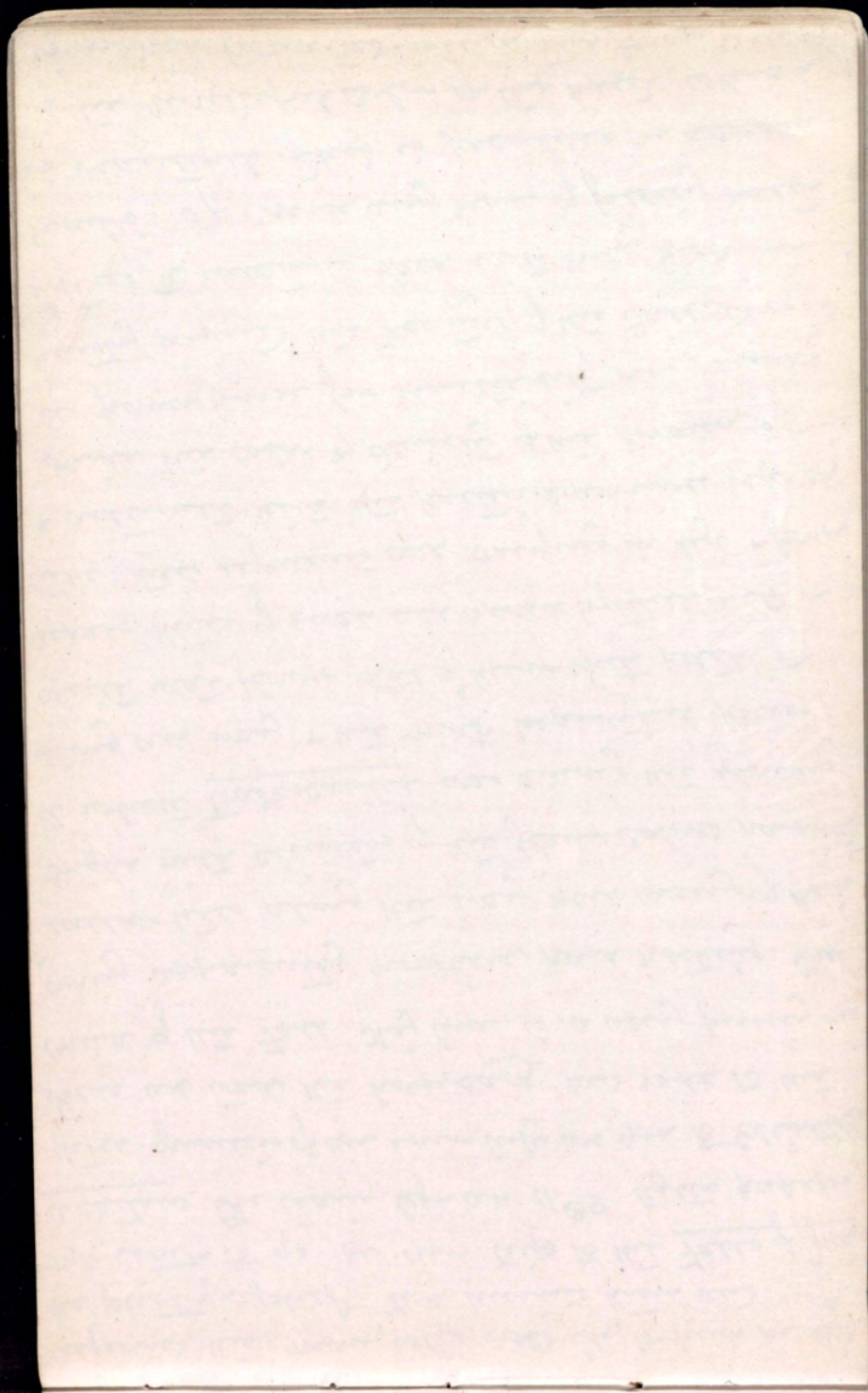


is wonderful what cheapness is here; and one is constantly impressed with the fact that these people of Mexico come rightfully by their skills in claywork. Their larger water-jug-money-bowl pieces in the shape of pig or duck are made for Mr. Wally: their plainer and somewhat smaller pieces of the same shapes are really used by people: water jars with humblers, of plain gray, black or red ware such as we have on our Tablez cost .09 a set: similar ones in the painting commonly associated with the ware cost .25: others finished in gilt and silver applied later of all & rubbable cost .50: a bowl for baking tortillas cost .01, .02, .04 according to size: a set of seven crude cooking bowls cost .18 centavos; a pair of bird baths cost .01; a large trumpet for children .06: and so they run: cleaning water jugs, quaint in shape & apertures cost .10; a pretty pitcher .06. At present of course all of these values must be divided by two to make equivalents in U.S. money. — Having bought our stock we went up into the neighboring pottery shops where we got some sandals and a rain-coat. The latter we

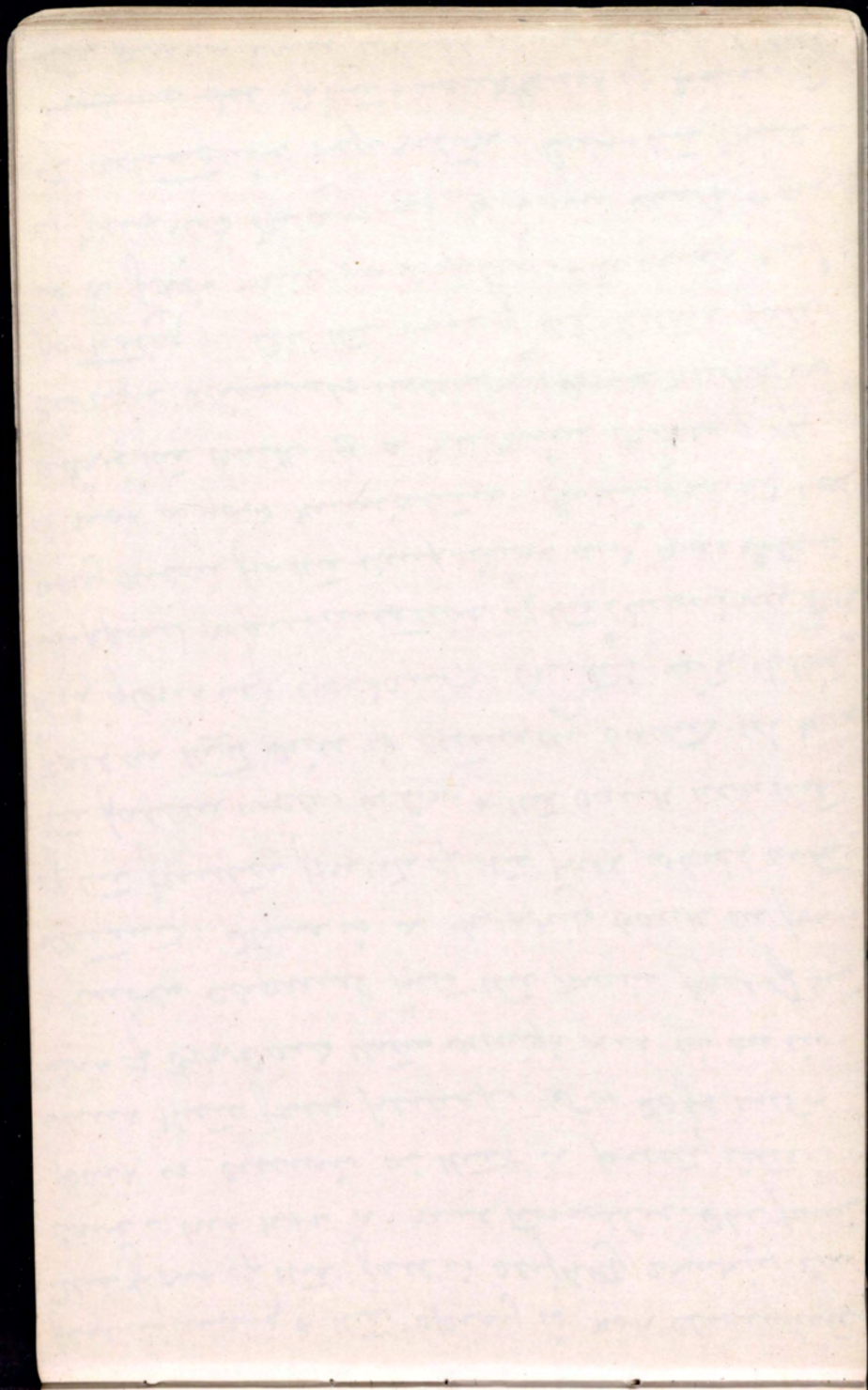


27.

required the man, who sold it, to put on and be photographed. We hurried them and met Mr. Clout to go on our trip to the Falls of Juanacatlan. The train left at 11.30. After perhaps three-quarters of an hour trip we got to El Castillo. Here we took the horse-car and rode to the brink of the Fall. This line is a very funny one going apparently nowhere, past nothing. The willow trees along the way were many of them bright with clusters of the flame colored parasite. A white Tradescantia was among the flowers along our way & the most beautiful pure-white star-flower that I know with petals & sepals, three of each all grown together into a tube: these segments are varying in size & form & alternate with the prettiest possible effect while the color & density of the corolla is fine. A power house for electricity has permanently injured the beauty of the Fall. Over it I tried to cultivate but with only moderate results: of course any mass of falling water is beautiful. This is peculiar on account of the wonderful color of the water, which is a rich brown-red-orange. The foam even is



ferruginous & the spray is not clear white. The front of the fall is slightly rounding-concave - but not a real horseshoe. The further part is curious in that a pretty little sheet then falls perhaps 15 or 20 ft. into a sort of bowl and then surges out in an invisible channel into the main part of the stream; There is a hooding bank in front of the further fourth of the fall, which with the fallen rocks below & the bank near the fall on that side is climatically bathed in mist & is gloriously verdant. On this side is the supposed representative of the "American Fall" very mean for the comparison and "gor. Island" is not a good miniature. On the exposed rock above the bank is a medium display of erosion channels including some microscopic potholes; At the base of the latter fall is a fair rainbow display. The great need of Mexico's Niagaras is some shade & growth of attractive vegetation. Below the mill - ~~Molina del~~ of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. & the power house, which serves a useful pur-



pose by giving a stairway path to the Falls - is a car which tells of an inclined RR sometime active. —

I looked in vain for Surozcellarius Barcena and Verdia to whom I had letters from Mr Jackson. Both are at San Pedro except in the morning when they have office hours here.

— At 5 cll. Stout took us to the Baños Providencia. 12 cents gets the ticket - Sr. Can fare back & ask & the bath; two cents extra pays for towels & ropa. It is an extensive establishment; a pretty patio with many flowers & the entrance from the great bath is central; around its sides are small swimming baths for private bathing; at the end are the two large tanks are for men & are for women. The clear water, upon a fine gravel bottom is about chin-deep; covered shaded places supplied with seats are at the end: the tank is rectangular; steps at the middle of each end give easy diving into the water: pretty fish are numerous; a groom with soap & a brush of pine for a sponge are supplied; we were almost alone and had a delightful swim:

J. J. Woodside, El Paso, Tex.

Customs. Agt. Mexican Central Ry.

29.

the bath is open to the sky, which was awkward
and trying to swim in. According to custom
— after the bathing we dipped around re-
peatedly full of water & poured it from a
height over our head & body, a bit of mat-
ting for our feet & the ropa (table cloth) to
wrap ourselves in on coming out were both
real conveniences. And all, with carefare,
for 14 cents (= .07 U.S. money.) —

we rode on down to the end of the line at
Agua Azul where are the somewhat extensive
but now not used laundry places for the
poor established by Gov. Corona. —

A thunderstorm, of no consequence but with
some pretty lightning at Supper time. —

A little time at the Plaza, with fine music, but
few of "society" out, on account of the threat-
ning weather. With but a few promenaders in
the usual promenade, I noticed an out-
rigger as the ordinary sidewalk, com-
posed of the common people. Is this usual
& does a distinction prevail on gay nights?

articles of Exlli fibre.

2 coils of rope. 1.²⁰ (one for Herman)

1 pad. .12

1 tag for mule's food .09

1 scrub brush. .06

fibre .03

rope for pinning .10

2 brushes .06

2 cord .06

band for hat .20

binding " .12

ornament " .15

Garcia fibre.

band .12

girth .06

crupper & rope .07

brush .12

horse brush .13

Other fibre

1 pouch. .10

Articles of Stone.

1 mortar & grain millstone for peppers. 25

1 metal rubber .08

? .15

1 rain coat .75

2 pr. sandals .50 (1 mine)

3.26
.75
.50

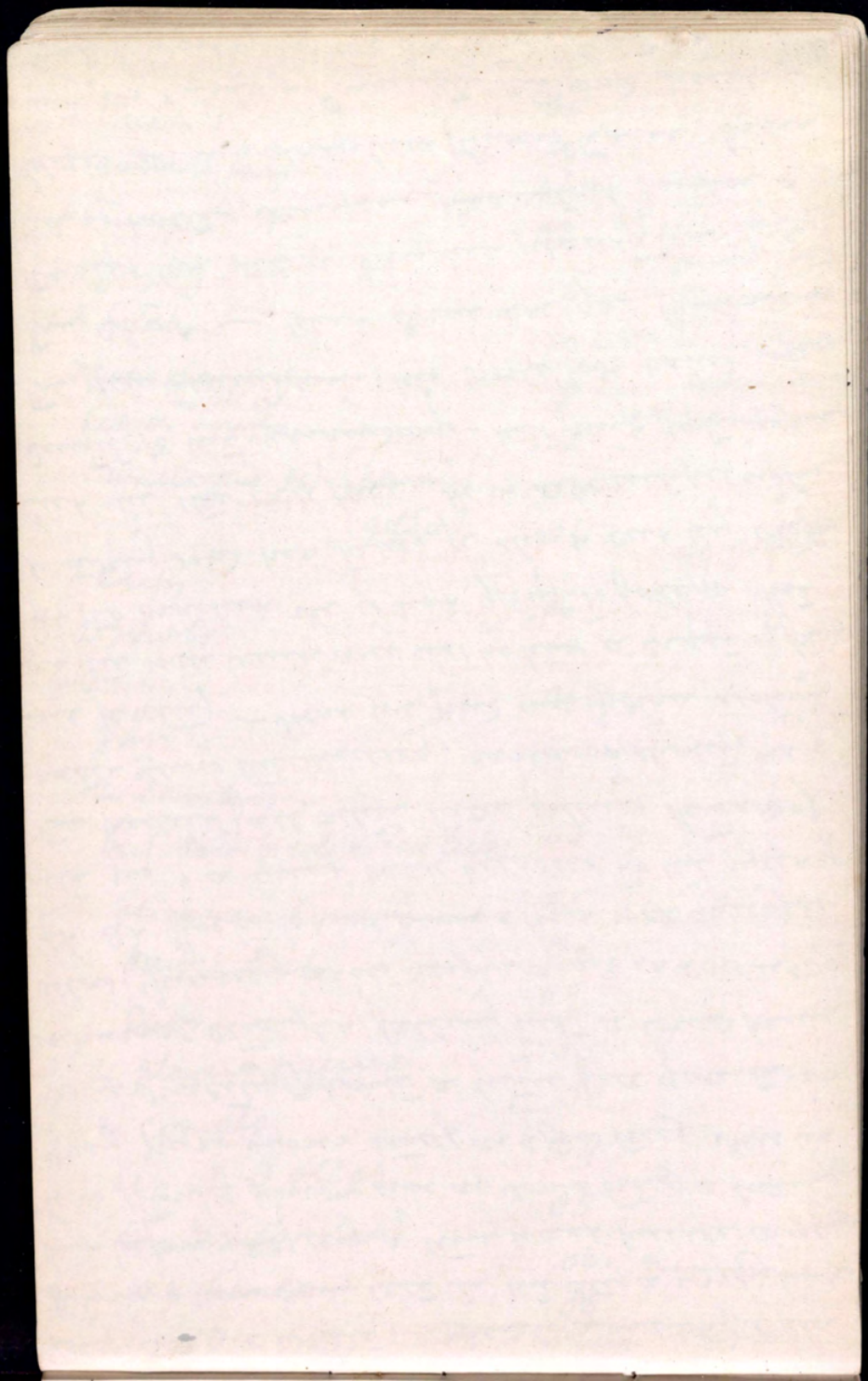
\$4.51

Mex.

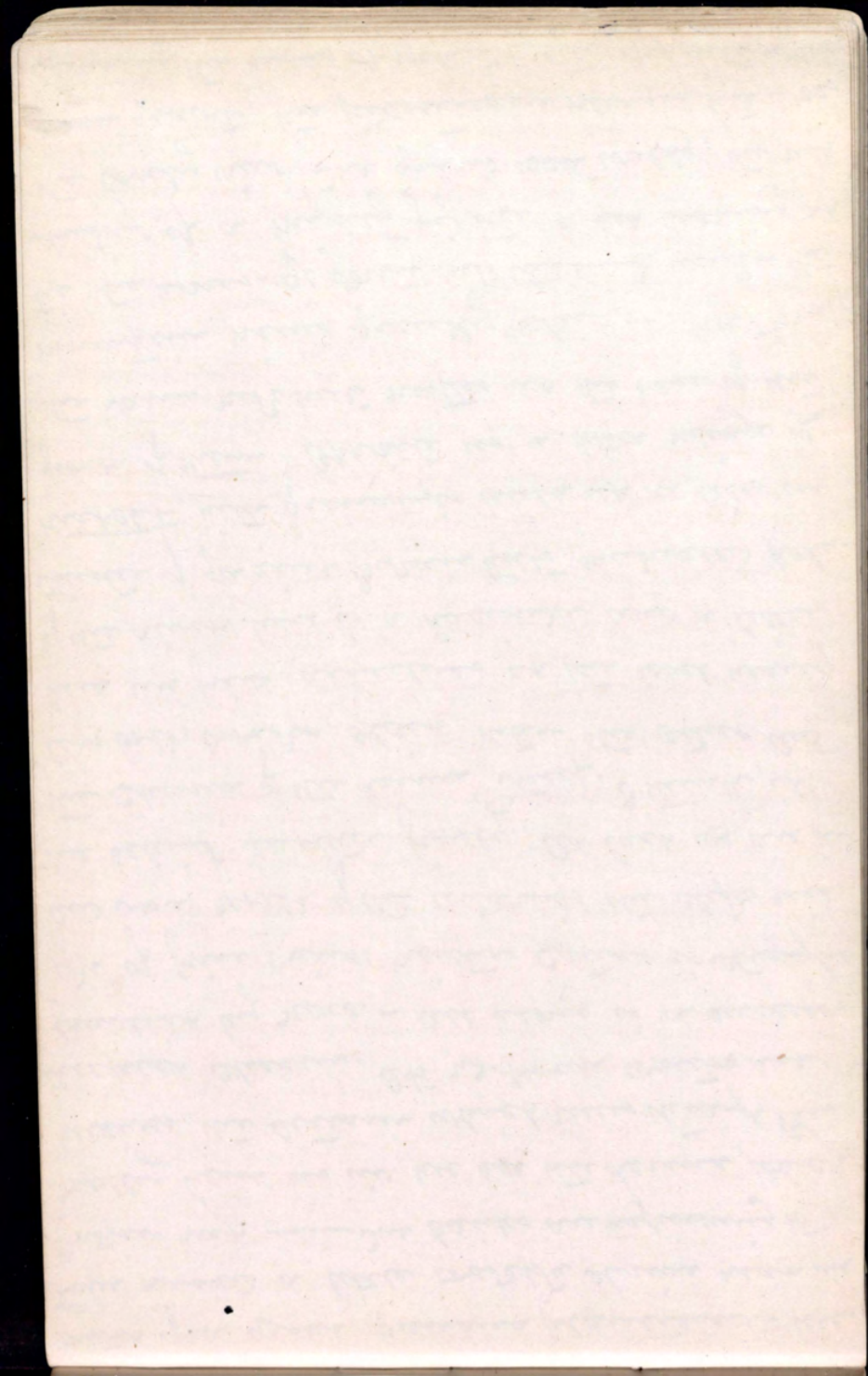
8th At 8 o'clock we were at Mr. Nelson's ready
to go to the Barranca. Rev. Mr. Jones (here from
California, as consumptive invalid, Seventh Day
adventist) had concluded to go with us and so
we had to wait while an additional horse was
^{got} ready for him. Finally at nearer of than 8 we
started on 1: Mr. Jones & Don (our man)
were on mules: the rest of us on horses. Out past
the Alameda which lies in very low ground and
has a quite neglected appearance. even a medi-
um sort of a road for a couple of miles and then
off across a grassy open district with many nar-
row trails worn into the grass - for three miles
perhaps more, until we got to the edge of the
Barranca. At first view it is not so very im-
posing. There is a cañon, with sloping banks,
largely grown with trees & shrubbery & green
herbage. A fall near the upper end. But very
soon it gets deeper. we see not one, but several
side channels all of a similar character. As
we descend over a road paved with rounded stones,
very winding, at times narrow, it begins to
be really fine. There are resurrection plants
growing in great masses on the rock sides; a
couple of species of Tradescantia, one blue as the

2 newware jugs & tumblers.	.18	(McKenna)
1 tinaja	.04	
2 animal jars.	.24	
1 trumpet.	.06	1 wicker jar .20
1 frying dish.	.03	(H. 6) toy figures .09
2 pitchers	.12	fruits .12
round flat jug	.10	toy figures .06
set of bowls.	.18	(H. 2) 4 plates &c. .06
1 water jug set (painted)	.25	2 small jars .02
" (gilded)	.50	(H. X) 3 vases .03
2 cups.	.06	40 for quist.
2 bowls.	.12	$\frac{4.76}{5.16}$
2 "	.06	
jar.	.11	
2 saucers.		
bird bath bowl & seed cups.	.03	
black ware drinking set	.25	
drinking dish	.04	
Cups	.09	
2 plaque figures.	2.00	
2 comals.	.04	
set of 3 ollas.	.04	
toy dishes (lot)	.05	
2 pig banks.	.06	McKenna.
1 tray	.05	
lot of whistles.	nothing	McKenna.

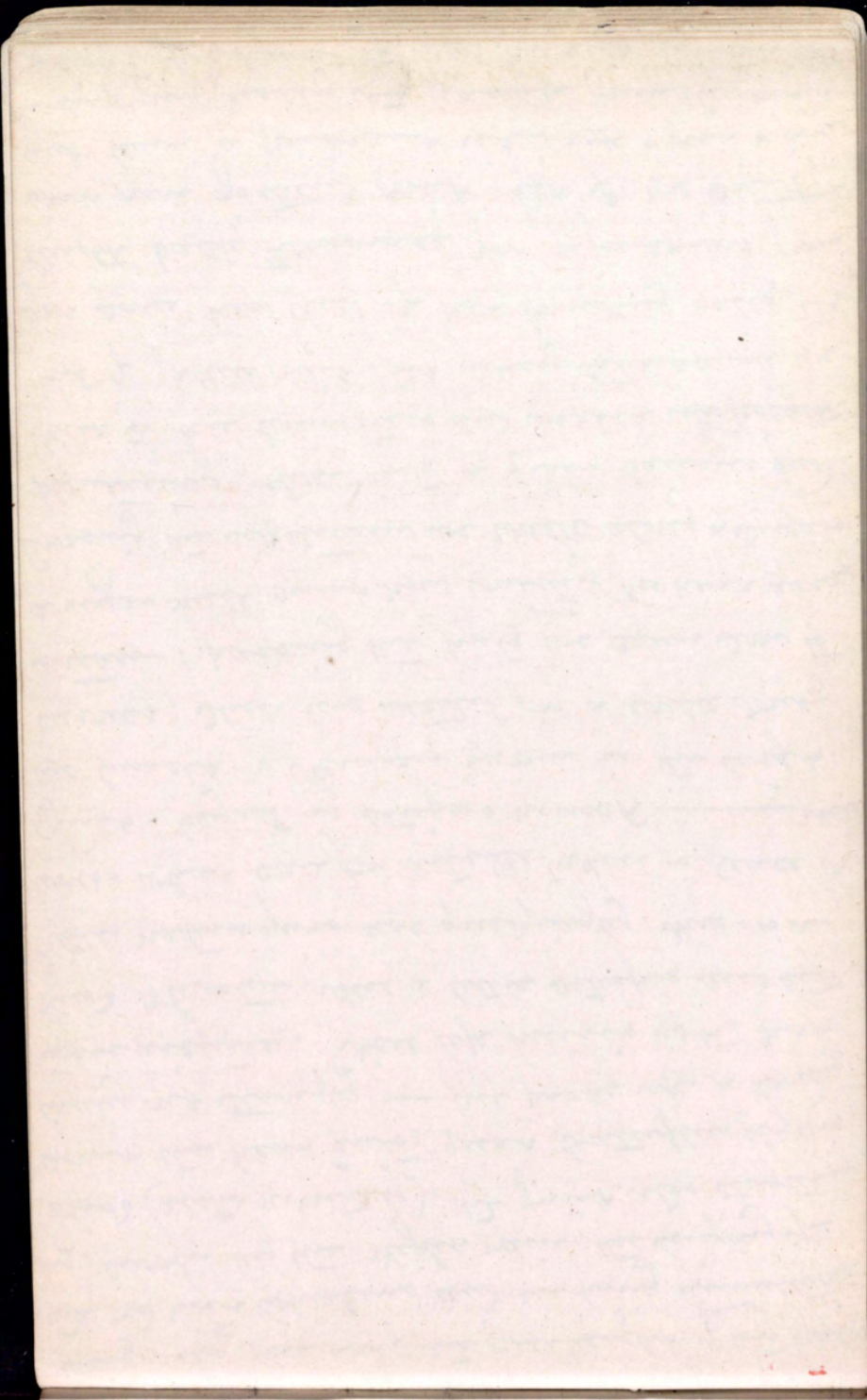
chy and are white; a species a beautiful ³¹ ~~new~~
flower, when open late in the day a lovely pink
but before its opening a true wash-purple; air-plants
like those of Florida are on some trees; a little
gray moss shows itself on a few trees. Here we
come directly opposite a little fall of water: it
is narrow, straight, falling into a round basin
below. Guessing at its height made it 200-500
ft. At this point we have a fine rock wall oppo-
site us & a great bank below us. To the right of
the main fall, other little falling threads of
water show themselves, narrower, shorter, but
all pretty. — Here we find an Indian resting
on the rock bank over us: he has a crate of fruit
for the market. He is not going to follow the
winding road but takes a short cut by steps
cut in the rock face. He is a beautiful sight
suited to the surroundings - his fruit resting against
the rock behind him, his bronze body, naked except
the cloth. — But down we go. Below us on
the left we see a banana plantation: the
air is hotter, damper. Beautiful purple &
blue morning glory-like flowers have been
with us & are. — Presumably the road, nearly
level & even goes up at times ~~had~~ ^{had} ~~the~~ ^{the}



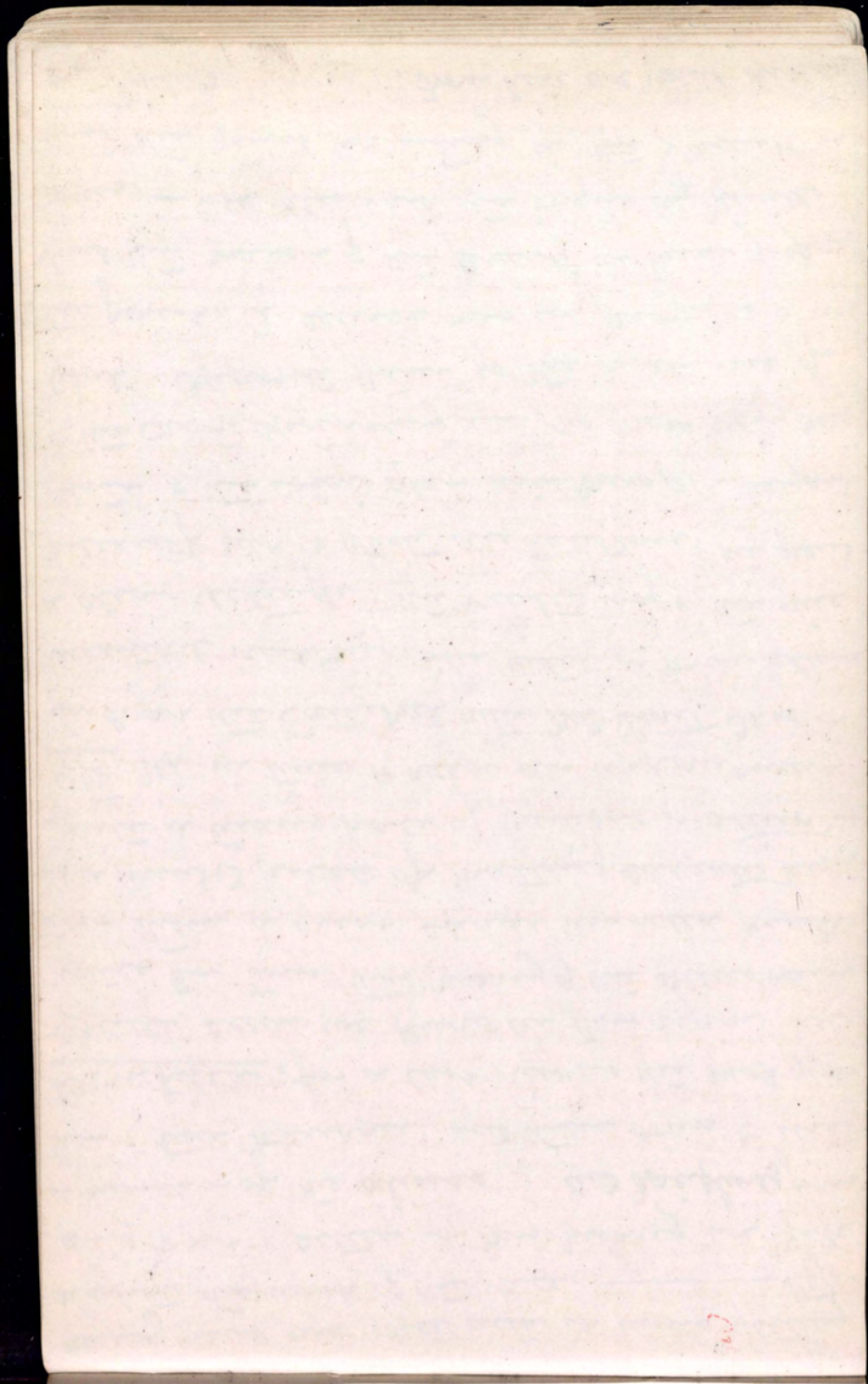
32.
middle of a great banana plantation. We
then passed a little roadside shrine near an
Indian hut. — The banks are beginning to
really hem us in: we see the Lerma, which
receives the stream which runs through this
deepest chasm. Its red-brown waters are
familiar by now. — all along is a success-
ion of fine veins: neither cañon is straight
and as a result of the windings the cliffs rise
and behind another finely. At last we are in
the Chasm of the Lerma itself. I think, it
less bold, broader, older, than the other. And
here we find ourselves at the level nearly
of the river: here is a hacienda and a little
cluster of quaint Indian huts, mud-walled, palm-
thatched with granaries built up on piles in
front of them. Opposite us a little village of
the same red huts nestles at the base of the
mountain rising grandly behind it. We dismount
tie the horses — go down onto the sand, under the
shadow of a mighty fig tree & sit looking at
the lovely view. The grand rock walls, the rich
green growth, the picturesque villages, the cross
crowning the mass of rock directly opposite, which



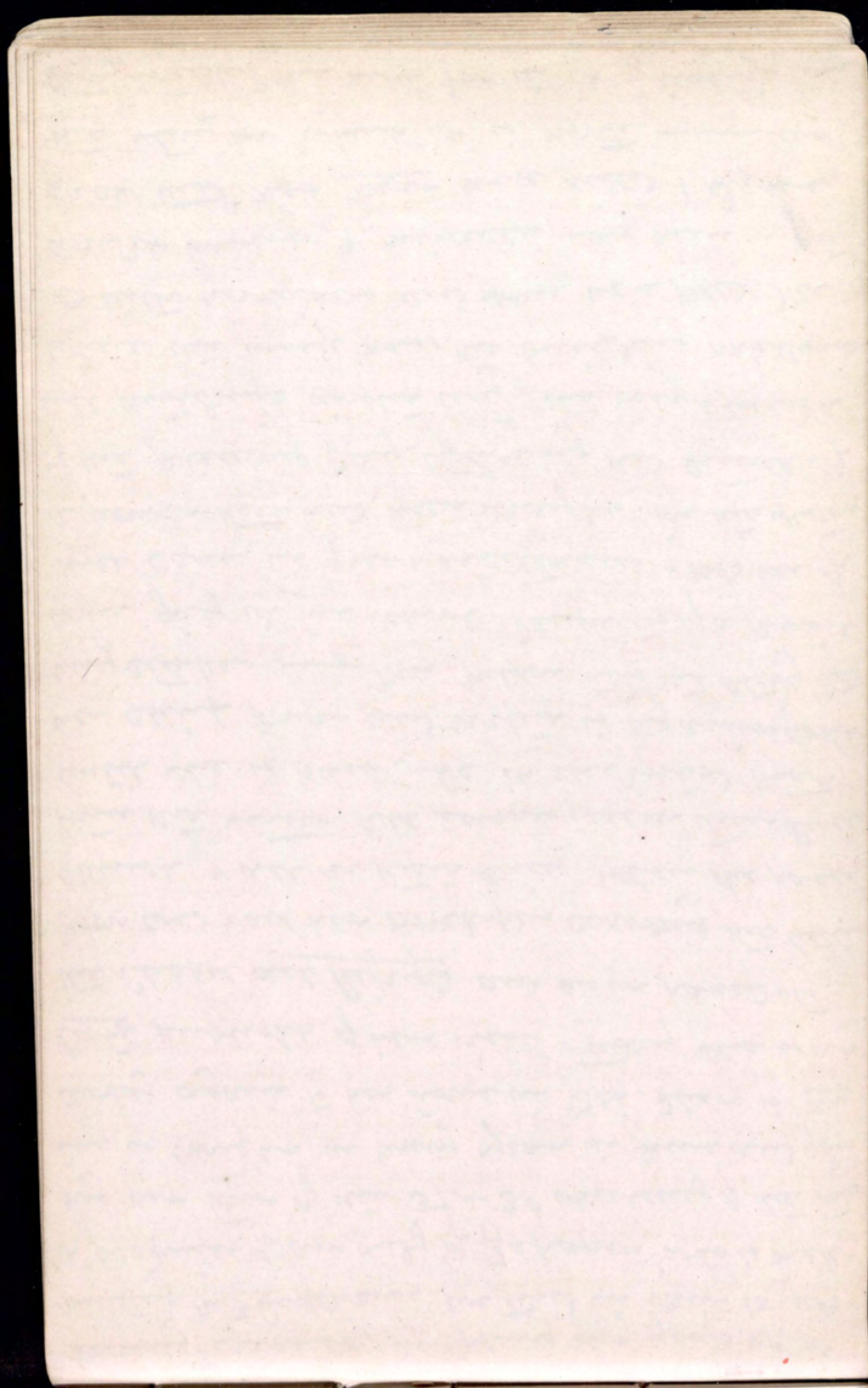
rising only one half the full height of the ³³gulf.
The red river whirling and rushing tumultuously,
swollen by the night rain, the singing of
birds (altho' none day), the fruit trees clustering
about the mean huts, green butterflies flying,
laidly but strongly, — all make up a lovely
tropic picture. Here life hurries not; nor
needs to hasten. Here a little satisfies and that
little nature gives not grudgingly. Here is a
world - what care for outside? Here is peace &
quiet - beyond is strife & unrest. — Here
we lunch & Herman swims in the swift
current. Then we started for a walk down
stream: passing the huts we came soon to
a sugar mill, quick now waiting the next harvest.
Crossing the swift stream we walk along a sugar
plantation, then into a great banana field.
Here too are lummies and we pick up pockets-
ful of fallen fruit. At every step almost we
get some new view of our bounding valley. At
length back. Demanded for refreshment from
our own gathered fruit. At 3. we start
and have a pleasant ride up & over & home
- enjoying really the passage from the moist
& hot tropical world to our Mexico. A storm is



rising and we race with it home getting
 slightly the worst of the race. — Stop-
 ping to rest & settle at Mrs. Wilson's we get
 a number of the cilicias and disciplines from
 her; then to supper: and then down to the
Barretilla, for a last view at the most gyp-
 sy like scene we know in this region. We
 notice this time that many of the sellers have
 over them a great shade umbrella, made
 of a matted piece of matting supported by
 quite a heavy pole of bamboo or other. —
9th Up in time to keep an appointment
 for 8. at the Cathedral with Mr. Court. It is a
 beautiful building. The interior forms almost
 a clear rectangle: the vaulted roof & the fine
 pillars of gilt & white are handsome: the great
 altar & the colored glass windows, or beyond
 & the carved choir screen are no doubt very beau-
 tiful. Opposite them is the organ and of
 the priest. A service was in progress & we
 saw the march of the priests in their gorgeous
 robes. — We also saw the Virgin by Murillo
 and the great painting in the same room
 by Philip. From here we ~~went~~ out on

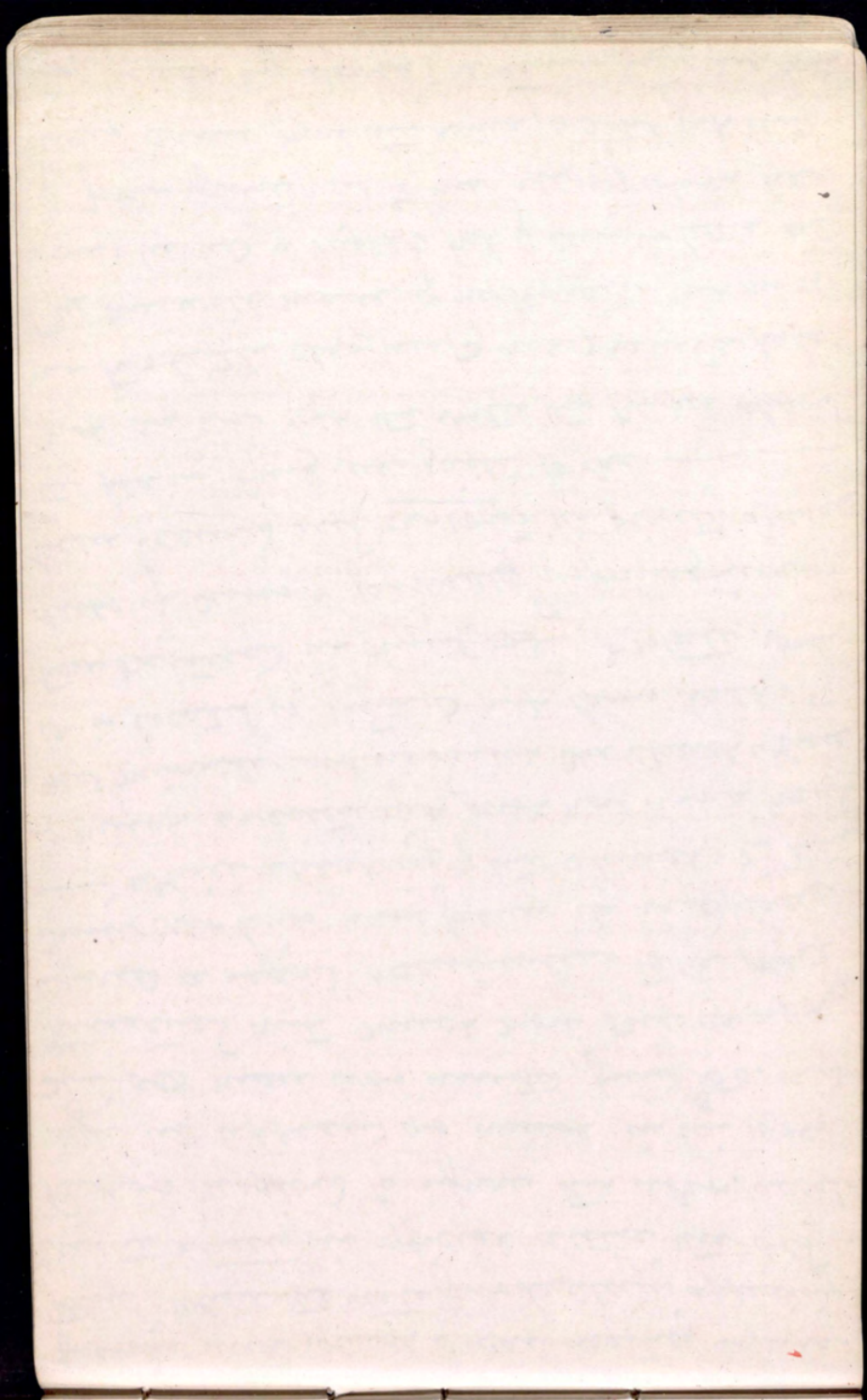


35
ranging crowds, shipping our goods, & ^{up} meeting Mr. Sullivan, we tried in vain to get a scapular of our Lady of Zapopan who is making her tour of the 37 or 38 churches of the town. She is brought in every year in June and goes away again to her home in Oct. There is an list published of her visits: Today she is at the Chapel del Refugio and as we passed its door we saw her worshipers crowding the little church & all on their knees. When she passes thru the street all persons fall on their knees until she is past. Be it understood that her chief power and virtue is against lightning stroke. — Mrs. Wilson tells the story that some girls in her school, daughters of a priest, once came in great excitement & told her of a wonder that had been wrought. In the storm of the preceding day lightning had struck — of all buildings in the city, the very church where the image was: the building was crowded with worshipers and some were killed. The wonder however, & miracle, was seen in the fact that not more were killed! I give the story for what it is worth. — Another story touched me more, for in it I realize a



36.
feeling with which I can heartily sym-
pathize. When the State forbade clergy appearing
on the streets in official attire the old
Bishop resolved to ignore the order; accord-
ingly he appeared as usual in his robes.
The old man was arrested, fined \$50. and
threatened with much more dire consequence
should a second occurrence take place.
Surely our lives have fallen in hard places.
— While speaking of the church, &c. — There
is much excitement just now over a brand
new miracle-working saint. The church where
it is located is thronged with lame, halt, &
those distressed in mind, body & estate. Hun-
dreds of cures & favorably responses have
been secured and ex-votos in plenty decorate
the place. This we failed to see. —

Just as we left the Hotel, the keeper showed
me two little clay heads, out of Lake Chapala:
they are well made, of modern type, but much
worn: he had a basket full of curious little pottery
& forms quite new to me, all of which he
avows came from the Lake, washed up onto
the beach by waves: he thinks they are from

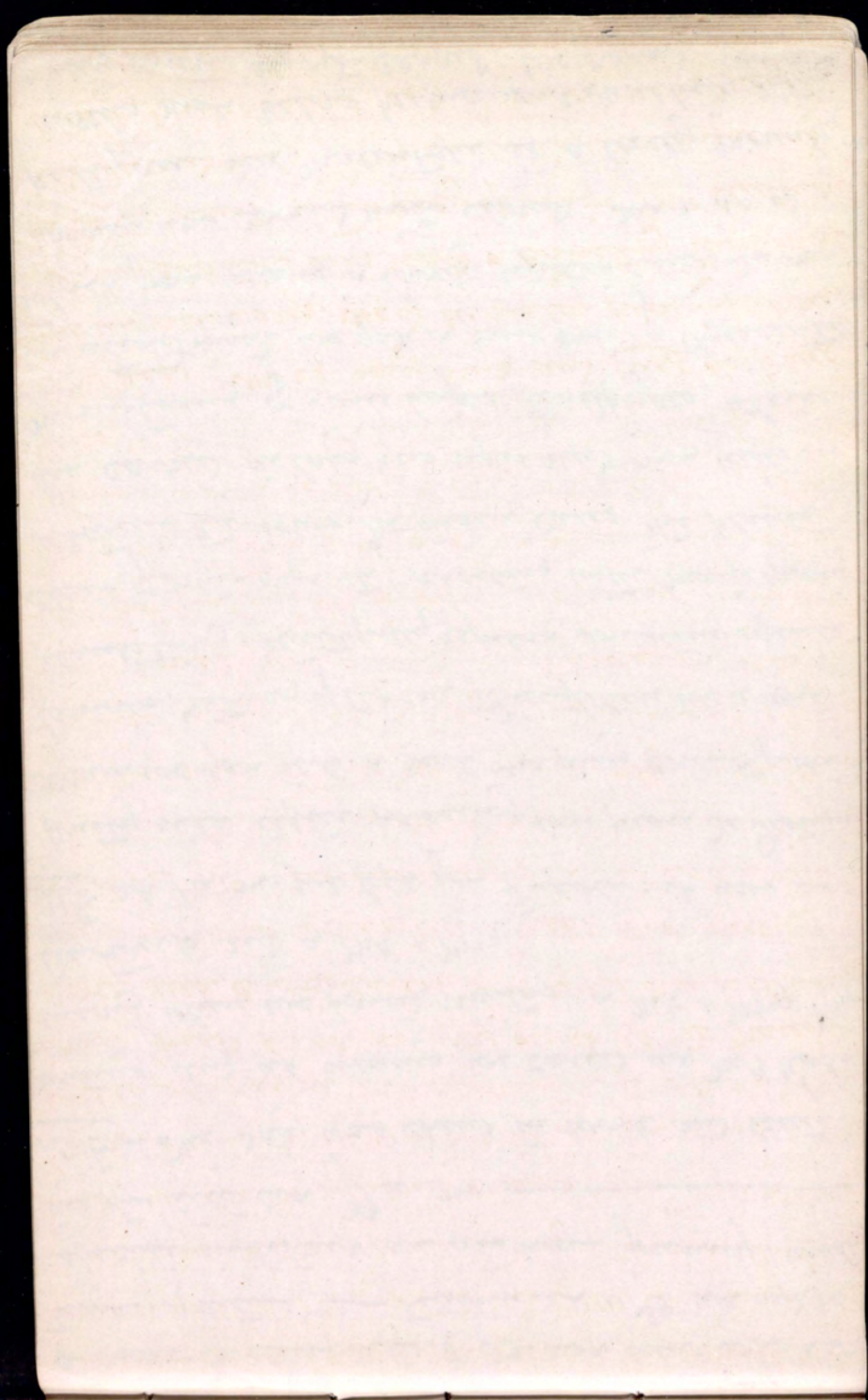


37

a lake-dwelling-site. I do not know what to think of them! — Leaving at 11:30 we had no special incidents on our home journey: reaching the city at 9 a. m. —

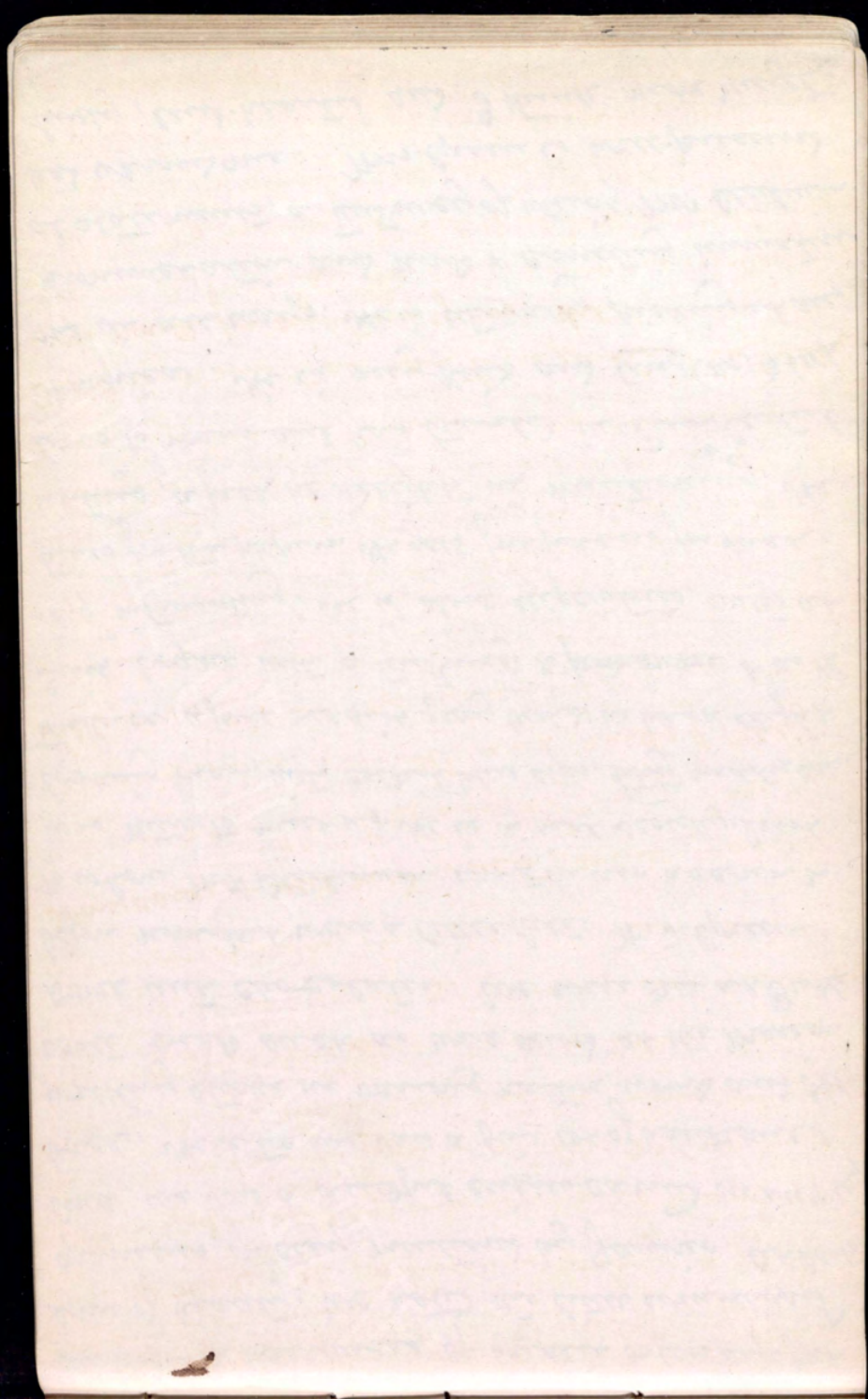
10th — The day was spent in work and letter writing and at evening we called at Mr. Robinson's where we found visitors a Mr. & Mrs. Van Antwerp and a Mr. & Mrs. —

11th at 7 a. m. we left for Puebla: it was a pretty ride. After passing San Juan de los Rios we got into a real magney country — the famous district of Apam. Everywhere were the plantations, beautifully regular, sometimes quite clear of other growth; a others with maize growing between the rows. In many cases the plants are carried in long rows right up to even hills on mountains of some height. At Apizaco, where we turned back we got a fine view of Popocatepetl which from here is a lovely regular cone: the white woman was covered with cloud. The ride is a pretty one. The Malintzi is a lovely mountain ending just below permanent snowline. Alti was open snow-capped. We passed over a



38.

number of barrancas of greater or less size but some of beauty. We noted the little urn-shaped granaries of clay mentioned by Janvier. At Santa Ana we saw a disabled cripple carried on a woman's back. Here too we saw a fine lot of handsome walking sticks in various native woods and delicate bread such as were served at the maison doree with chocolates. We were due at Puebla before noon but were a little late. Mr. J. Green to whom Mr. Steelman wrote on our account was there to meet us. He is a real Scotch-Irish looking man, with coldish blue eyes, ~~very~~ ^{fine} ruddy countenance, a full reddish gray beard: he has a slight Irish brogue with a tendency to ~~permanence~~ ^{permanence} to as the -e.g. "interesting". He is slow, self-centered, writes at times for the papers. He gets free passes for such writing, a fact he delights in mentioning. He loves to roam and has traveled in Peru, Central America. He is very kind and tries (sic) to help me in all ways. He is eternally picking at one's pronunciation and word & committing immaterial statements, a tendency of which Mr. Steelman has warned me. Mrs. Green is well-preserved lively, kind-hearted and I think more energetic



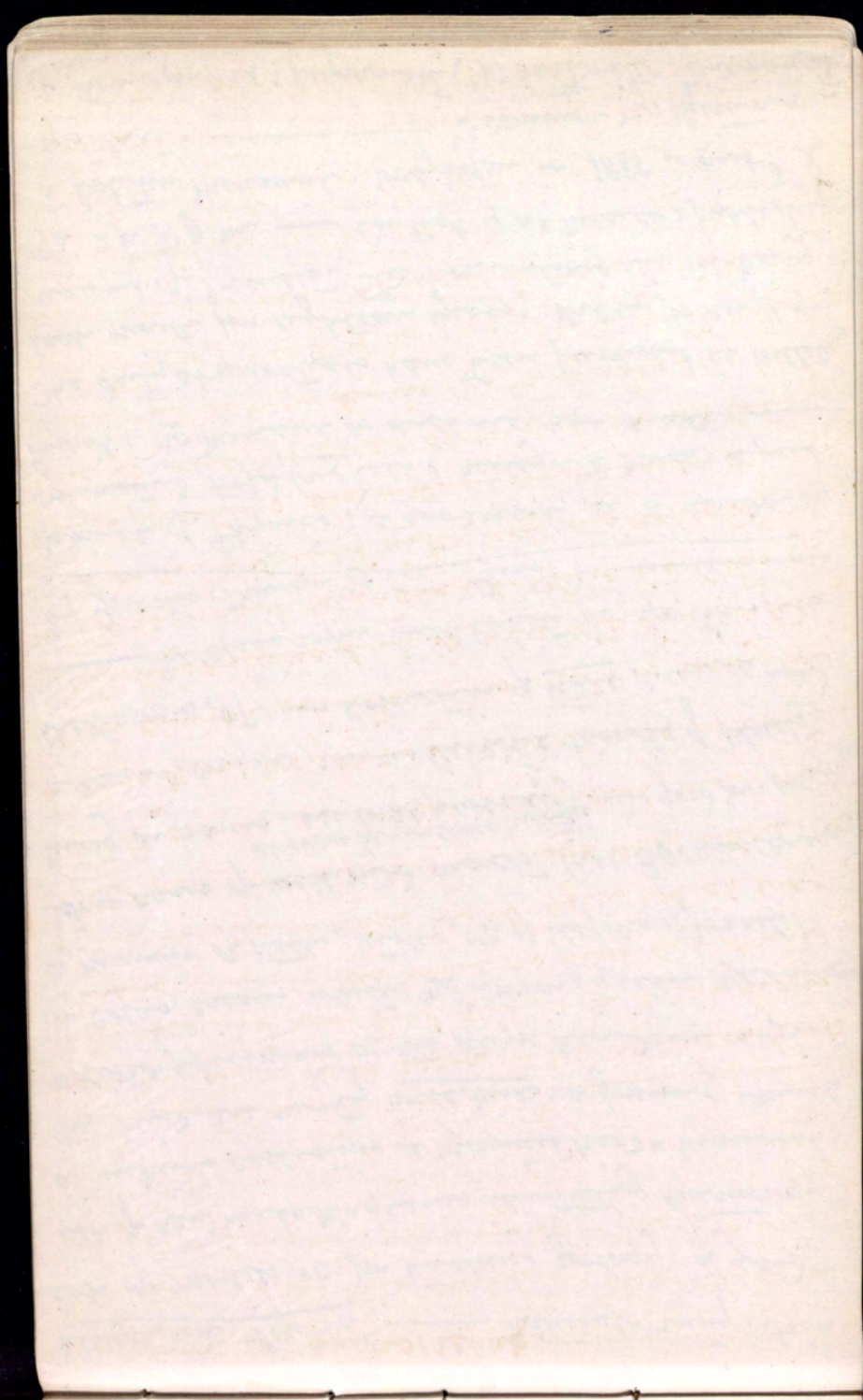
39

Museum: Puebla. — Natural History: Fair lot of models &c. for teaching zoology: a good set of hand made diagrams illustrating entomology: a medium collection of mounted birds & mammals: the birds are mostly well done: a frame of small polished specimens of the very handsome vases in colors, cream, white, red, brown, green, yellow &c: a number of liths, liths, &c. of Elephas (fossil): some cases of well mtd. insects: (abt. 30 small cases hung on frames - ^{also some large cases but empty} all local probably). — good pr. pictures a beaver, conyar, &c. — Auxiliary models of plants, silk-worms, &c. — Collection of little pieces of wood.

— In classroom wall charts in all branches by Girard (Marey et Cie. Paris.) —

Cabinet of Physics: a good series in a handsomely ornamented roofed long hall: nearly all French, a few English: no Mexican as such are not made. —

The daily observations have been published in bulletin each month for eighteen years: there is an 11 yrs. resumé of results. The observations are tri-daily 7a. 2p. 9p.m. — Central is at Mexico: publishes a Boletín Mensual. Vol. began in 1888 is part 2 yrs. late. — 3 common ry. thermometers: 2 thermographs: psychometer (!); barometer; ^{xy.} anemometer.



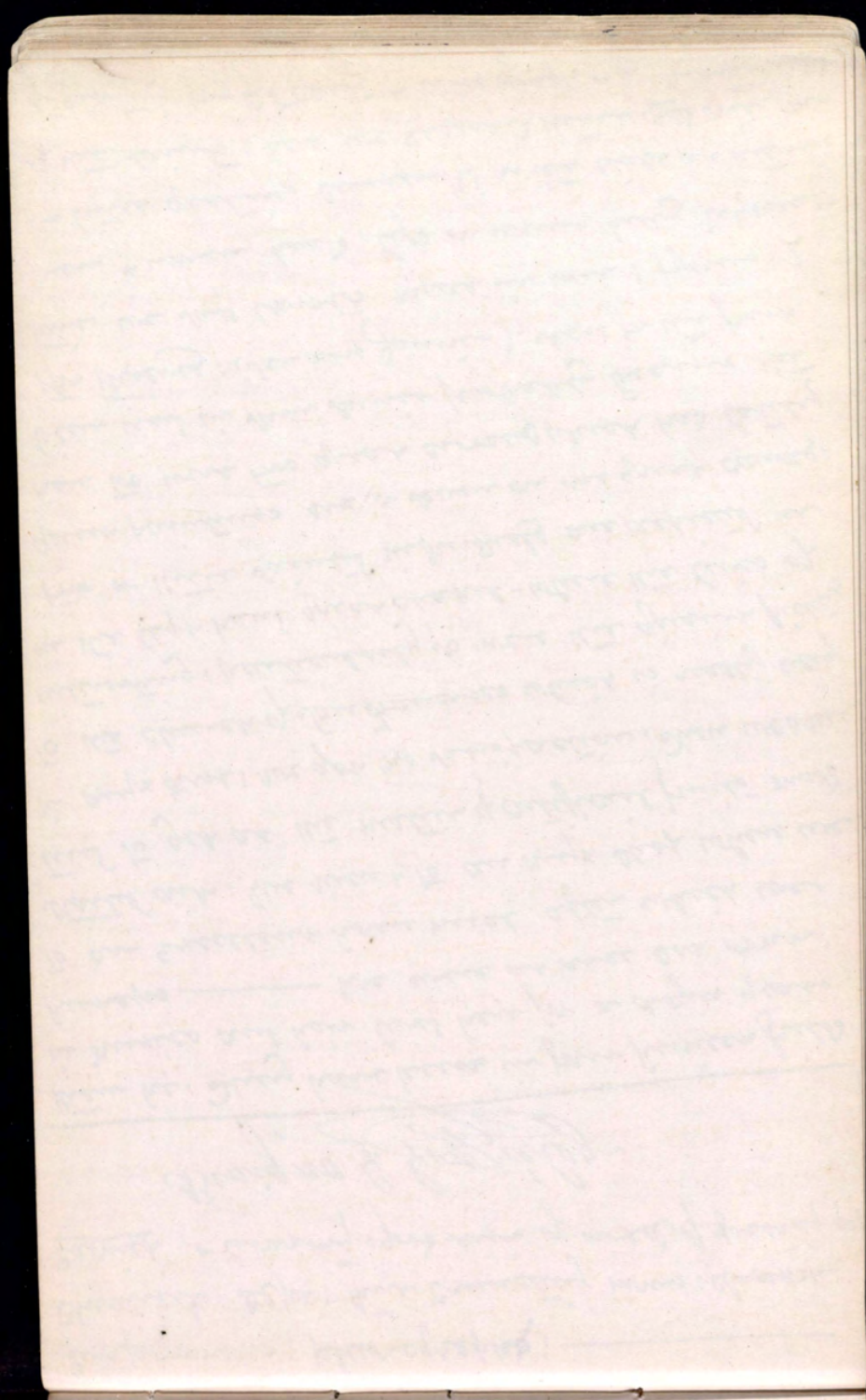
Evaporimeter; pluviograph; —————

40.

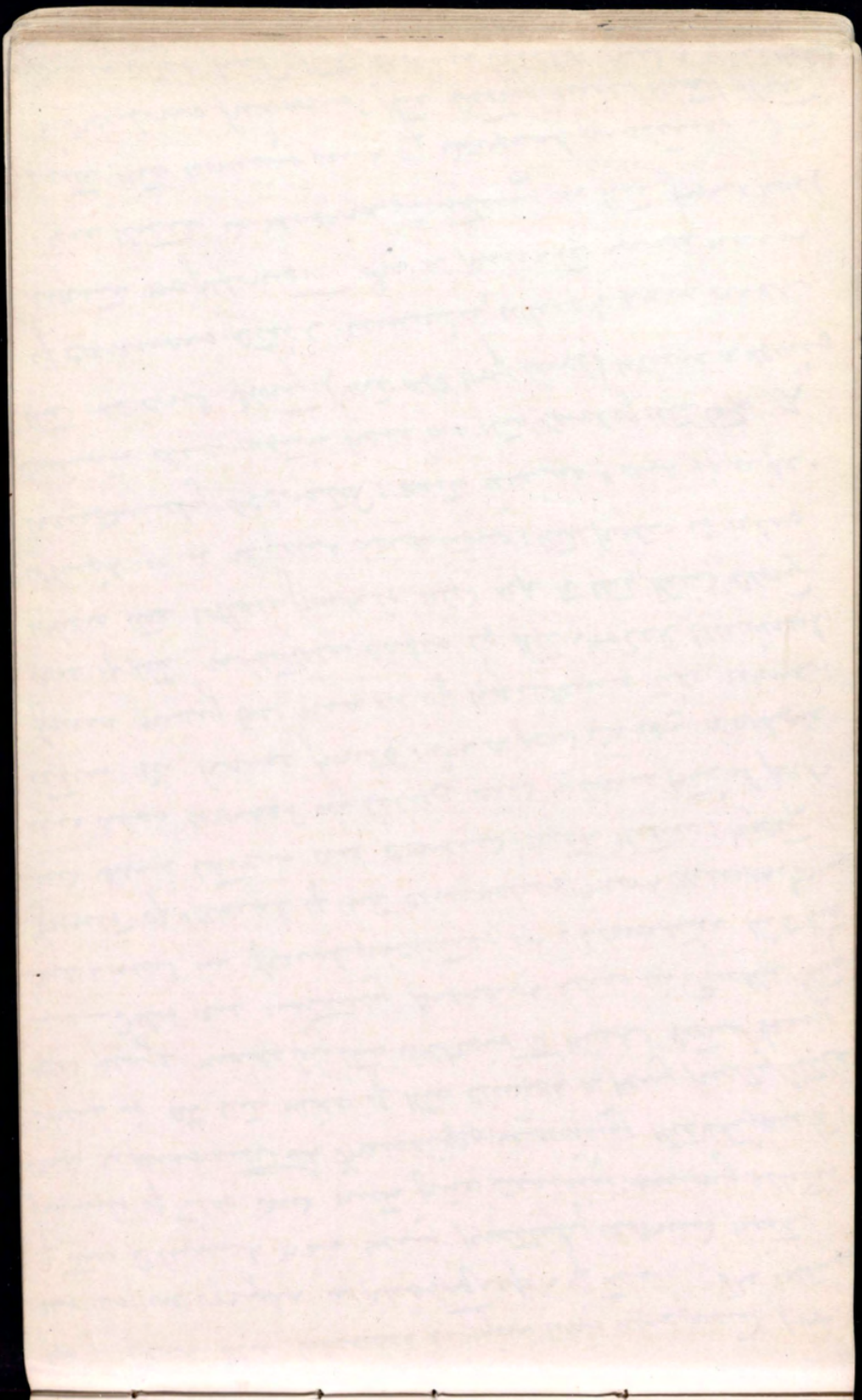
Chemical Dept: three connecting rooms: classroom,
Cabinet, & laboratory: good series of models of factories, etc.

Benigno G. González

than he. They have been in four previous fields
in Mexico and have lived here for a dozen years
perhaps. ——— We were at once set down
to an excellent home meal after which we
started out. We went to an amx shop where we
tried to get at the matter of artificial fruits made
in amx dust: we got no satisfaction. Then we went
to the church of San Francisco which is really very
interesting: particularly so were the grain-pictures
in the left hand great chapel - where the lives of
two or three sainted individuals are depicted in
green paintings six or seven on one great canvas:
here too were two great crosses which had lately
been used in some service probably bearing the
two thieves: (See also Jannin). Here for the first
time we saw ex-votos made in wax: figures of
men & women, heads, legs or arms, hung in quantity
on little gratings suspended on the wall as the life
of the saints; here we secured three old one for
a grating for 25 cents & also bought a mother and

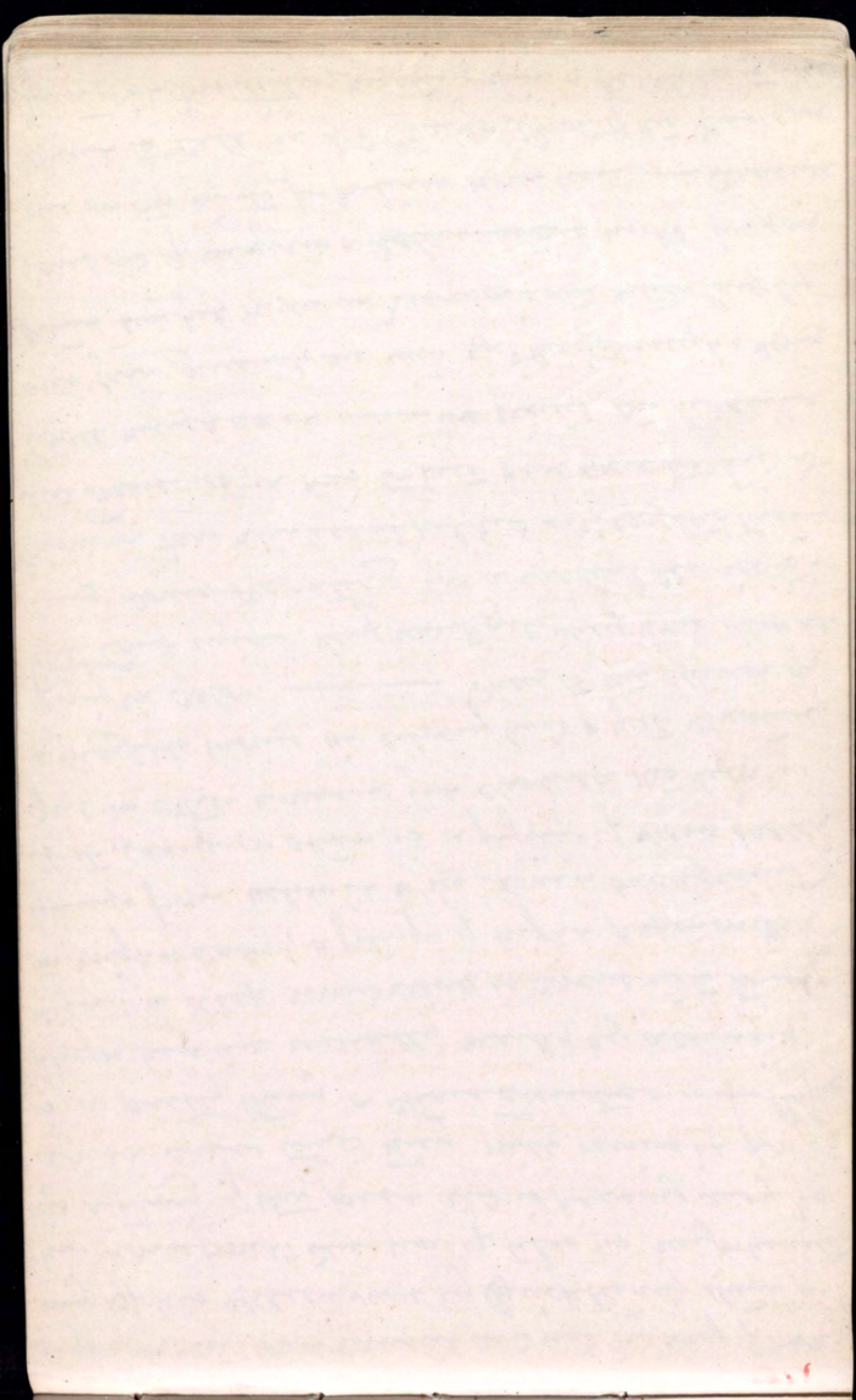


for a real. The blessed virgin was uncovered for
us as we bought a photograph of her. The exterior
of the Church was very prettily adorned with
panels of tiles and with fine carving; among others
one represented St. Francisco receiving the stigmata:
There is at the side of the church a very pretty little
new plaza made by the soldiers to keep them busy.
— Tiles are notably present here in Puebla: they
are worked in panel pictures or decoration into the
fronts of several of the churches; most church domes
and some towers are covered with them: they
are also worked in lines and geometrical pat-
terns in house fronts: In a few cases a whole
front may be made of handsome tile work:
one of the notable cases is the Hotel Universal
where the whole front is tiled up to the third story
which is a recent addition: the patio is also
handsomely decorated: both inside & out is a pe-
culiar decoration here at the level of the top of
the second story (the old roof level) where a series
of cannons still remain, which were once
water supports. In a private house near
here there is elaborate tiling on the front wall
with the working out of several pictures of
ridiculous persons: the story runs that the
man who had the house built had a quibble



41.

against the town-council and had no way of work-
ing off his spleen save by ~~quack~~ ^{quack} turning them in
his house front. The use of tiles is unfortunately
a thing of the past and is passing away. No
doubt some time they will revive it for it
is a pretty thing & characteristic. — Pulque
shops here are usually marked by a curious
sign: a deep round sign is covered with tinsel
or bright colors, a fringe of bright paper or cloth
hangs from below it & in it as a background of
cloth, gauze or other is a figure of some ballet
girl or other woman. At Cholula the sign is
a playhole ending in silvery head & with streamers
of bright color. — Then to the church of
the Company, very beautiful. They were just ad-
ding some decorating for a special service to-
morrow. Far more beautiful and more attractive than
San Francisco, it was too late & we were too tired to
look much at it. — We visited the libraries
one fair general one with Ludkingsborough & some
other useful work in Mexico: the other largely
composed of religious & ecclesiastical works. We got
one or two hints for future work here. — Then we
went to call on Dr. Craver, Pres. of the Mexican
Methodist Institute, meeting him & Rev. Liberto. They



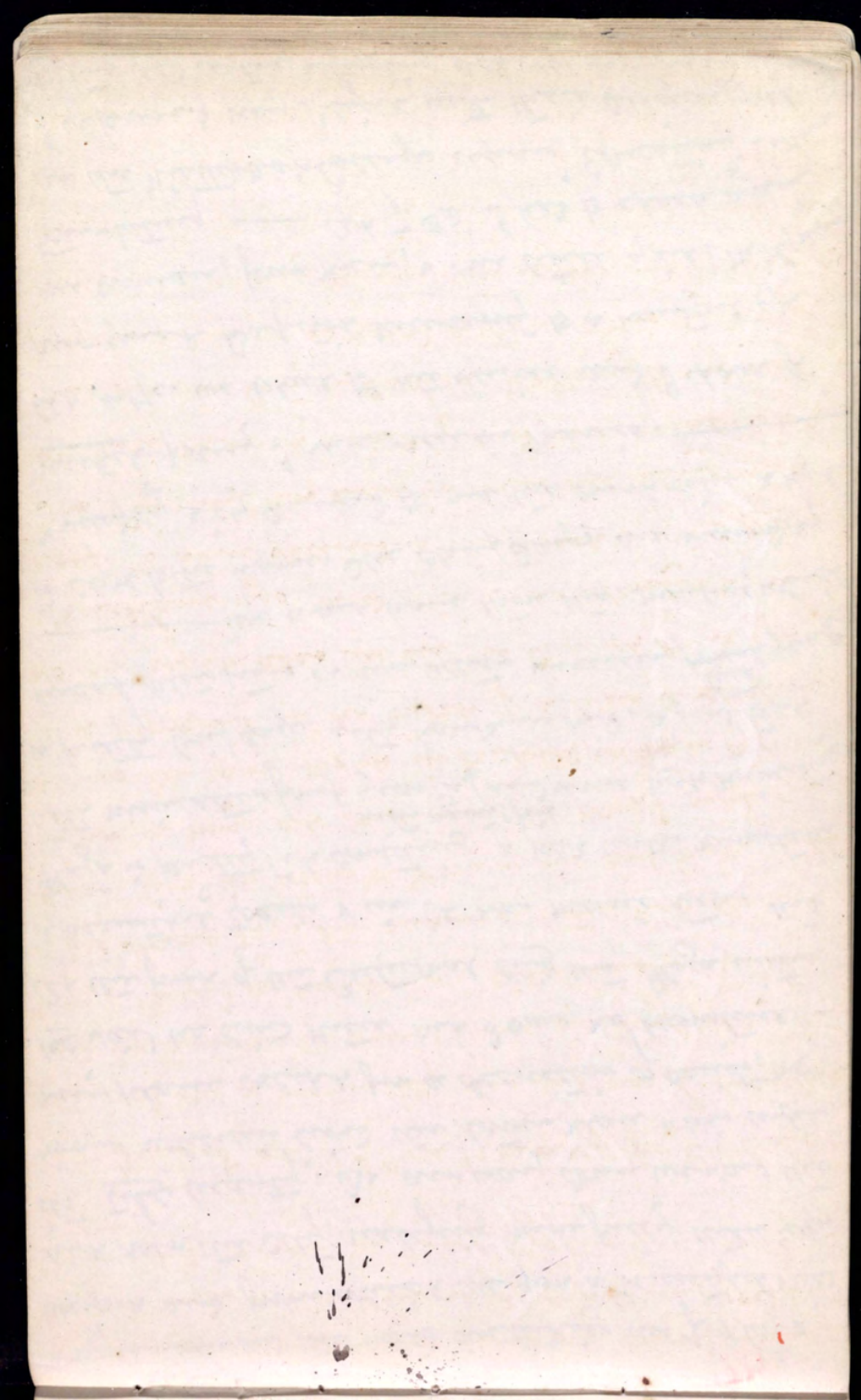
home and for a quiet evening and a great
sleep. _____ In the morning Mr.
12th man and I went out to a bath. It is near the
Penitentiary, which is quite a handsome building
constructed over a site from an old church and
monument. We got a good view of the little church
on the Pyramid from near here and back of it is
beautiful background of an ^{extinct} ~~active~~ volcano with its
graceful crater line. Near by too is a tank where
is a horse's bath: in our bath which was a sulphur
one we had a sulphur water & a clean water tank
side by side & a Rinsing Bath establishment
close by. — After bathing we walked down past
the Casa del Maternidad to the Cathedral. This
we visited. It is a magnificent piece of furnishing.
The high altar of choicest wood & fine pictures, the
three pulpits, the beautiful carved choir
chair, the golden chandelier, the canopy with
chapter of relics, where a series of busts of ancient
monks have a little niche in each covered by
glass behind which are bits of bones of the person
himself - these were all either beautiful or
interesting: then a trip up into the tower

43

where we saw the bells including one of 9 tons weight and from which we got a beautiful view not over the city, realizing more fully than even its title beauty. On our way down we saw the room wherein lived the lover man & his wife very plain except for a decoration of saints, &c. He said he lived there but I saw no furniture. — At the foot of the Cathedral lies the Plaza, with a beautiful focal & in it was music then; the Plaza is pretty: it contains a rock with a mountain with miniature forest growth ^{with native fruit} (and some not miniature) a pretty bird cage with handsome bird, a few tall Eucalyptus trees & some other smaller ^{tree} forest group.

— We went home thru the market, which is close to the house. The chief days are Thursday & Sunday & it seemed to me the most like a real market of any I have seen in Mexico. —

At 4 o'clock we went to the Service and I spoke of our great Baptist University to a handful of one woman, four men, & one little girl; Mr. Green translating. — At 7:30 I had to speak again at the Methodist College upon "Education" — where I expressed my delight with their singing, referred to the old after singing schools, compared congregational singing with theirs.

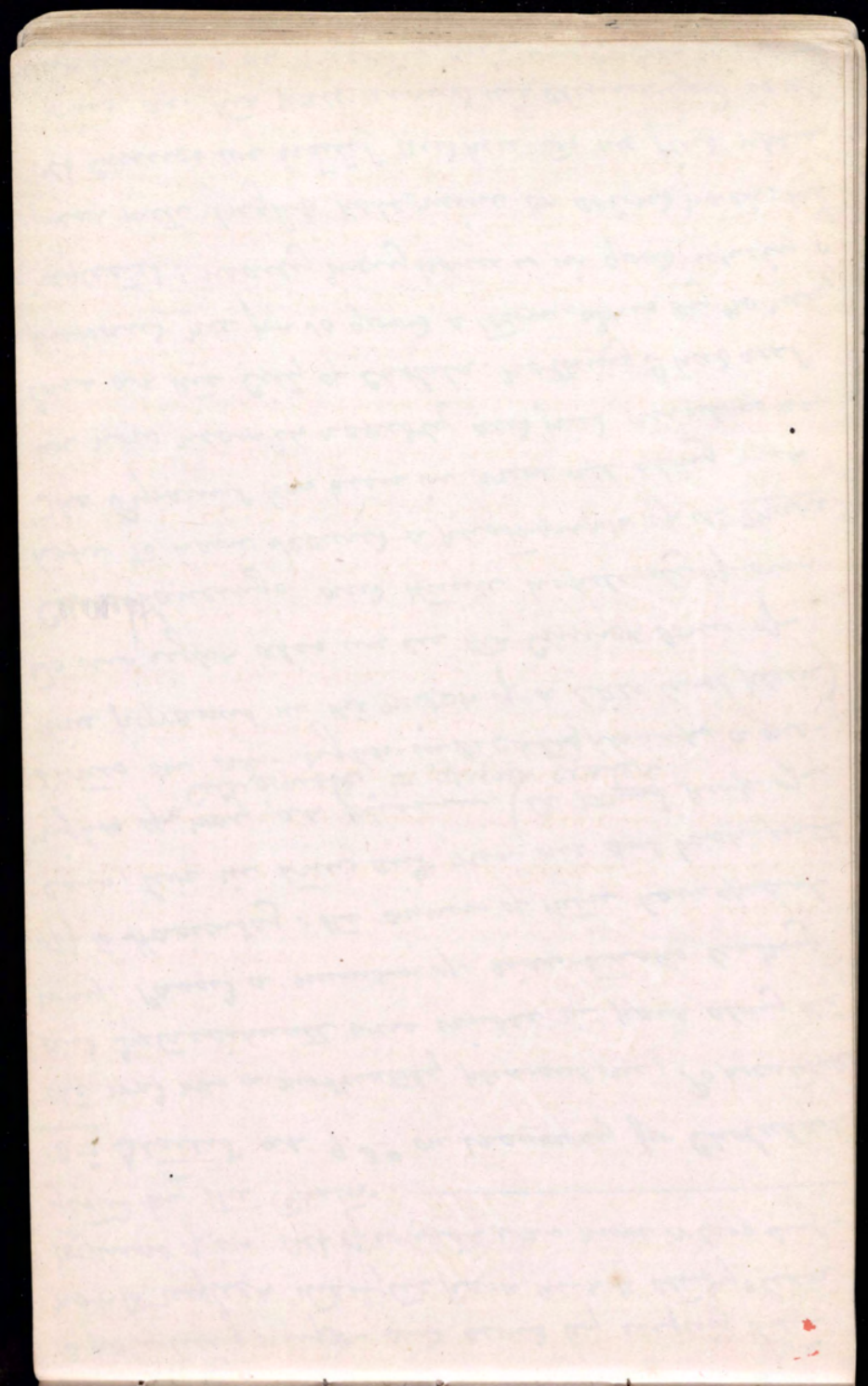


to polishing up - and closed by urging ~~them~~ ^{us} not to neglect the lyric part but to study & learn to know of it. All of which was more or less suggested by the Pastor.

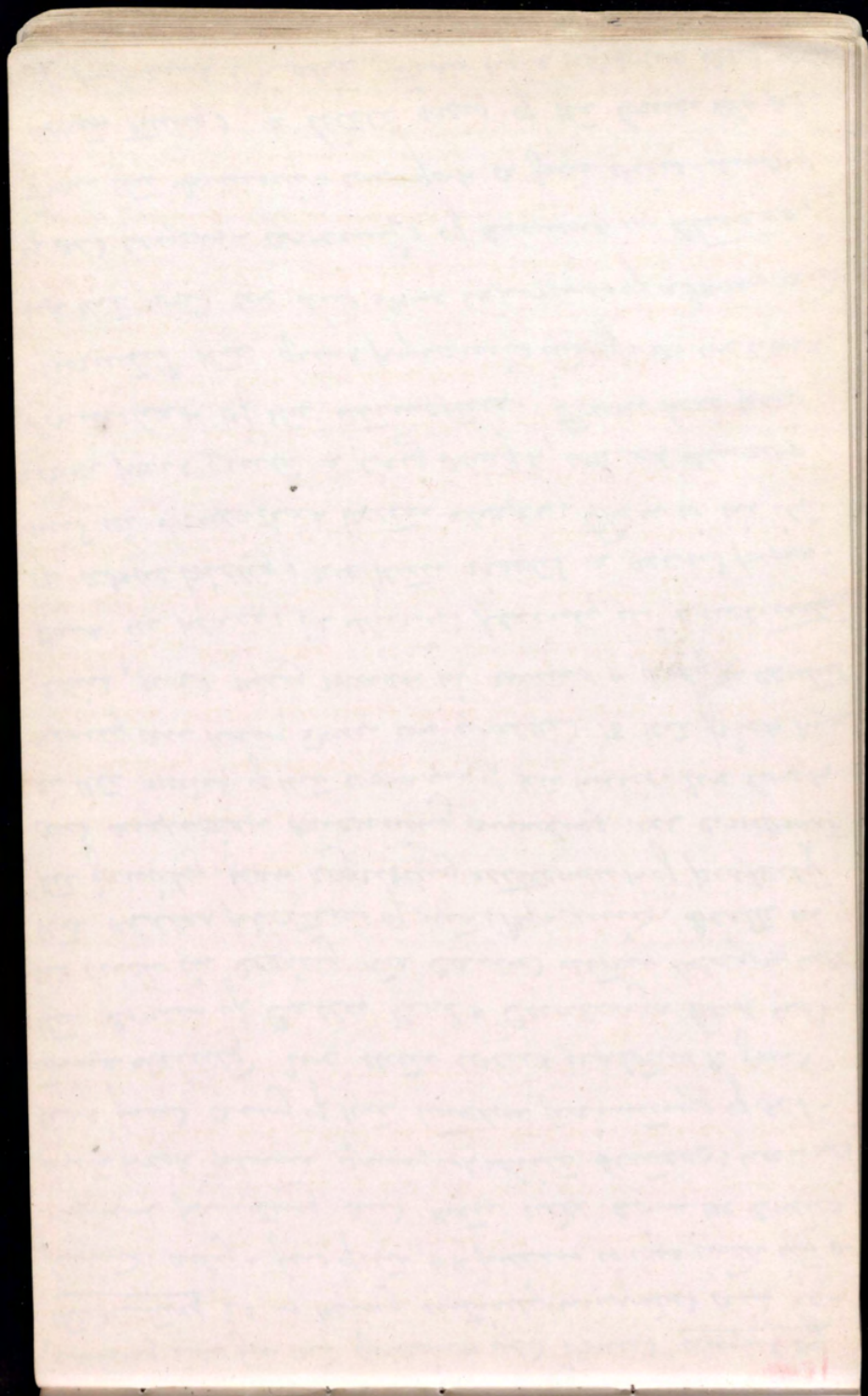
13th Started at 9.30 on tramway for Cholula:

the road was a moderately pleasant one; Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl were visible in part along the way. Passed a number of side-tracks leading off to Hacienda: the owners of these have special cars, live in town and run out and back with rights of way at pleasure. (A round heap of stones on an air right indicates perhaps a one-time pyramid in the midst of a little level plain)

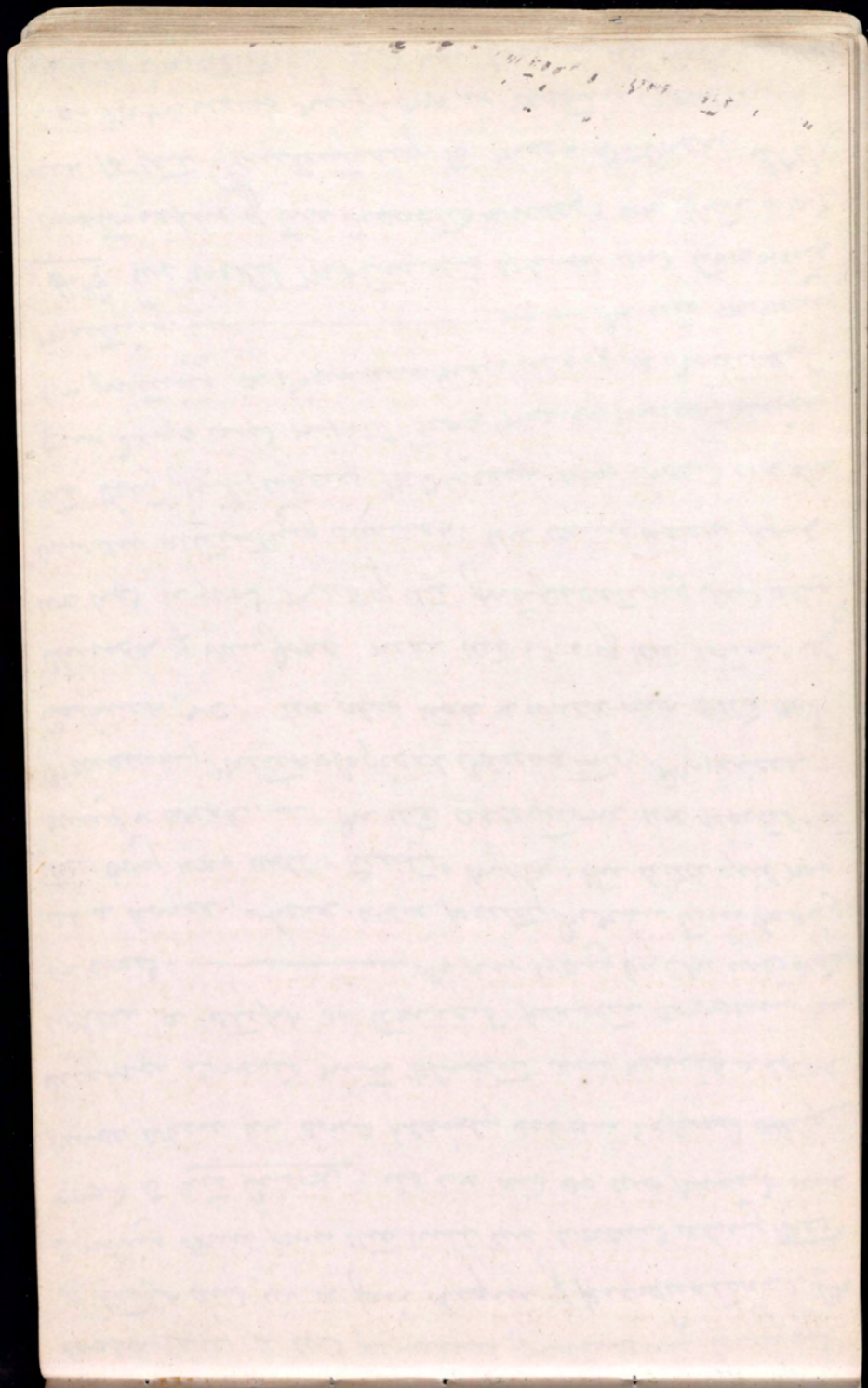
So our right also we see the Church dome of ~~Cholula~~ ^{San Francisco} and think hopefully of our hope to have secured a photograph of its "mapa". The Pyramid has been in view all along but we now near it rapidly and find ourselves as close as the City of Cholula. Nothing I had read prepared me for so good a town. It is, by no means, neglected: nearly every house is in good repair & fresh with bright kalsomine or colored wash; the old Church we visited and here too we find repair going on: the wall around the Church-yard is being put in order by various religious bodies in repair.



Jatling: as for the quaint old "dome" ~~chapter 5~~
the nativity it is being entirely renovated and re-
paired: only a few of the 64 pillars is left with its o-
riginal painting and these will soon be covered
with fresh plain grayish white stucco: we could
not find any of the twelve paintings of old-
time saints. We then went up town to find
the corner of Calles Real & Chalinga (but had
no luck in seeing the carved stone blazon with
the oldest picture of the Pyramid. Death in
the family, fear regarding settlement of property
and suspicion concerning ourselves all combined
in the mind of the woman of the house. We loitered
nearly an hour. Then we walked to the first pyra-
mid, now very much in ruins & only a central
part in place: it showed plainly its construction
of adobe bricks: we then visited a second pyra-
mid in somewhat better shape. There is in its
lower part quite a long shaft, which shows
somewhat of the structure. From here we
mounted the great pyramid itself: as we went
up the road we saw some exposures of adobe, and
of old layers - coverings of cement or stucco.
From the summit we got a fine view - among
other things a little view of the lower slopes
of Oribank Origaba. From here also we saw, what



looked like a low pyramid, distinctly terraced
or stepped and in a fair degree of preservation. ⁴⁶ On
coming down from the hill we walked along the
road to the Cuera: As we did so, we passed one
place where we could plainly see an exposed oblique
surface covered with plaster and near it a spot
where a step or terraced plaster covering was
exposed. ————— On our way back we stopped
at a house, where were pretty Indian twin babies;
the boy was well & hearty & bright: the little girl was
puffy & weak. — In the afternoon we visited the
Museum, Meteorological Observatory, Physical
Cabinet, &c. We also took a walk out to the old
church of San José near the edge of the town, where
we had a good view of the fortifications and also
saw an interesting church. We came back past
the city jail, where Mr. Green was locked up for
four days and nights not many months since
for putting a drunken man out of a disturbed
meeting. ————— In the morning
1stth we visited Mr. Crave's school and took some
photographs of tile decorated houses; we then went
out to the Penitentiary to meet D. Baca, St. Cor.
Co. Mr. Green's neighbor is acting governor
of the Institution and was polite in showing us



Penitentiary of the State of Puebla: album of crim-
inals, front & profile view of each, arranged according
to crime: — Tattooing: fine series of photographs
from exact tracings: note that love, religion &
liberty exist frequently: but obscene designs
are almost unknown among the native race.
8 plates are made for illustration of a paper at
a medical Congress at San Luis Potosi in Dec.
In his note book the Dr. enters Name. Age -
Condition, profession, race, origin, place in the
prison, motive (crime), whether tattooed willingly
or not, significance, motive to the operation. This
outline of questioning is filled for each case and a
drawing is made at side.

Zapotec skull photographs: one has teeth carefully
filed against a distinct pattern. — The collection
of skulls: Zapotec quadrate & oblique: broader an-
terior than long: one is nearly heart-shaped behind;
also often crested but the ^{the outline} ~~crest~~ not obliq? — Criminal
skulls here he considers unusually thick & heavy: —
Anthropological Record: Portrait: biography: anthropo-
metry, Craniometry, Physiognomy, Physiognomy,
Ethnometry, Organoscopy, Dynamometry, Mastication,
vascular reaction, meteorological influences, Psychology

dráp - mē-cā-pāl.

rods. — rō-dī-yōs.

ords. mā-lō-đe.

stretch - lēm-plē-rō.

- mā-tcē-tē.

lī-sē-rō.

rō-thā-dōr.

uppers - kwēn-da.

"stick - rōdī-yō.

đī-răn-đē.

fāxū. - when finished.

đē-lū - unfinished.

minder. - divānāđī-ra

Samboi ier-đī-dōr

Marcelino Cabildo.

Mariano Ramus

Diburcio Carillo.

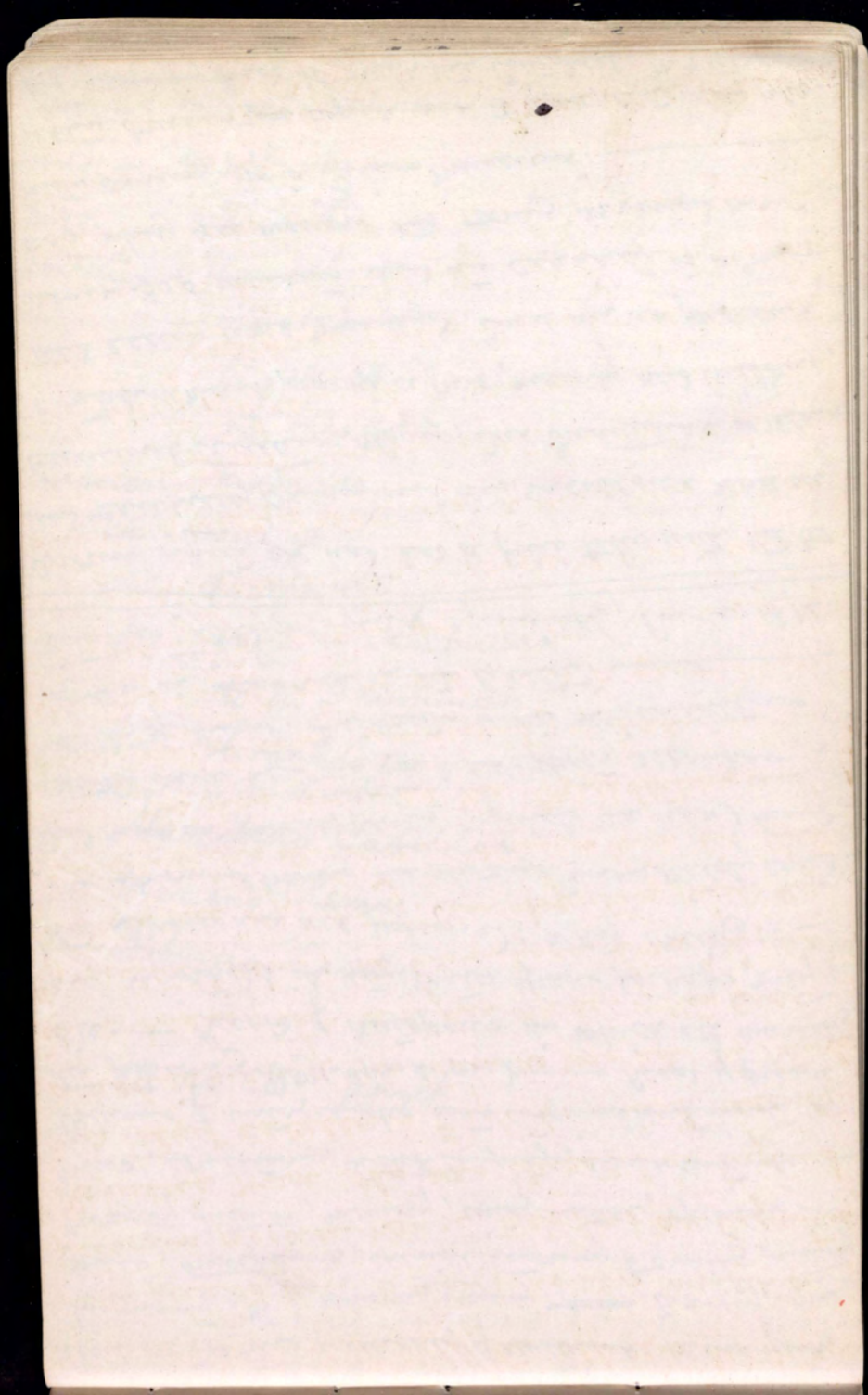
tā nī cō pouch.

and under this; delicacy of sentiment (compassion,
humanity, &c) remorse, vanity & pride, bravery, love,
pride, truthfulness, special tendency to crimes, activity,
vivacity, talent, memory, imagination, opinions on
news, education, secret language, secret writing. —
Voluminous of autographs with original sentiments by
the prisoners. (1891 Apr. 2. m.) — Record of prison
life. — Record of autopsies in which all anomalies
are registered; in the three years perhaps forty;
the skulls are all preserved; & the brains: —
The abnormal brains are always immediately copied
and kept in models; some originals are kept; hearts
tattooed skin &c — are ^{also} kept: photo. accompany
many of these. The doctor is the only important
worker in such work in the Repater. —

Estudio ^{de} antropología criminal, Puebla, 1892.

around after we had had a fine talk with the Dr.
and carefully examined his excellent work in
Criminal Anthropology. The Institution is recent
establishment, is in a fine, mainly new building,
and seems well-managed. There are at present
about 300 inmates and the capacity is about
600. They are having two rooms arranged now
with casing for a "Prison Museum". —

After dinner we went out to complete our pho-
tographing and to visit the City Jail. Mr. Green



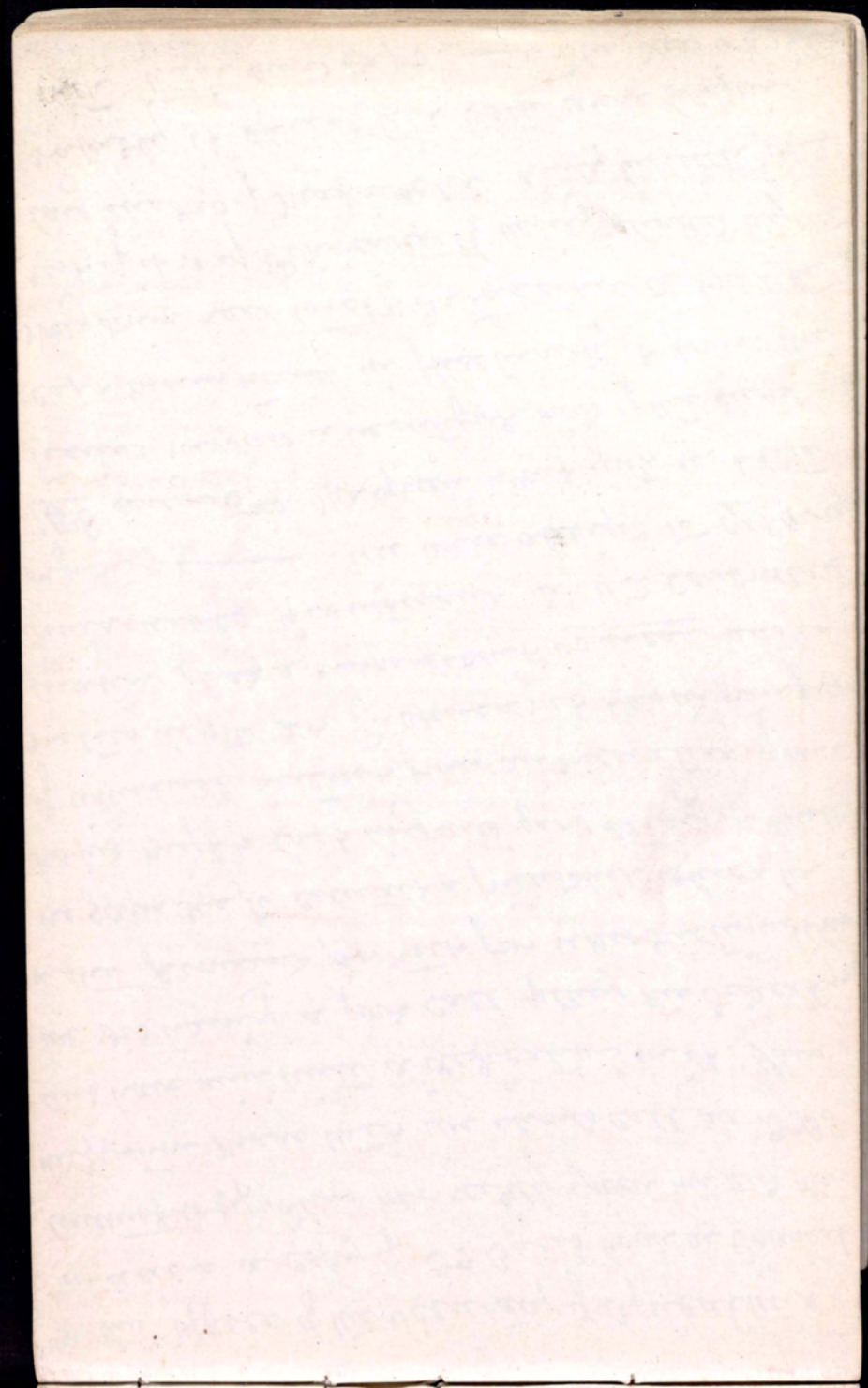
was warmly welcomed by the officers, his quar-
dam guards and to him was also brought a
prisoner acquaintance; This was an Argentine
Republic man, who was educated in England
and talked excellent English; until recently
a policeman of the town he was now in trouble:
it appears that a higher officer of the force
"insulted" him; the lower man was "on", the
higher are "off" duty. Our Argentine friend seized
his superior's sword and struck him in the
head. He has now - at the Police Station and
here - served some five months of term. —

He was quite a "godsend" and a great help
to me in securing my cotton woven belts.
They are certainly very pretty & very primitive.
The output costs 50 cents; a man gets .06 for
making an ordinary belt. The style is like
old Agtec: I secured a set in use, also a cane
supporting a warp; also several finished belts
of various kind: It was great sport, as com-
petition was quite brisk. They also make
carved cocoa-shells and nut ribs with inlaid
pearl-shell. — From here to West

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible through the paper, likely from the reverse side.]

50

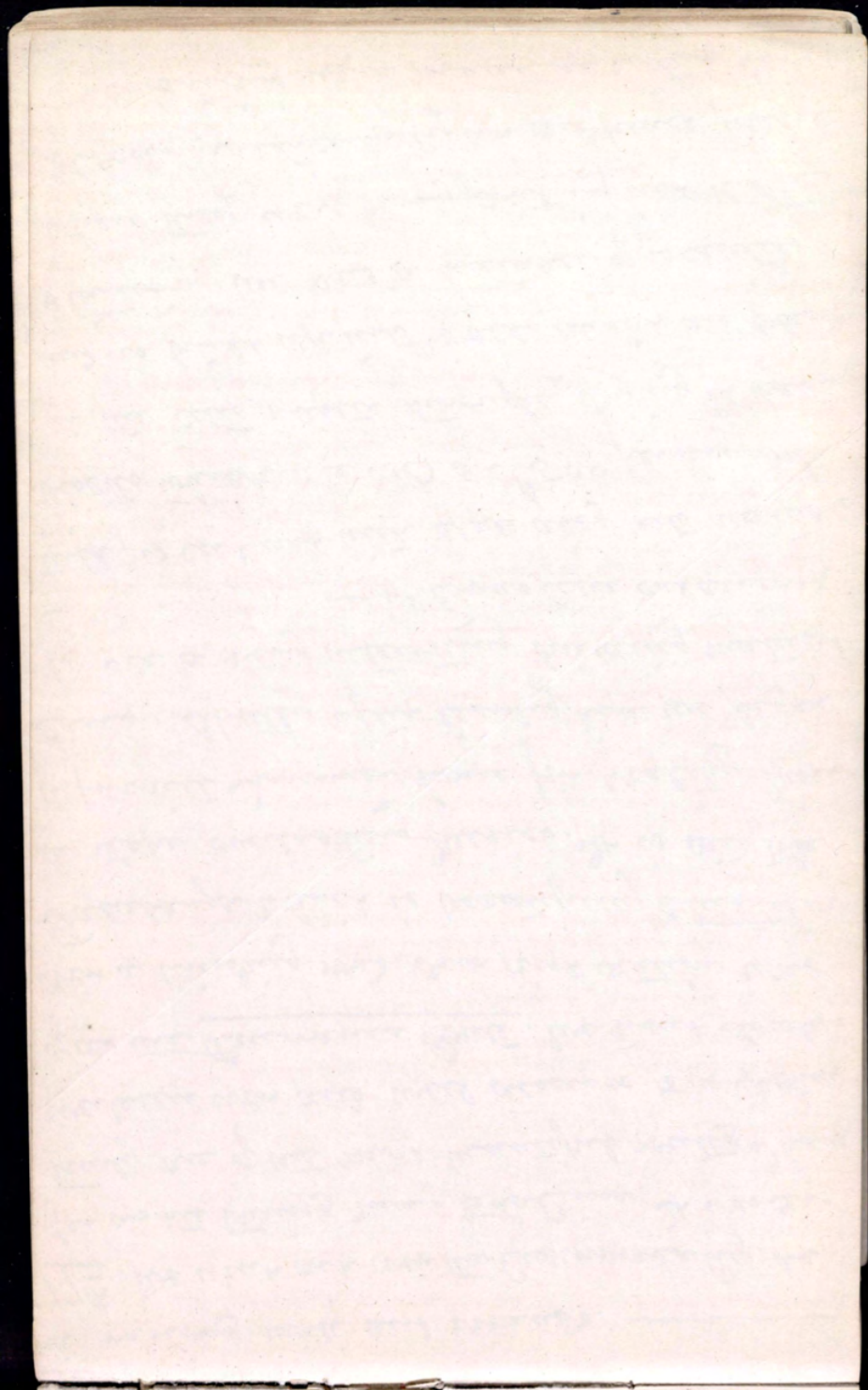
To the office of the Secretary of Agriculture
To secure a copy of Dr. Bacas' book on Criminal
Anthropology. This was readily given me and the
suggestion made that we should call on Dr. B.
and have him write a "dedication" in it. This
we did having a good call, getting the dedication
& the promised portrait for reproduction. Also
he gave me, to cement a friendship which he
hoped might last long and grow strong, a skull
of unusual interest from an excavation some
metres depth at Paclunca: it was in fine pres-
ervation, had a magnificent os incisae and is
remarkably prominent in the Central
region. — We were obliged to get away
~~15th~~ early - 5:40. Mr. Green went with us to the
train: we saw a beautiful view of the snow
capped mountains in full beauty & form: the
way down has touched Ixtaccihuatl first. The
rest of it & of Popocatepetl being shaded by the
long shadows of Malinche. Little by little, but
rapidly it spread till both were blazing
with their snow caps. — The day was clear.



in various work and errands. 51.

17th. We went out over the Cuernavaca Ry. as far as the train runs - to La Cima. It was certainly one of the most beautiful routes I have ever been over and well deserves to be spoken of as the Panorama Route. We went slowly over a winding road. Our first station was Tacubaya which is beautifully situated on a slope overlooking Mexico. It is said to be a favorite summer home for wealthy Mexicans. Shortly after leaving here we began to see a very interesting building material - it looks like calcareous tufa, is cut out with spade-axes into rectangular blocks which are sold at \$5.00 per hundred in the city: after thoroughly drying it hardens and is built up into walls which are plastered & tinted. We saw a number of localities where they were busy cutting out these blocks, particularly at one place, where excavations were made on either side

--- the rocky pass



of a little baranca. Shortly after, we were approaching Contreras: here we get a view up a magnificent gorge, into which it looks as if the road would run. The town itself is beautifully situated on the mountain flank. It is much like an Italian town.

— But we rise again, bear off to the left keeping still within the valley & zigzag — on — until we are above the town. From here the view of the city first began to be superb. We pass a baranca where heavy bed of dark volcanic rock was the capping rock. This rock further on is a hummocky, stringy orropy vesicular lava. About here too we look over a sea of tree tops and begin to realize that we are really on the side of great mountains. From here on for some distance the valley view is simply grand. The level smooth green floor — the villages dotting it, the great Lake & smaller bodies of water, the old volcanoes some plainly craters —

53

if one rising like islands from the level of the plain, the whole contained within a border rim of mountains was most beautiful. The fact that we were ever within the valley was very evident. Along here we found a beautiful floral display: wild dabbings (?) of a pale pink, rich rose, purple, flame-color, orange, scarlet were here by thousands. So graceful in form, beautiful in size & color, varied wonderfully for wild flowers, they were a perfect delight. — Lower down. Especially in a chasm we had noticed abundant great orange-scarlet lily-like (*Lupinus*?). — Here we come to a gigantic, part constructed, part excavated cliff, which from before us had looked as if it must be a dizzy spot, over which a car sick or nervous train would fall & beyond it were natural bluffs almost as sheer.

— Here were ~~rocks of much lighter color~~ ^{rocks of much lighter color}. I cannot be sure that they are trachyte: Having passed Apasco Station - & now more we at last leave behind us the lovely pass

Chocho. Only in Oaxaca.

1. ghō.
2. xū.
3. nt-ě.
4. nū.
5. xūn
6. cū.
7. xā-dō.
8. cū
9. nā
10. tē.
11. tōn?
12. xā
13. cū-ě
14. xōng
15. haw-ōn?
16. haw-ōngū
17. haw-onghi.
18. haw-ongh-ě
19. haw-on? iū.
20. ~~Ka~~ Kā



54
rains and (the looking behind us for a little
for occasional glimpses) come out onto the
flat 3 leagues broad ~~east~~. We pass a picture
esque little miry boulders as we go. Then
into open country lying back of the rim hills
and here find barley growing and cold - real
cold altho it is after 10 °C. in the morning.
Here we pass a country, rich with the green-
est little conical heaps of volcanic rock.
At one point we get a lower, tho still beau-
tiful view of the valley: only the ~~left~~ right
half of it is visible: and its surface is one of
the beautiful regular volcanic craters: a
'blockhead' mountain shuts off the view to
the left prettily and effectually. - Here
we come upon hills top with the most curious
shiny black sand. Here a sudden turn
shows us in the valley a lovely crater
ring, torn out on one side. - Along here a
red-purple foxglove like flower; perhaps a *gaura*
dia; - a very heavy bed of stratified ma-
terial of the queerest kind where many
Indians are at work digging in & loading it by

olije (mixe)

1. tūk
2. māt^uš^u
3. tū-gēg
4. mā^x-tāck
5. mō-gōck
6. tū^x-tēk.
7. būc-tū^x-tēk
8. tū-dū^x-tēk.
9. tēc-tū^x-tēk.
10. mā^x
11. mā^x-tūk.
12. mā^x-māt^uš^u
13. mā^x-tū-gēg
14. mā^x-māt^uš^u
15. mā^x-~~māt~~ mōkc
16. mā^x-tūxt^u
17. mā^x-gūc-tūxt^u
18. mā^x-tū-dūxt^u
19. mā^x-tāck-tūxt^u.
20. ipe.

basket load onto ~~a train~~^{car} for ballast. — A second
smaller deposit of the same, with few unknown
& here we are at La Cueva. — A small old
stagecoach with a great team of mules waits
to take passengers to Cuenavaca. An
Indian village near: a freight car on a
side track for a ticket office & express
station — another was used for a restaurant
where are two long rough tables, with another
chair, with tin (or granite ware) plates & cups
we ate a meal not very bad for 75 cents
each. — After dinner we photographed
the waiting stage and then I walked down
to the excavation. It was a busy scene. The
material lies in a great mass: the upper
layer is black sand: then comes what is not true
gravel. it is disintegrated stuff (perhaps volca-
-ic), a sandy earth with irregular, rough, hard
bits of hard material. This packs perfectly &
makes the very best of ballasting. The layers
are not horizontal but anticlinal. —
Getting back to the car I found the boy talking
with our other companion: a genuine Polish
extractor but an old newspaper man in his

Masateco. (a) Chiquishuítlan. (b) Jalapa. (Oaxaca)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. ngu. | nkũ |
| 2. xõ | xõ |
| 3. cûhã | xã |
| 4. ñi-hũ. ñi-hũ | ñi-hũ |
| 5. ñũ | m |
| 6. tchũ-hũ | ũm |
| 7. zhã-tũ. | yã-tũ. |
| 8. xĩ | xĩ |
| 9. ñũ-hũ | ñi-hã |
| 10. 'da | 'da |
| 11. tẽngu. | tẽn-kũ. |
| 12. tẽ-xõ | tẽ-xõ |
| 13. tẽ-cũ-hã | tẽ-hã |
| 14. tẽ-ñi-hũ | tẽ-ñi-hũ |
| 15. tchũ'ũ | tẽ-m |
| 16. tchũ ngu | tẽ-ũm-xũ |
| 17. tchũ ⁿ hõ | tẽ-ũm-xõ |
| 18. tchũ ⁿ cũ-hã. | tẽ-ũm-xã |
| 19. tchũ ⁿ ñi-hũ | tẽ-ũm-ñi-hũ |
| 20. xã. | xã |

36.

For years on the Times he has held the ~~title~~ ^{place} of
Chintoflor Mngau. He is an artist. Has
been here for about fifteen months: is asso-
ciated with the Mexican Investor and the
San Francisco Chronicle. Is chiefly archaeol-
ogical here. He has read everything & talks
in a torrent: he rambles a good deal but knows
what he is doing at. He talks much & is free
in telling where we ought to go. He is a good
deal given to argumentation & is severely
critical: he knows Isaac Hall & takes him
pretty seriously. There was little let up in
our way down altho, he would allow me to look
once in awhile at the scenery, which he appre-
ciates, and at the flowers, which in a certain
peculiar way, he adores. — We got back at
about 3:45

18th. To Ixtapalapan. or rather to the place
where a road branches off to the right hand
after leaving Mexicalcingo. Our fire-work ma-
kers at Ixtacaleco were busy making
some trophies of their art. — Just before
we left the car a storm came up & the
first part of our walk was in the rain. The

Quicoltec. (a) Teutla. (b) Papalos.

1. ā-mā	ā-mā
2. ō-ā	ū-vě (mixtec)
3. ī-nō	īnō.
4. kūn?	kūn?
5. ūn?	ū-xūn?
6. ān?	kō
7. dātē	dā-djā.
8. nī-ně	nī-ně
9. nūn?	nū
10. dītchē	dī-djě.
11. dī-ťchā-mū	dī-ťchā-mū
12. dī-ťchō-ā	dī-ťchū-vě.
13. dī-ťchī-nō	dī-ťchī-nō
14. dītch-kūn?	dītch-kūn?
15. īn-ťīñō	dī-ťīñ-o.
16. īn-ťīñ-yā-mā	dī-ťīñā-mā
17. īn-ťīñ'-ō-ā	dī-ťīñā-ū-vě.
18. īn-ťīñ'-ī-nō	dī-ťīñā-ī-nū.
19. īn-ťīñ?yā-kūn?	dī-ťīñā-kūn?
20. dī-kō	dī-kū.

These two are dialects - they are mutually comprehensible, but with difficulty. The second presents some Mixtec features more prominently than the first, tho Mr. Smith considers the language nearer Mixtec than

soon reached Culhuacan, which is wonderful.
It is on the base igneous rock which is quarried
here & cut into blocks for building, & most
of the houses are built of this material: A
great church with massive walls and a
vast enclosing wall begun long ago, but
never finished and now partly in decay,
was our objective point and very easily
found. We were looking for a cross which
our Polish friend told us of yesterday: he spoke
of it as an interesting combination of the
old & new religions. The Christian cross is raised
and two great carved serpent heads were placed
one on each side of it. We found men bury-
ing a body or rather making a grave: several
lately decorated graves were still bright with
arches of flowers. We found a cross intended
in drooping troops but found no serpent
heads. We took a little walk thru the vil-
lage and visited the small church up on
the rocks. The whole region is a honey-comb
of caverns in the igneous rocks and we
looked into several of them. — From here
we struck back up a fairly gentle slope

Mixtec.

1. Eng" ---
2. ũ-ue
3. ũ-nĩ.
4. Kũ-mĩ.
5. ũng-ũng (ōng-ōng) dial
6. iñ-ũ
7. ũ-lũ (ũ-cũ) dial.
8. ũ-nā
9. Eng" --- (ĩng) dial.
10. ũ-sĩ. (ũ-cĩ) dial.
11. ũ-sĩ-ẽng"
12. ũ-sĩ-ũ-vĩ.
13. ũ-sĩ-ũ-nĩ
14. ũ-sĩ-Kũ-mũ
15. sũ-ũng
16. sũ-ũng-ẽng
17. sũ-ũng-ũ-ue.
18. sũ-ũng-ũ-nĩ.
19. sũ-ũng-Kũ-mĩ.
20. 5X'-K5

o = c. often.

To the top of the hill of the Star. We passed
 some queer lines of ants are foraging as we
 went. — When at the Summit we had
 clear weather and a grand view. Off in one
 direction was the flat floor of the valley, green
 with crops and dotted with villages; back
 from there rose a cluster of old lava cones
 one of them of beautiful and weird form;
 then back of all among the clouds was im-
 perfectly visible one of the snow-capped beau-
 ties, probably *Extacimath*. — In the other
 direction lay the city and the lovely lake.
 — We found without difficulty the old
 floor that Mr Green told us was up here. We
 should have known it the other time, if we
 had seen as many floors as we have seen
 since! This whole country is full of ruins.
 As we walked from the highway to Culhuacan
 we saw obsidian & German found an arrow
 head. In a ditch cutting we plainly traced
 a cement floor edge. — By the way,
 at the place where we left the cars stand
 what our Polish friend says are the ruined
 walls of the "houses of tribute" and a little

Mixtec. Dialect of Cuyamecalco

Not easily understood by others
Tone is isolated.

1. ng. --
2. ū-vě
3. ū-nī
4. kâ-mě.
5. ū'ā.
6. ũ.ō
7. ū-cě
8. ū-nâ
9. ~~ng~~ --
10. ū-cī
11. ū-cī-ng
12. ū-cū-vě.
13. ū-cū-nī
14. ū-cū-kâ-mě
15. cě-ū
16. cě-ū-ūn?
17. cě-ū. ū-vě
18. cě-ū. ū-nī
19. cě-ū-kâ-mě
20. ōx-kō

beyond them ^{from Delapalapan} a curious "dry bridge" of ~~fallen~~
arches right by the roadside. Both of these
we had neglected noticing on our previous
trip but did observe them this time. —

On our way down, near the summit, we
talked with an Indian who was hoeing in
his field. He was much interested in our cam-
era & when I told him I had taken "the buena
vista" & waved my hand about, he at once
stopped, turned about & admired it with us in
detail. This people are scenery-mad; they
love it. — We visited the sacred cave
of the Spring and looked at the votive offerings
again. Some of the rocks inside have a nude
figure made upon them in white paint.
We had intended taking some little rings
or wreaths of palm but found only large - two
large - wreaths of green leaves, which we did
not care for. We found also among the real
exotic cactus, stuck into the rock cracks, a
great many little cactus in red or white
paint on the rocks themselves. —

When we got home to the Hotel we had a call
from Sr. Maipat, who - as acct. of his imperfect

Chinantec. (a) Ojiltan. (a) Yolos.

1. Rōnʔ	Rōnʔ	Very nasal language People learn little Spanish. Probably compre- hensible.
2. tōnʔ	tōnʔ	
3. tñě	tñě	
4. kīnʔ	kīnʔ	
5. tñyā'	tñyā'	
6. tñyĩ.	tñyĩ	
7. xiā. (cf. 20.)	ngiū.	
8. tñyā	nyā	
9. nē	nē	
10. xiā	gā.	
11. xiā-kōnʔ	giā-kōnʔ	
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20. xi-ě	xi- <u>ěě</u> ^h	

English and ~~and~~ non-existent Spanish. ^{60.} make
another appointment with me, when he would
come with an English-speaking friend.

^{19th} Tacubaya: at the private house of Sr.

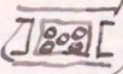
on a little mound overgrown with vines

are three carved stones: one a rectangular slab
longer than broad: has four deaths' heads around with



Three similar deaths' heads are at the ends;

the top part is covered with a carved figure;
at the center of this upper surface appears to
be a drilled hole. The measures may be 1x2x3
or 4 ft. — The second stone is a figure perhaps

the same length as the preceding and represents the
figure lying with upraised head & disk bone on
belly with hand at sides; the edge of the disk is
marked with week symbols () The head has a
sort of cap or head-dress ring-shaped: faces to ^{left} ~~right~~;

about the arms as wrists are bound with a band
of several strings of beads; the ears have great rings
with pendants hanging from the central hole; the legs
are bound with a broad band of beads from ankle
to knee; below this appears to be a sort of tie but
the feet are broken off: on back of head is a
pleated headdress with a handsome rosette orna-
ment  19 or 20 divisions; the head ornaments

Kapāuc, (a) valley.

1. tū-bi (tūb)
2. ti-ō-pā (tiōp.)
3. tchōnā (tchōn)
4. tāpā (tāp)
5. gai-yā. (gai)
6. tcho-pā. (tchop)
7. gāz
8. tchōn
9. gā'
10. tsi.
11. tsi-tū bi.
12. tsi-ti-ōp
13. ~~tsā~~ tsō-ūn-yě
14. tsi-dā-ā.
15. tsō-ūn-yi. (tchingyō)
16. tsūn-yi-tū-bi
17. tsūn-yi-ti-ōpā
18. tsūn-yi-bi-tchōnā
19. tsūn-yi-bi-tā-pā.
20. gāl-dē.

(b) Mountain District of
St. Ignace.

- tū-bi.
tchūpā
tchōnā
tā-pā
gai-yā
cū-pā.
gād-zī.
cū-nā
gāāā.
tchi
tchī-bi-tū-bi.
tchi-bi-tchū-pā.
tchī-nū.
tchī-dā
tchī-nū.
tchī-nū-tū-bi.
tchī-nū-tchū-pā.
tchī-nū-tsū-nā
tchī-nū-tā-pā.
gūl-lē

61.
from the upper end is plainly in part at least of
feather work. — No. 3 is a stone ring of per-
haps 2 1/2 or 3 ft: dia with a hole fully 1/2 the
entire diameter: the "upper surface" presents a
plain narrow band at each edge: the intermediate
part is occupied by two strands plaited back and
forth in a circle: - the inner surface & outer
surface are both covered with elaborate but very
dissimilar patterns: the under surface is like
the upper but the edge is more well broken &
makes the surface, perhaps falsely, appearing
than the opposite are. This is apparently one of
Blanch's ball rings. All these stones are in a dark
gray igneous rock.

We left Mexico at about noon for Tacubaya. It is
a very pretty town finely situated upon a hillside.
It is famous as a gambling place, for cockfights, and
as a lovely summer resort. Many wealthy Mexicans
have their huentas here. They are lovely places
and we caught a glimpse of some thru their gates.
We looked up the huerta of the late Luis Stuller
in hope of seeing the statue above described.
It is now the property of St. It is a
vast hill grove, with artificial rockwork, fine
waterways, lovely arbors, &c. The house itself
is at the top of the hill. We sent in a request

Zapotecs. (c) Zautla. Near the ash bank markedly

1. tūb
2. tūi-pā
3. tēhō-nā
4. tā-pā.
5. gā-yō.
6. cū-pā.
7. gā-djī.
8. tēi-nū.
9. gā-ā.
10. tēhī-ī.
11. Fehī-tūb.
12. tēhī-tūpā.
13. Fehī-nū.
14. tēhī-tā.
15. Fehī-nū.
16. tēhī-nū-tūb.
17. Fehī-nū-tūpā.
18. Fehī-nū-tēhū-nā.
19. Fehī-nū-tā-pā.
20. gāl-dī.

Dialectic. Zapotec varies even in the valley so as to be almost unintelligible.

(d.) Sierra Juarez. Language called Senano. No accents.

tū-bī.

tēhū-pā.

tsū-nā

Fā-pā

gā-zū.

crū-pā (crū-pā)

gā-djī.

crū-nū.

gā-ā.

tjī-ī.

tjī-nī-yā

tjī-nū.

tjī-nū-tjē

tjī-tā-ā.

tjī-nū

tjī-crūpā.

tjī-nū.

tjī-crū-nū.

Fchē-nē

gāl-ā

to the owner to look at and examine the monuments. In response a young gentleman who could talk English appeared. He is the son of the Spanish minister at New York: he is here for his vacation: he is a student at Stevens Institute; he is a guest at this house. He sent up our request and explanation and the permission came quickly. The young fellow stayed with us until called to dinner while we made our notes and photographs. —

From here we walked around town and at 3⁰⁰ c. went to the Cock-pit. 3⁰⁰ c. meant 4, and it was fully half before the performance began. I thought I could read the program but apparently I could not. The cocks all wore spun Rives; all but the first one had them of the long size. —

At last the crier came out and called some announcements. It was called three times before there was any response. Then a quiet looking Indian of middle age came up with a fine black fowl. Its opponent was a large fellow, with yellow back, breast & neck. He belonged to a smart young fellow dressed in light gray, near sighted & eye-glassed, white man. They weigh the black fowl, which is declared "buena". The Indian sets his down in the ring ~~and~~ ^{stands} ~~just~~ ^{by} its side. Both fowls walk around the ring. The money appears to be put up. The young man appears to hire a jockey. The men excite and leave their birds

Zapoteco. (c) Netzichu commonly called a distinct
language. 1. Cajonos: 2. Galatag.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. tū. | tū. |
| 2. tēu-pā | tchō-pā |
| 3. Tchō-nā | tchō-nē. |
| 4. tār | tā-pē |
| 5. gā-yā | gā-yū. |
| 6. tēō-pā | tchō-pē |
| 7. gā-dyā | gā-djē. |
| 8. tchō-nō tēō-nā | tēōn. |
| 9. gā. | gā- |
| 10. tchī. | Tchī- |
| 11. tchū-nē-yā ^h | tchīneyū ^k |
| 12. Tchī-zhīn. | tchī-zhīn |
| 13. Tchī'ūn. | tchīn- ya .ū |
| 14. etā . etā. | Tchī-tā. |
| 15. tchē tēi-nō | Tchī-nō |
| 16. tēi-nē-tū. | tchīn-tō |
| 17. tēi-nē-tū-pā. | tchīn-tchō-pā |
| 18. tēi-nē-Tchō-nā. | tchīn-Tchō-nā |
| 19. tū-gā-lā. | twāl-grā |
| 20. gāl-gā | gāl-grā |

It = a gr. in are sound

67

Somewhat by handling and pulling them. Smartly
appears to back out coming and taking his bird from
the ring. — About now a man comes with a bell
& sits at the tables. — The crier calls an announce-
ment twice. Our Indian friend comes in with a red-
No. 1. golden bird (a) and an Indian bag of intestine
with (b) a darker one. They pet & stroke their bird.
Both are weighed; "bueno"; spur knives are examined,
approved & tied on. They are a scythe shaped steel blade
fastened to a two pronged fork part; there is a thick piece
of leather perforated for the real spur to pass tied about
the ^{left} leg: the two pronged base is placed against the
foot & tightly laced to place; a leather cover guards the
mening hand; this is removed at the last moment. A
number of men run about inside the ring capably solici-
tous: the bell rings: pin cleared: the two men
oppose facing; they excite the pros, free their four spur-
cans & let them go. (b) jumps over the other once
or twice: then comes a rush; another. (a) is thrown easily
several times in succession: then the dark fellow, dash
& blinding as the mouth opens; the light one makes a vigor-
ous attack; they face; the dark one seizes the other; the
is seized: the dark one stands over it lying quiet: the
light one gets above & is dragged off the victor.

No. 2. Smartly & the Indian bring in birds. Preliminary
is as before. Not so vigorous betting. Sparrows of full
size, teased by being dragged backward by tails. One
sided affair. Smartly's foul makes a vigorous account

Antiquedades Mexicanas

Junta Colombiana de Mexico.

Dixh + platin astas. 1892.

Monumentos del Arte Mexicano Antiquo

Antonia Pentapil

Berlin A. Asher 1890.

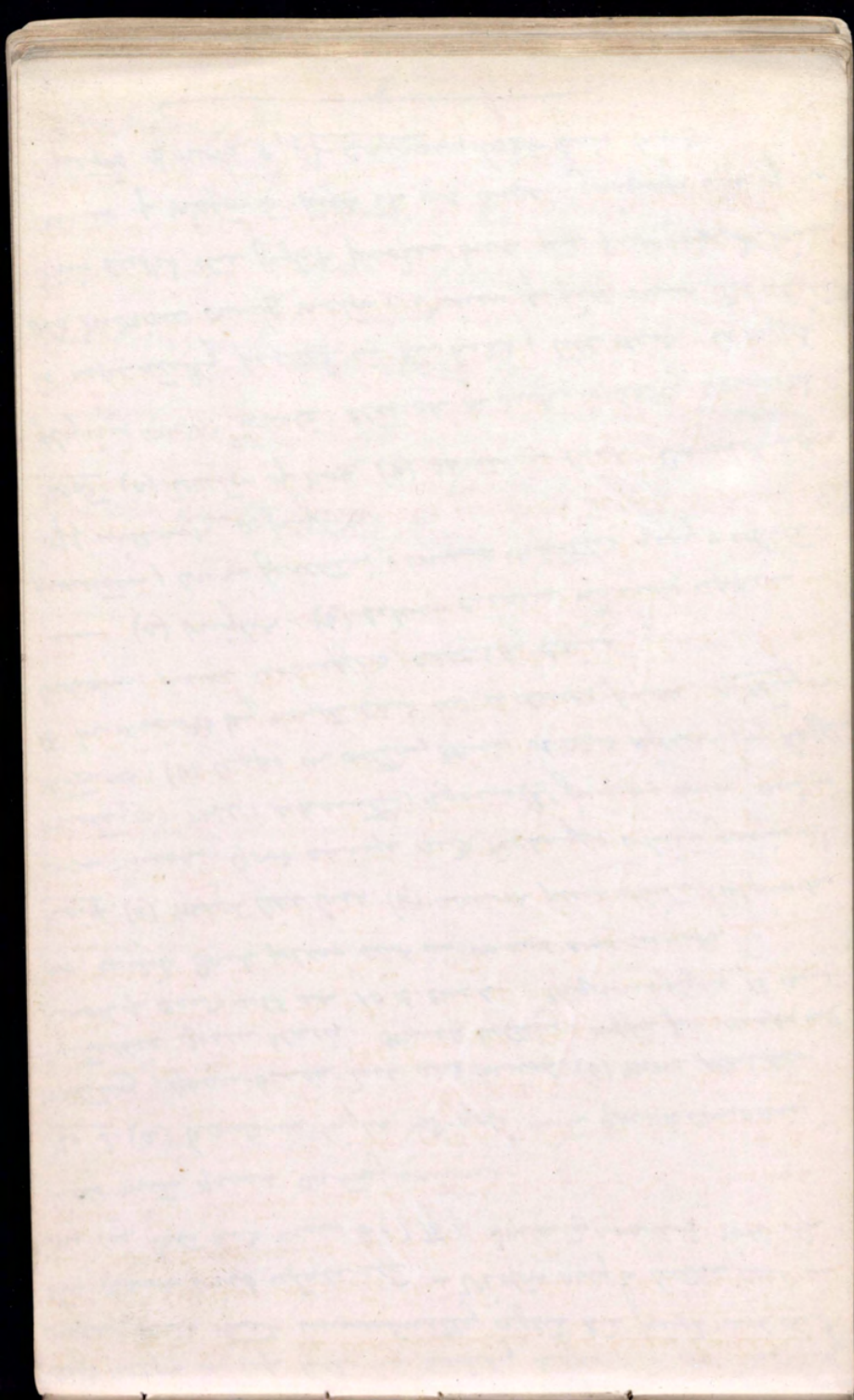
and keeps it up till he easily kills the other. ⁶⁴ Only once, and that immediately after the first rush did the dark bird retaliate. - Victor only a little cut in one leg. Bet had been 6 or 7 to 1. Smanty pockets roll of bits with great satisfaction.

No. 3. (a) handsome high red-gold with great comb and wattles, green-black Tail and breast. (b) more slender, metallic green black. Much betting; raffle for scope, with pack of cards sold at 10 c. each. Vigorous fight, 15 and 10, until dark fellow cut in breast succumb.

No. 4. (a) much like last. (b) almost pure white. (c) jumps over much. Good charge and recharges white gaining advantage; roll; separated; again (b) jumps over and is thrown; (b) leaps on other, turns it and kills it. - Raffle to be decided by ninth card in a dealt pack; outcry vs. leader; pack reshuffled, called by crier.

— (a) brighter. (b) silver cream narrow upper feathers, lower feathers & breast mottled gray & white. Off without a fight.

No. 5. (a) Victor of No. 4. (b) same as last. Considerable flying over: white struck on back, is badly wounded & is repeatedly pecked in the head, till dead. A ruff old Indian owns victor. Owner of pit owns the white. This ended the fight proper but the poor fool Indian owner of victor 5. put it at once against one of the crier's fowls & of course, lost his bird.



20th San Juan de Toluqueacan. The Casa Pintada.

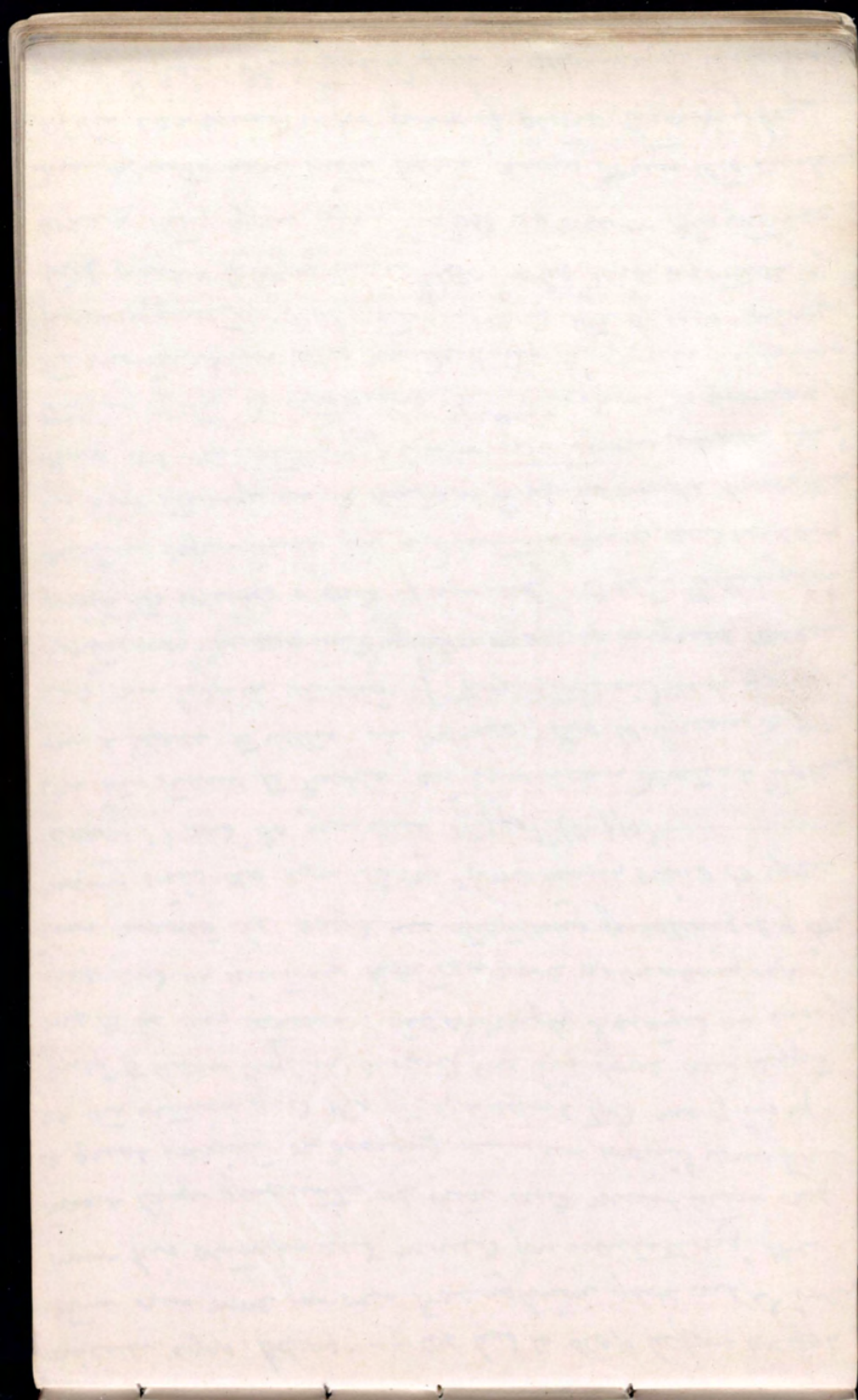
The Indian has excavated the East side of the main wall of room A. exposing a fine picture in better colors than the others but without any heads. At least two female figures are shown; he has completed the excavation of Room B. exposing the second pillar as expected. He has also excavated a new room lying W. of A. These two new rooms are apparently larger than the others. We made tracings of three figures - one in room A. South side - two in room B. one on each side of the central doorway. A distinct sill limits room B as now excavated and perhaps there is a room South of it with a pavement at a lower level. The room on the W. has a floor of same level as A. and the room on the E. has a floor of same level as B. All the rooms have cement floors.

Hermann had hurt his leg last night and in order to favor it we took a coach to the station. Altho we started at 6.20 he tried to charge us the before 6% rate and we called in a policeman. — The Indian was much pleased to see us and did every thing in his power to render our stay satisfactory. He washed off the pictures, spread a mat for me to sit and lie on and at infinite trouble hung a screen to keep the hot sunshine off of me. Before we left — at noon — he had eating ready for us. nootles, ver-

Luis Rivas i Yruz. Destihuacan.
Stat. Agr.

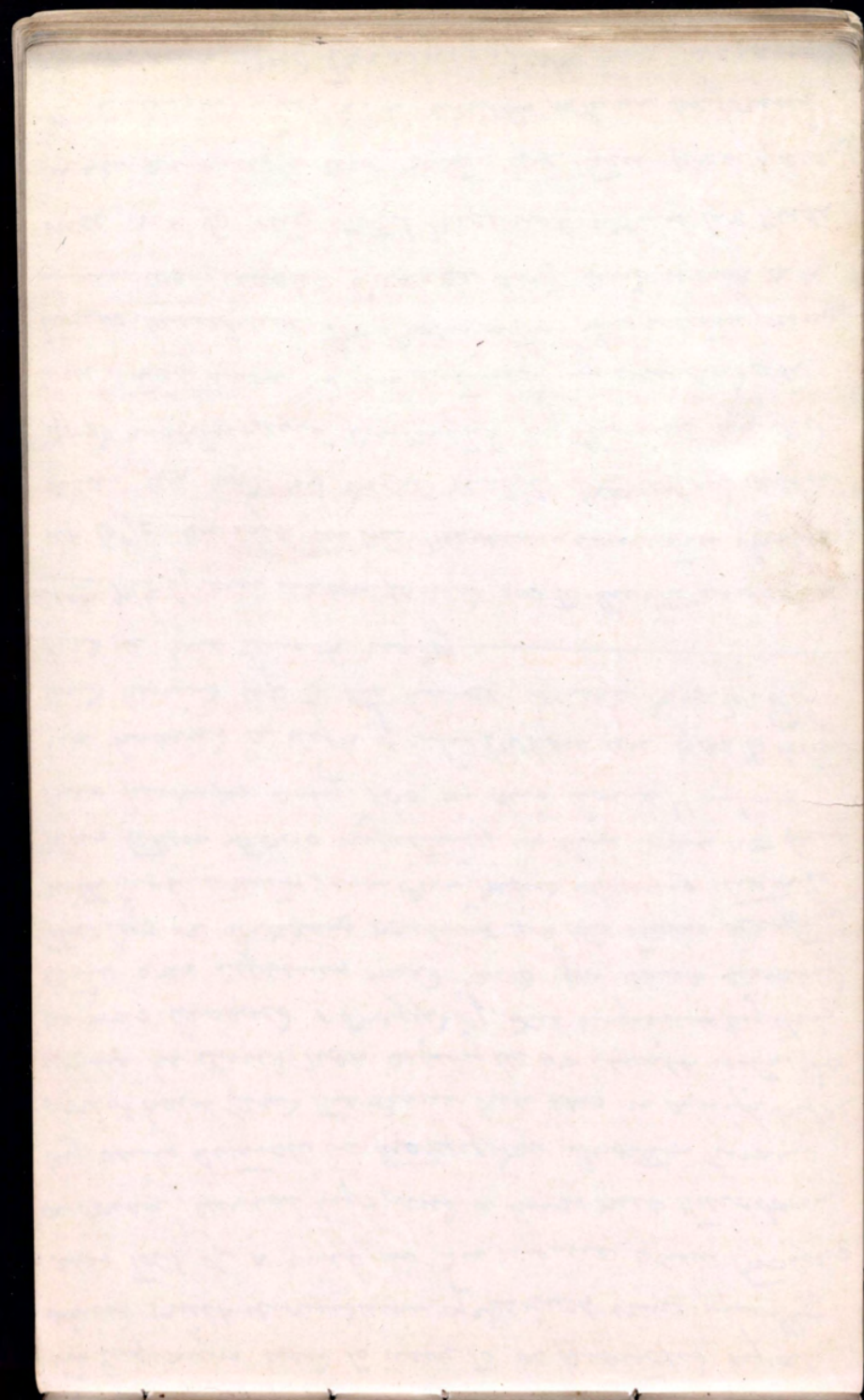
micelli, eggs, beans: — We had to stop before we got
thru our work for our Fracinghien gave out. I looked
over his stamps and moulds for "imitations". He
has a large quantity of these and must turn out
a great variety of designs. — We waited some time
at the station and the ticket agent told me of his ef-
forts to learn English showed me his book and begged
me to be his teacher! Accordingly I stayed in his of-
fice and in intervals between work at making up
his reports he asked me startling questions — e.g. "How
many vics do you carry?" (How many views do you
carry?) and "do you call stuffs?" (Cuffs) —

On the train to Puebla an American dentist "looking
for a place to settle in Mexico, Rev. W. Green (M.E.)
and an English investor of 14 years residence sat op-
posite us. The reverend gentleman is a great talker,
quite too voluble & fond of himself. After telling an
exciting experience in a dentist's office, and how at
his first charge in a Hudson R. Co. he built four churches
at no outlay of labor or trouble at all, and
telling of the dentist who did \$100. of work for love,
the photographer who made him a dozen pictures
from affection (Schlatterman) and the grocer whose
bill ought to have been \$150. who "kept no track of
what they gave him" he told us one or two stories.
The gentleman with him drew down the curtain
of the car window for fear of stone throwing by
some Indian. This gave Green a chance to tell that



The Engineer used to have to be protected by a ^{67.} shield built around him of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch iron. — He also told of a ride in an engine when two cows, a donkey, several pigs, and a horse met their doom by being struck by the engine. Another horse would have fared the same but was on a high bridge where he could not safely be so dealt with. So he was lassoed & dragged off. The engineer by this time was cursing mad and for sport scorching the legs of Indians waiting at the train platform with hot water. — Our friend claims that he has taken 5000 negatives in this country but has perhaps only 100 in his house!! — We heaved a sigh of relief when we got to town and hurried up to the house, where Mrs. W. J. G. had a fine lunch ready. —

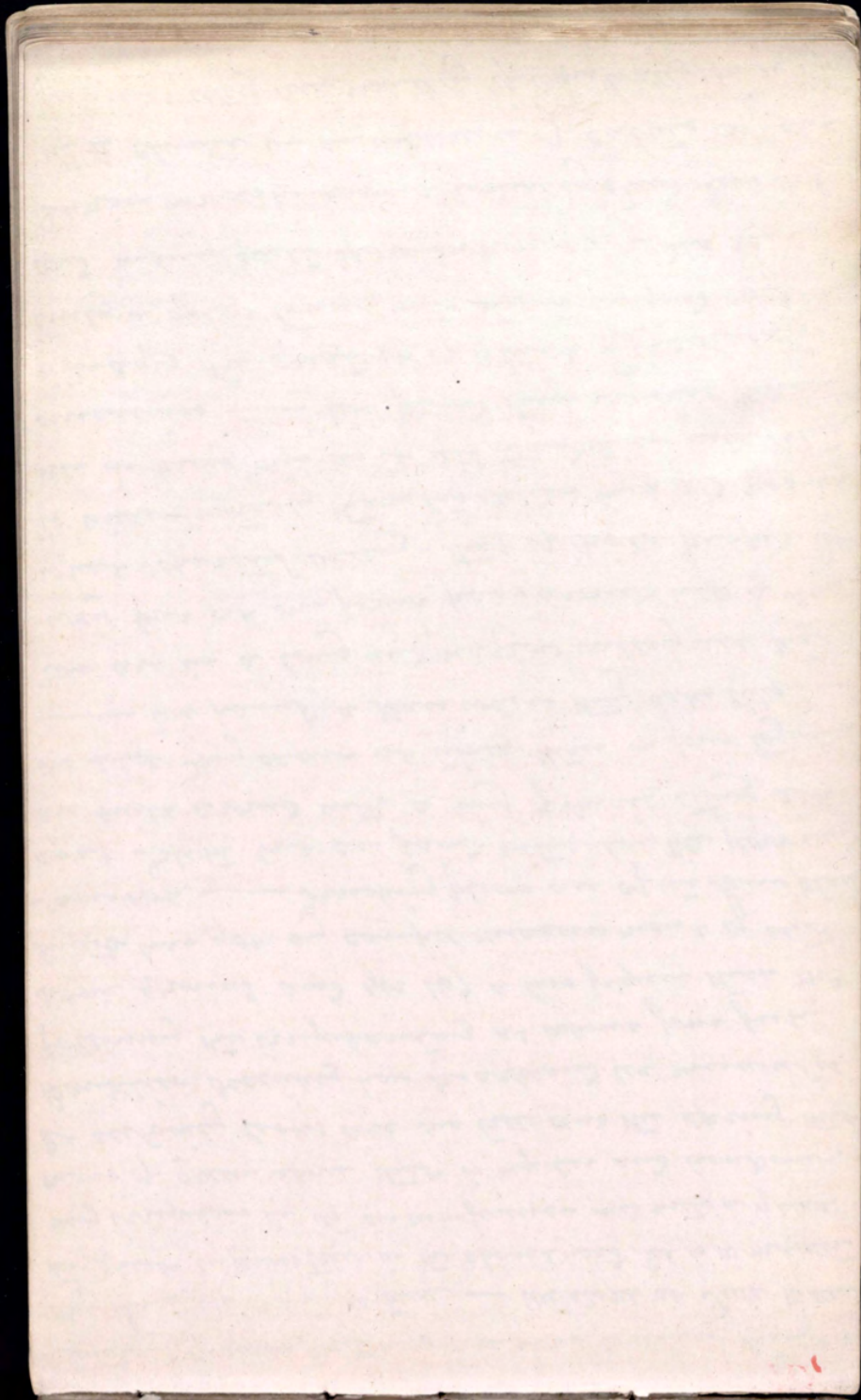
21st. Mr. Green accompanied us to the Station and at 6⁰⁰ a.m. we left on the Mexican Southern for Oaxaca. We had no meal until 1.30 when at a good restaurant conducted by Chinese we did well. The ride is an interesting one and at times beautiful. For description see return journey. — We reached Oaxaca at 7. and went at once out to the Hotel Nacional, where we made a surprisingly low rate. We then went around to call on Rev. L. C. Smith, whom we found pleasant and "business". He has arranged



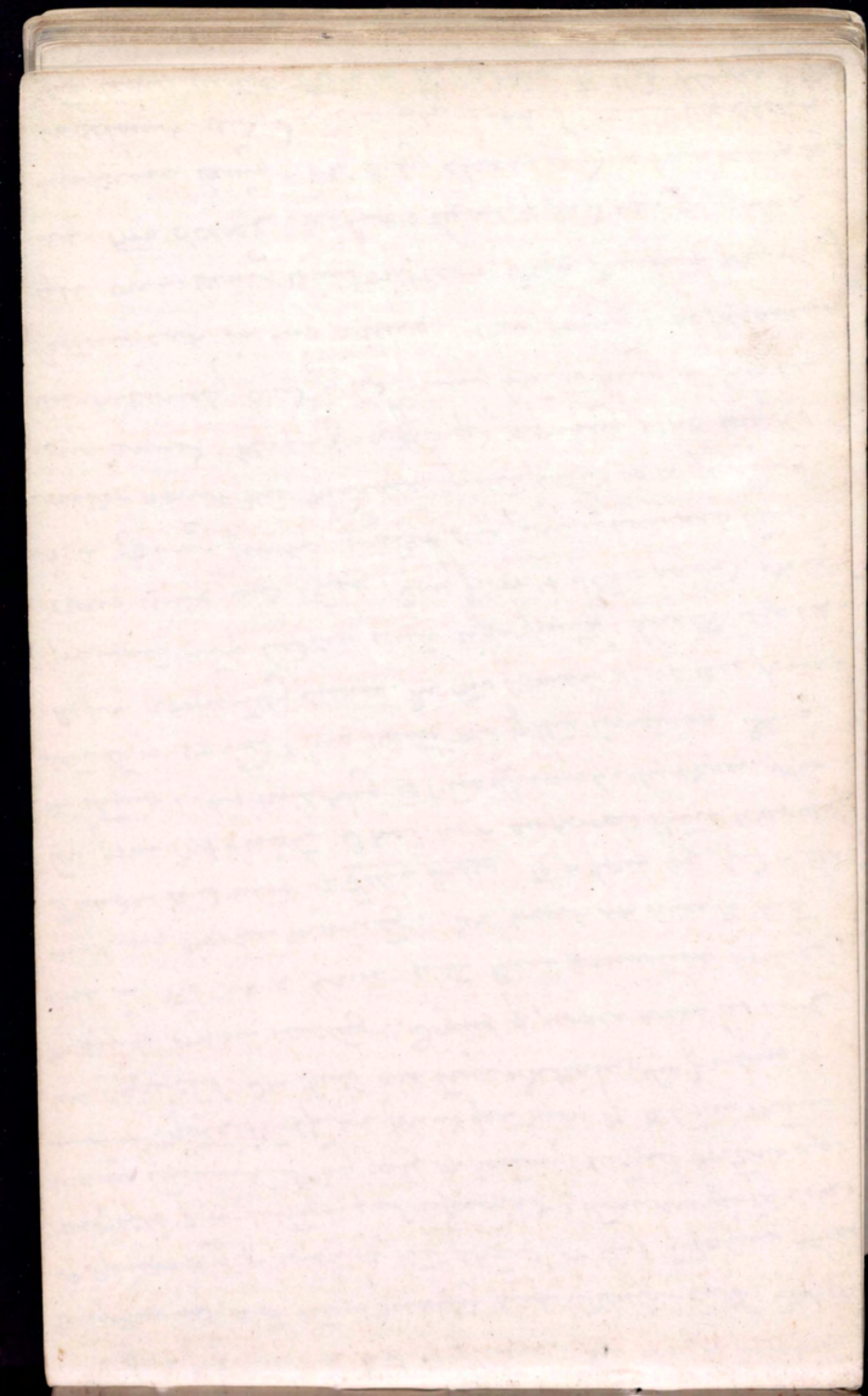
for our Mittle trip. ——— Returning to the Ho-
tel we found the Coach filthy and "made a fuss".
22^d This we carried over to morning and left
in high dudgeon. ——— We found our rig
waiting for us at 7.30 when we got to Mr. Smith's.
It is a heavy lumbering old coach, with six horses
two hind & four front ones. Our coachman
was a nice looking young fellow with a clean
white pleated shirt. With him was a little In-
dian lad, who sat the thirty miles each way
straight and erect as could be, and delighted
to whip the mules on his side with the long
whips. ——— There was much to interest us.
The ox-carts are the old kind with solid or nearly
solid wheels: The oxen are harnessed by a great
wooden pad behind their horns and straddling
their shoulders. The carts are often awned.
—— The bright rich green glazed pottery for which
Oaxaca is known is everywhere in ollas, pitchers,
bowls, &c. The water carriers jars are graceful in
form, small mouths and of a black ware. ——— Along
the roadsides are beggars asking alms of the poor
Indians on their way to market by hundreds.

8

Salutations of great politeness are more common than at any place we have yet been — We stop at Iula to see the great cypress tree in the churchyard. It is a monster very irregular in its circumference and with a great mass of green above that is regular and handsome. It certainly looks like one tree and the spring that Baudelier describes has disappeared. We measured it following the irregularities at about four feet above ground and got 167 a less figure than Mr. Smith has got by careful measurement of the same sort. — Threshing floors are of the same plan as at Ixtla but are paved with clay tile floor and are built around with a ring of small stones set on edge. They occur at times three or four together. — We passed a place where they bake tiles. — We are in a long and narrow valley all the way but at one point pass around into a somewhat separated valley — that of Mitla proper. It is wilder notably than the other but did not at all impress me as it did Baudelier with extreme dreariness — We passed thru several Indian villages the greatest of which Tlacotala is truly a great town, with streets in good condition and many quite Spanish houses. — The real Indian houses hereabouts usually stand several in a cluster in an enclosure of cactus or cane fencing: they are usually of cane wally built on

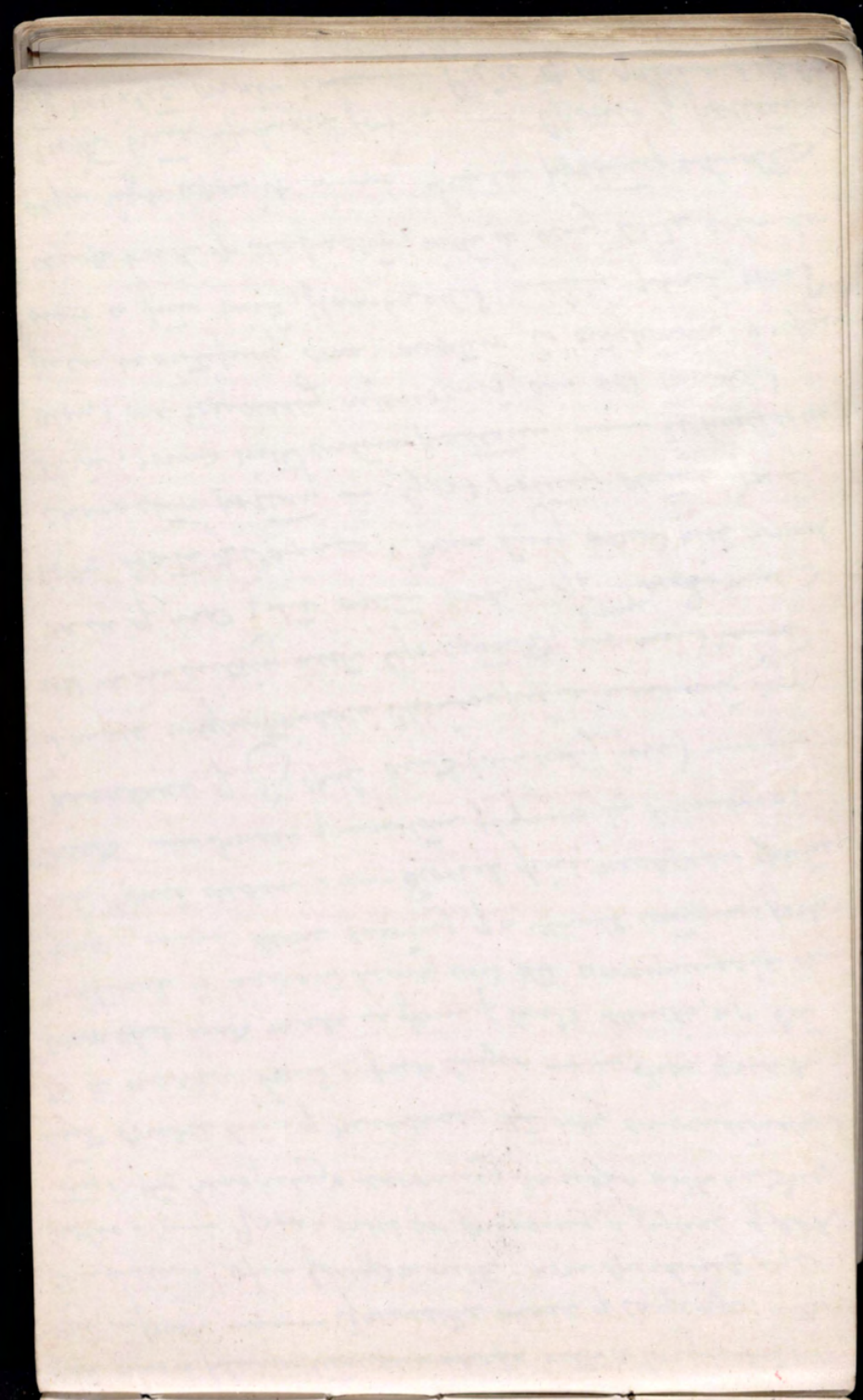


a light framework tied together; the roof is pitched lengthwise, and steep nearly perpendicular ends; there is generally a wisp of the straw or leaf thatching which projects an either end upward: these are quite commonly terminated by jars of pottery turned bottoms up. — Mita itself we found far more of a town than we expected. The huts are true Indian, the fencing is mainly organ cactus. Dozens of people were at work, one on two at a house, with their primitive tools making woven mantas. We went at once to the Tienda and store of Felix Guerrero, to whom we had a letter from Mr. Smith. I had not supposed there was such a thing. His building is true Spanish-Mexican. His stock is varied: his patio one of the loveliest. It is kept absolutely clean. In two corners of it are pomegranate trees laden with ripe fruit: here too are various vines and trees. The floor is stone paved. There is a young puma under are pomegranate trees. Yonder about the middle of the patio is a quaint long-armed black-faced gringed monkey, who wrinkles suspiciously and who delights to hug a little kitten-cat in his arms. Our room was pleasant all but being windowless. Our dinner was served at two o'clock by Guerrero himself and was a great surprise being not only clean and abundant but excellent and deliciously cooked. — We spent the time until dinner in going to the plaza. It

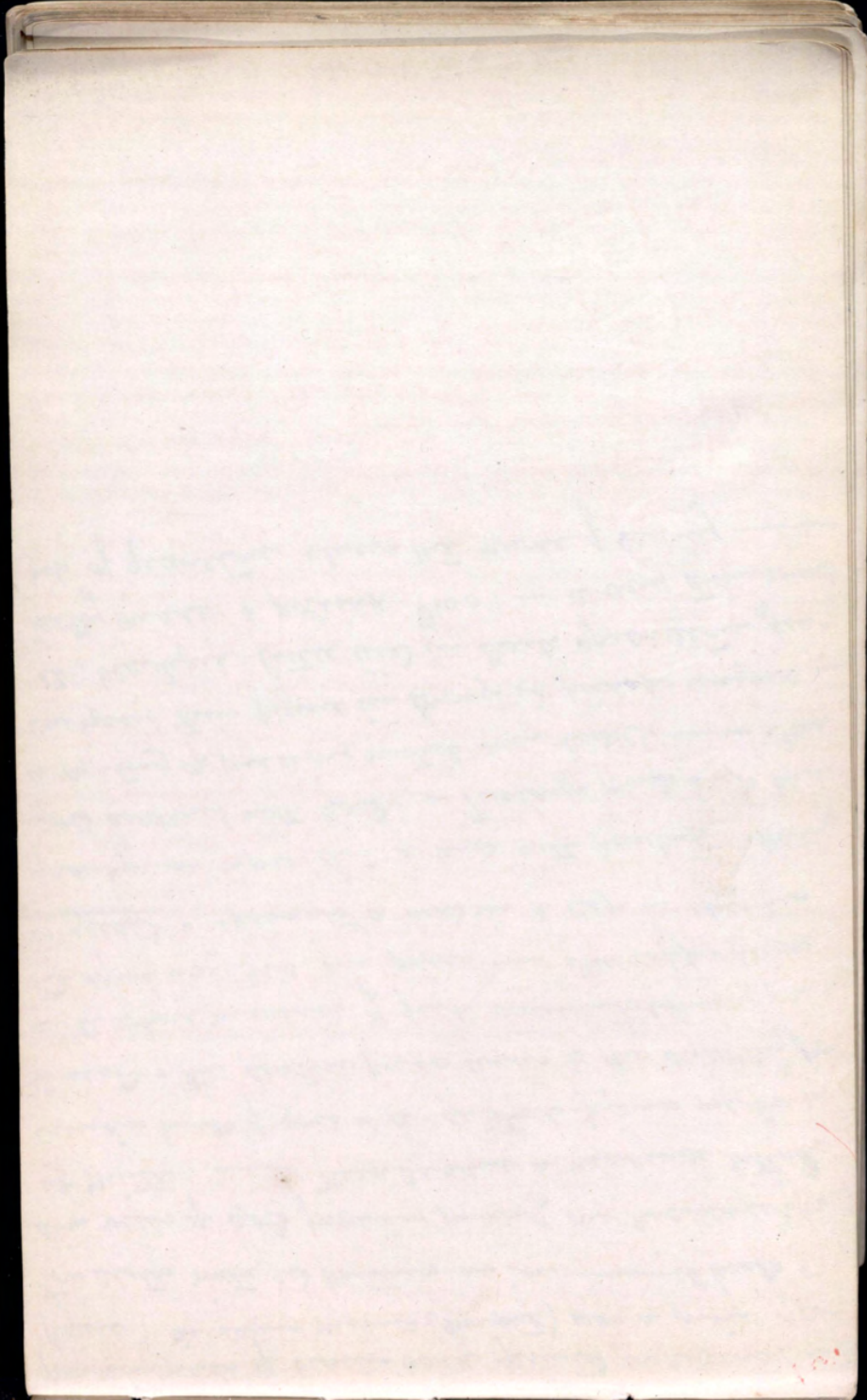


Dr Sologuren: Private collection of Zapotec and
Mixtec antiquities from Oaxaca: box full of the cop-
per money pieces: a shell with ten of various sizes and
types: a number rubbing stones with longitudinal grooves,
four particularly beautiful greenstones. Especially fine
is a rounded cornered rectangle with a squat, akimbo-
armed figure with great headdress: great number of
fine large pottery figures, in dark stuff, heavily loaded
with ornamentation, grotesque, tufted, usually squat-
tish - headdress heavy and elaborate, hands twenty at
sides, now very commonly with appendix of ornamental
character: most wear necklaces; many have breast-
plates, one with a human head between; —
Polychrome were beautiful: three pieces from one Mixtec
locality: a pitcher, a little bowl with three long feet: and
a truly unique bowl with contracted mouth, vertical
border in orange-red, red-whitish, with very interesting chro-
nological figures & hieroglyphs of the elements: —
Of shape of last, still polychrome, larger, are fine
tripod bowls, while two smaller ones at least of same
pattern (general): — Mixtec: great head of pottery,
grotesque animal-man with tusks on each side: in a red-
brown ware: — Of polychrome glass bowls with long
tripod legs. — Whistling vase with standing figure,
with swell-bodied vase behind: unique from this region
Nahuatl in polychrome. — a black whistling

jar has a plain tumbler shape with a long-tailed ~~mon-~~^{key} in front: — Greenstone mask of large size; with
chuck lines; open fanged mouth; nose apertures, eye
holes. — Great mold for pressing a figure of pot-
tery: the head fully & elaborately developed with headress
and double line of necklaces; the body conventionalized
to a narrow band; feet larger — Five great
twin club head made in form of beads, skulls, &c. the
material is hard and heavy and the workmanship very
fine. — Stone carving of a small temple: found
at Monte Alban. — Several fine necklaces of stone
beads. — Small greenstone figures in numbers. —
Necklace of 3 gold beads (one only here) —
Small unquestionable Chinese piece represents an
old man sitting with legs extended, one hand raised
back of head, the other broken off. ^{bronze} ~~wood~~ -mound
between State of Oaxaca & Vera Cruz. ~~Found~~ with normal
character pottery — Good pottery stamp for
skin, round with entire pattern. — Whistles in
clay: one especially represents an old wrinkled
face beautifully done; another is "stick work" & repre-
sents a fine bird, flat-backed; — plain, round
deep bowl of alabaster, with a very little color de-
sign left upon it — Little pottery whistle
with true sphenx form. — Spoons of pottery
of mixtec origin; — Piece of a garment of a

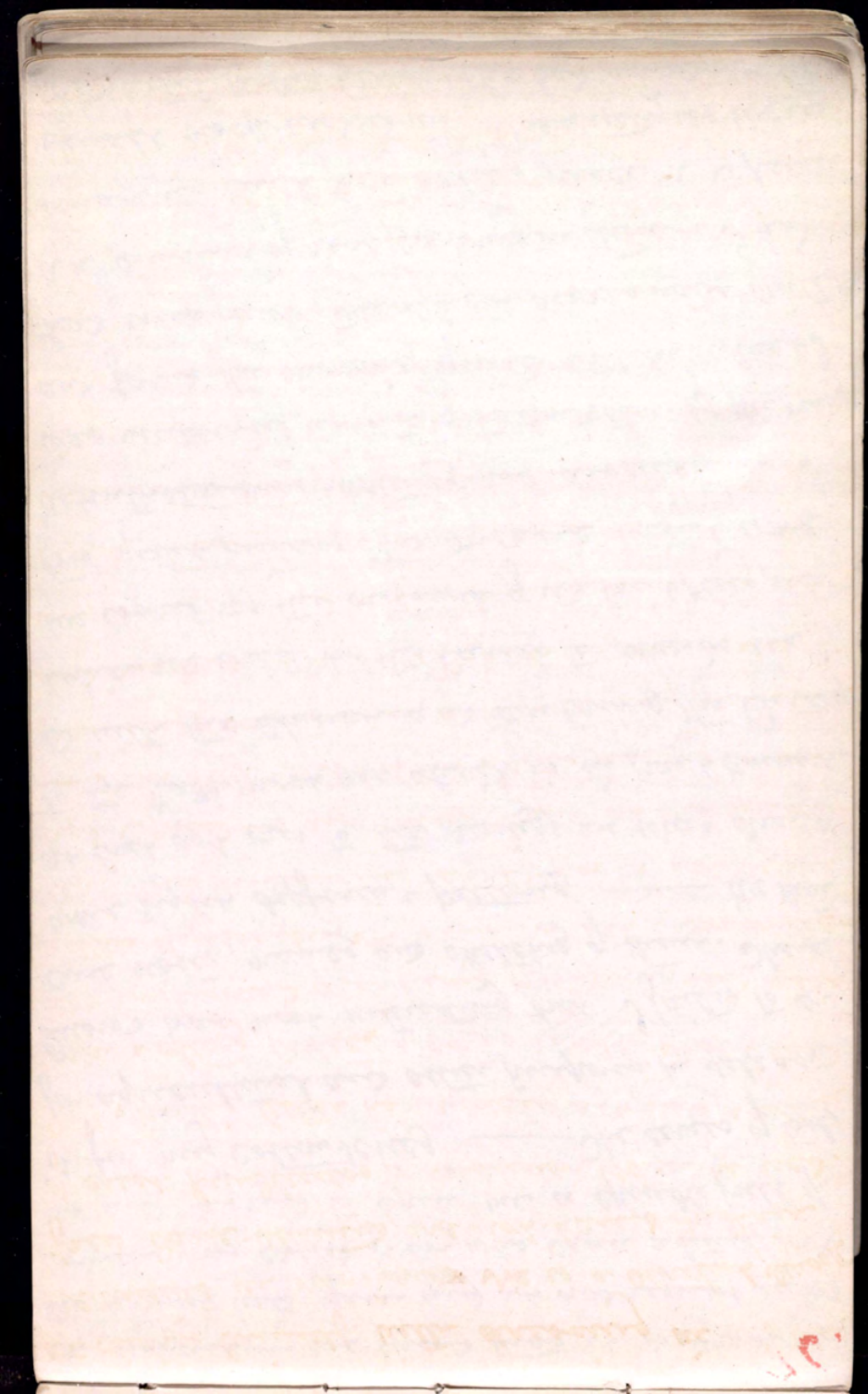


priest made of beaten bark printed in red with ⁷³¹
figure; in same mound (mexico) was a piece of cot-
ton cloth with red patterns on it. — 8 beads or
six bells of gold forming part of one necklace found
at Mitla; — Near Oaxaca a necklace with 20
cunin beads of gold & a central figure all but
2 beads & the central piece went to the melting pot.
— A whole necklace of flat ornamental pieces went
the same way but are pieces. — One copper piece
is gilded & represents a head in a cap — Another
gold piece represents a head with pendants; it shows
gold soldered with gold. — Two large round beads show
a coating of precious metal over lead(?). — One
embossed thin figure in bronze is perhaps unique —
a beautiful little head in dark greenstone per-
fectly made & polished. \$100: — a very thin round
bit of greenstone shows the mode of sawing —

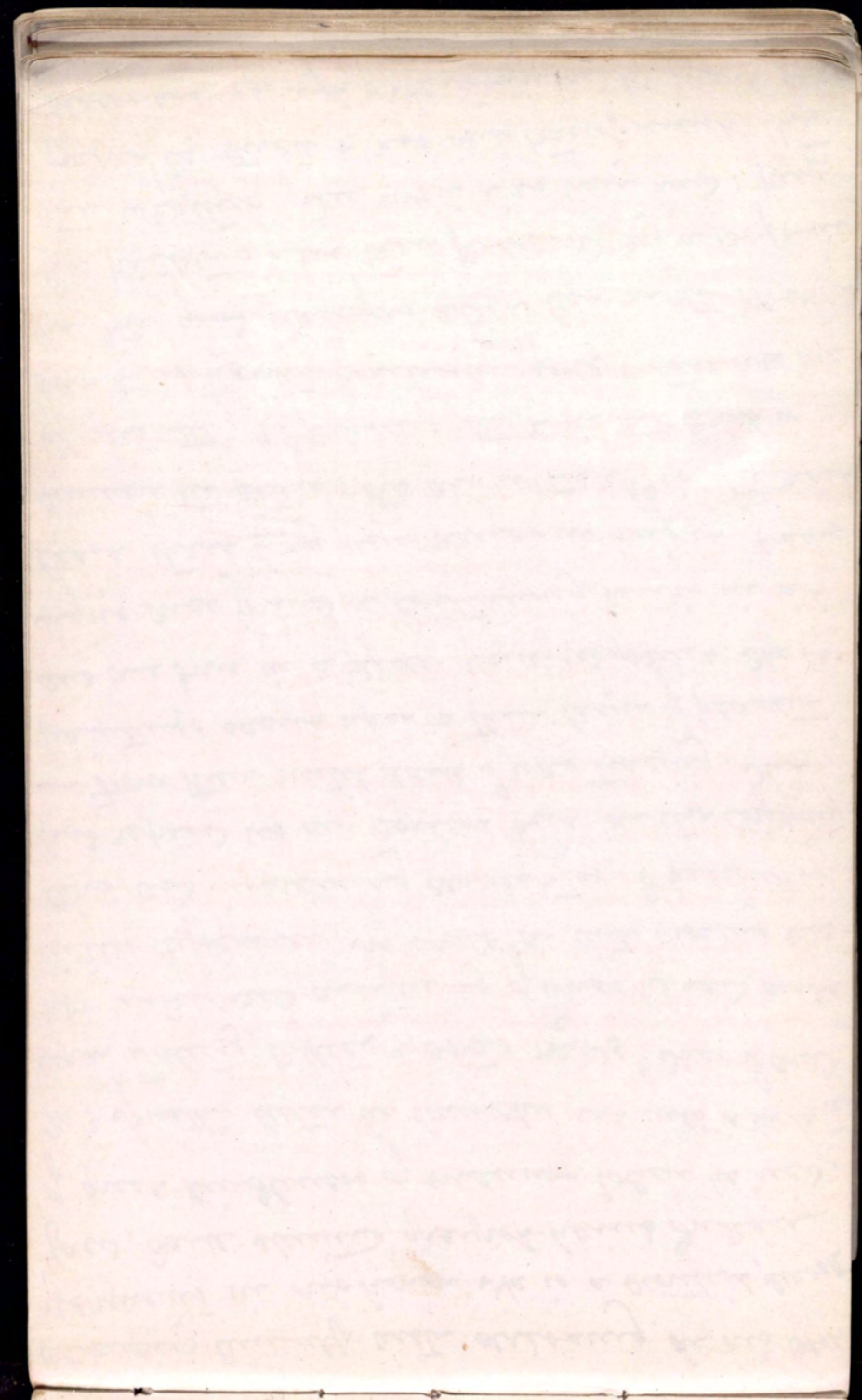


contains several fine old figures and along ^{the} ~~the~~ 74.
side is a market shelter lately (1893) erected by the
village government. — At one ^{end} of this we came
upon a group of women squatted on the ground
spinning with the simplest spindles and wheels
resting the lower end of the spindle in a common
bowl or cup of earthenware; they were spinning
wool and we watched them with interest —
We also went to two or three of the huts, in
front of which under the trees men and women
were weaving mantas with the simple loom
we saw in use at the jail at Puebla. At one place
they gave us chairs and we sat watching for
some time; they were interested in knowing what
book I had & so I showed them the pictures
of Mitla in Baudouin. They wanted to see the
rest & so I showed them first the landscapes
and last of all the pictures of antiquities in
the National Museum. A whole crowd had gather-
ed around and looked on with interest: when
the man saw the Indio triste, he was particular-
ly moved and wanted to know if it was "antiguo"
on my assenting that it was, he quickly carried
the book to his lips and kissed it indio triste. —
After an excellent dinner, astonishingly good
and beautifully served, we noticed in the store
a quantity of raw cotton just from the bolls

On inquiring we found that it is spun by the women into yarn and at our request an old woman was called over, who spun a little for us and agreed to spin me a spindle full of it for my "cotton series". — The series of tools for agricultural and other purposes on sale at Queen's was most interesting but I failed to secure notes, names and sketches of them. There were eight different patterns. — We then at last got over to the ring: we went direct to the North-mosh one, which is in fact connected with the Church and containing the Curacy. While we waited for the Curate to receive us we looked at the outside of the building, the two great pillars, the mosaic panel work. Notwithstanding pictures and descriptions, I was surprised at the good condition of the ring and found the mosaics quite unlike what I had imagined. The single blocks have quite an amount of real carving on them. I had imagined each projecting piece a separate small block wedged in. Presently we were admitted to the Curate, who had apparently

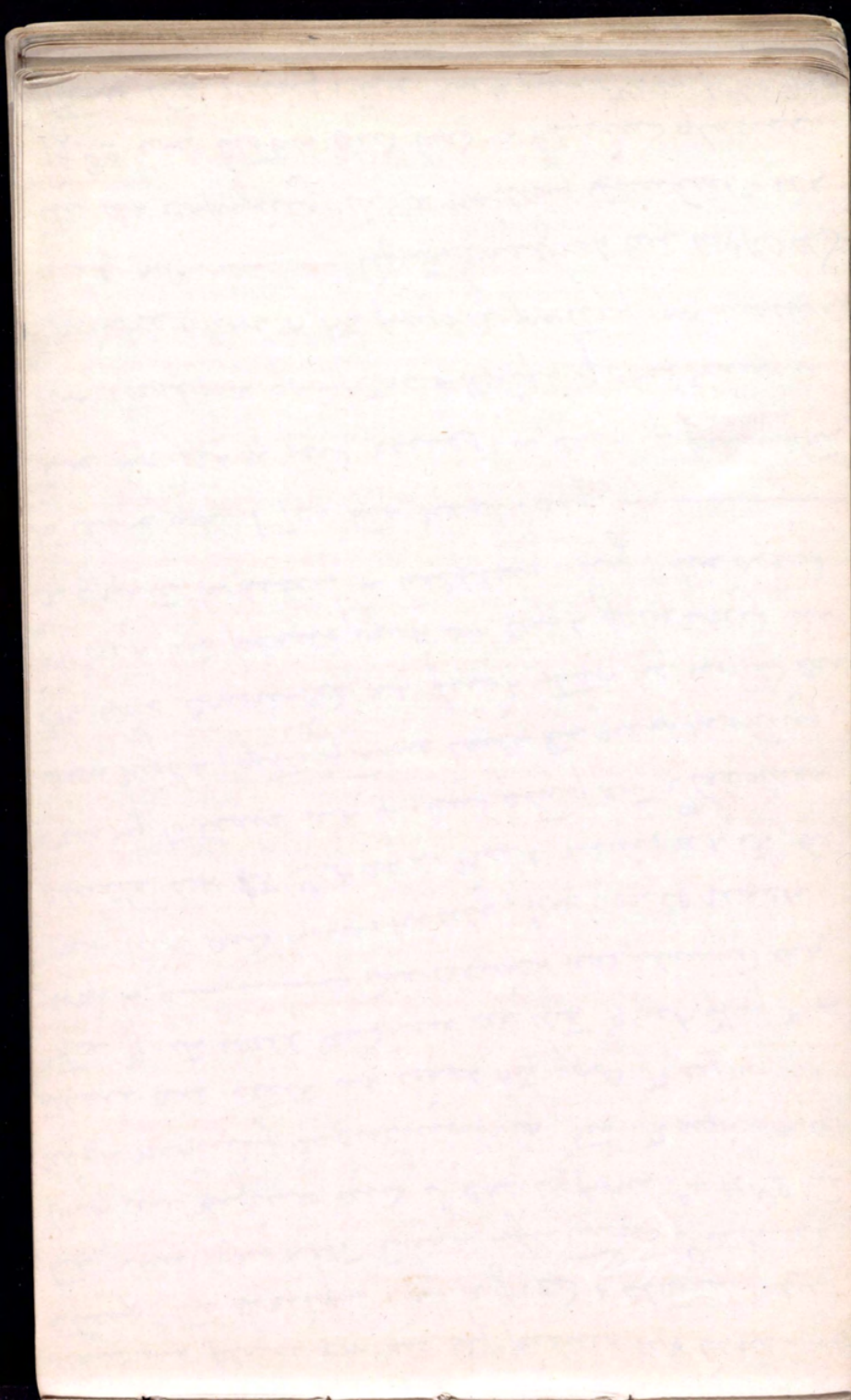


occupied himself with dressing in his ⁷best
garments in our honor. He is a stoutish, ^{swart}
faced, dark-skinned, grayish-haired Indian
of great kindness of manner. When he recd.
Mr. Smith's letter he launched out into a lecture
upon "Tollies, Aytes yotras razas": that I could
not understand anything of what he said made
little difference. He went on with growing exci-
tation and increasing earnestness. I believed he
had refused us our request but on the contrary.
— From then until dark I was tracing. The
paintings occur upon a thin layer of plaster
and are done in a dull-dark-red paint. The De-
signs once formed a continuous series in at
least three long very narrow in height, frames
sunken in stone; the one on the N. is the most
in quantity at present; that on the East is
nearly or quite hopelessly gone: there are one
or two good designs still left on the W. where
the pictures have been preserved by a roof from
the weather. The work was very hard: my
paper is thick & not very transparent; the
places are up high & Heriman had to make a



standing place for me by piling up stones into
a heap: the position was a forced & strained one;
the sun was hot. Then afterwards I secured
but one figure and I spent from 8-12.30 the
next morning securing but two Drapies more.
There are still at least two good Drapies on
the North wall and one on the West. They must
wait. — The driver had planned out
our trip and hours nicely. We would reach
Chittla at 11. Eat at 2. Visit ruins at 3., be
ready to leave at 4. and stay at Tacolula
over night, getting home early the next morning.
He was convinced at first that he would car-
ry out his plans, but at last gave way in
a quite hopeless & helpless way! We agreed
to leave at 107c. the next day. —

We bought a few relics: a celts of greenstone
for 1 nat; a good con & knife of obsidian, a
spindle wheel & two frags. of pottery for another
nat & p. — After breakfast, we worked dili-
gently at copying in a boiling sun heat. At
12.30 we stop and had a hurried glance
thru the ruins. We met our driver who was

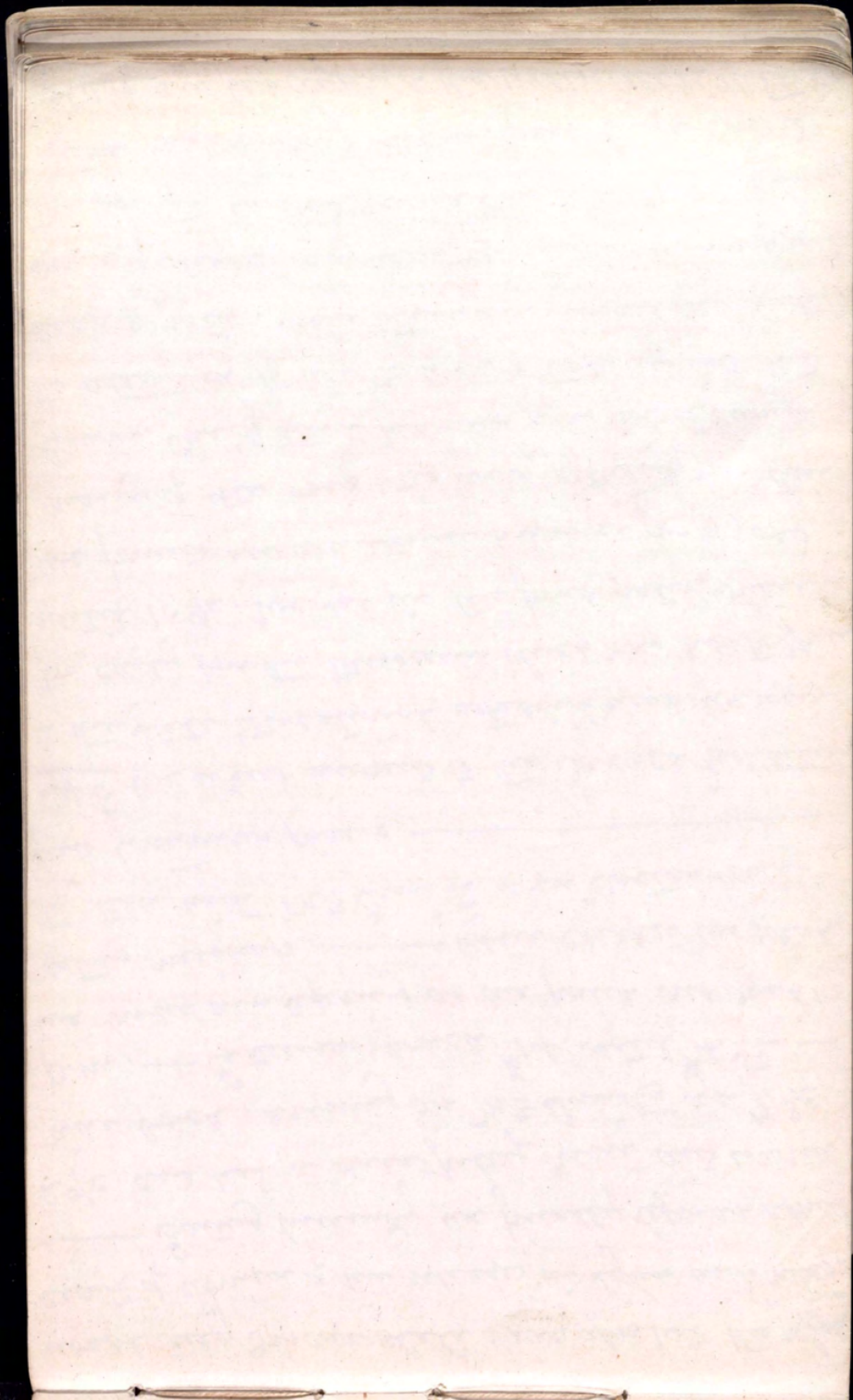


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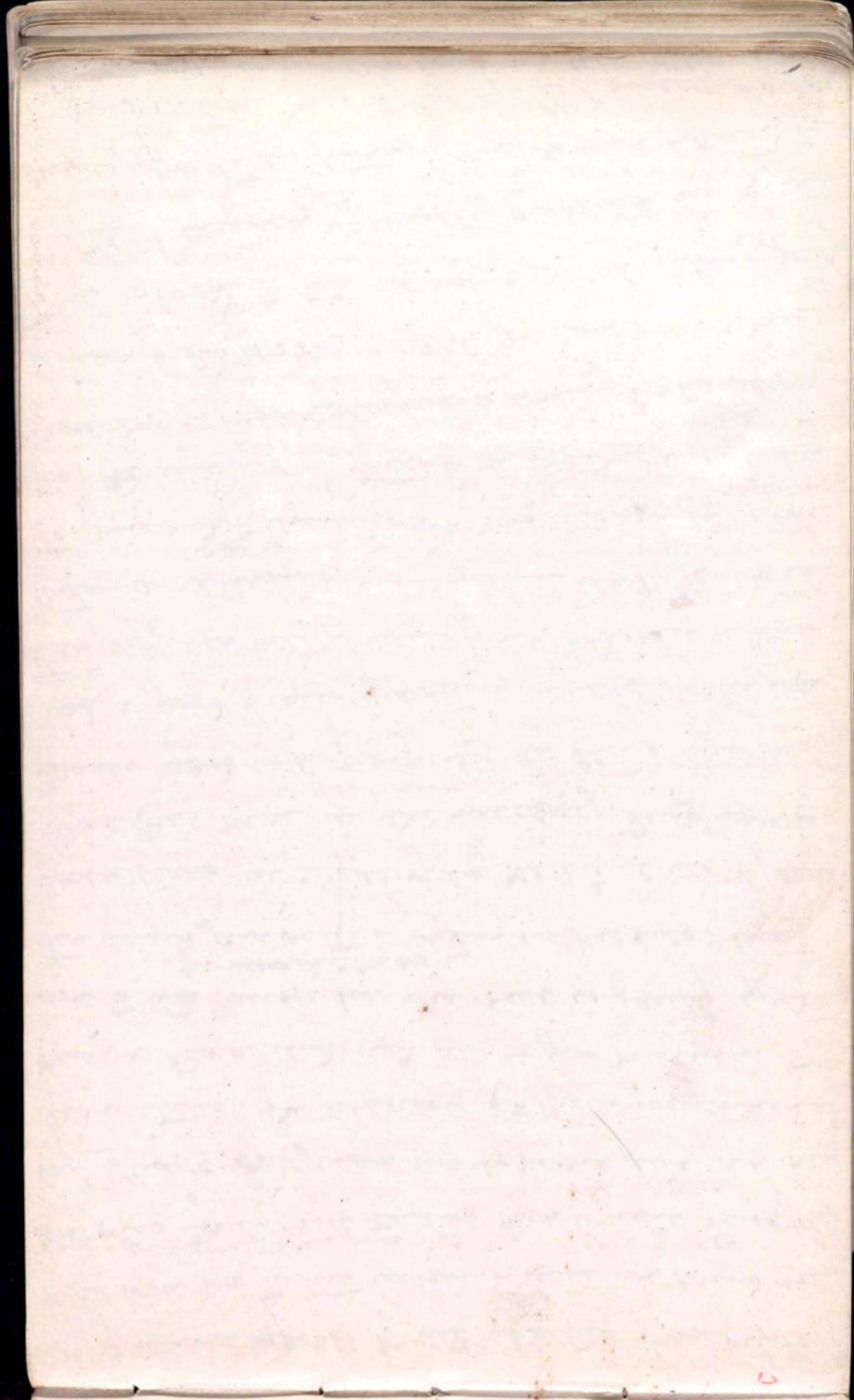
absolutely discardsolate; we also had the whole
crowd of women of the village in sight with "kites".

— Eating hurriedly we finally left at about
2 1/2 p.m. and had a dreadfully dusty and warm
ride back, arriving at Mr. Smith's at 7.30
p.m. — Expenses: coach \$14. Hotel \$4.50 —
We broke an spring at one point but met no
other mishaps — After supper we went
to talk with Mr. Smith over "Cotton Series"
and Linnæus' plans. —

24th We went around to the Oaxaca Instituto
— the State educational establishment. We were
too early for the Museum, which was not to open
until 10 a.m. We sat in the front patio, where
we found an amusement source for a good
many of the boys who were gathering for their
lessons. One of them however was polite enough
to attempt to interest us & took us into the
second patio. Here there are several antiquities
some of which have been figured. Here as one partic-
ular is the carved puma — or another the Calendar
Stone of Oaxaca: Several fine large carved
slabs are set against the walls. All of these



79.
are of course exposed to the weather, but quite
now took us to the library, where we found no
one who could talk English but where Pensfeld's
and Chaveros' great works were put at our
disposition. In looking at them we consumed
much time and had but a few minutes to
give to the Museum. The Hall is fairly good;
the cases ^{for small objects} are better than at Mexico; the
collections include some natural history speci-
mens but more in archaeology. They have a
fairly good lot of figures in stone and pottery
and a good series of pottery vessels. On the whole
they appear better cared for & to better advantage
than at Mexico. ——— At 11 P.M. we had
to meet Mr. Smith. It was nearer 12 before
he, Herman & I started on horseback, with an
aquador on foot carrying a water jar, camera,
lunch & 20 lbs. of paper. We crossed the river
took a road to the right and rode along gaily
until I struck squarely against the green
leaves of a tree nettle! My hat is ruined for
hours: it took my right eye & cheek & his
a fearful blow. At last we turned up the



maintain side and began our ascent.
 We found quite a number of flowers in bloom.
 I saw the coral for the first time to be
 it. It is not a large tree, but the
 the incense is made from its gum. Morning
 glories here grow on trees - great white flowers
 with black throats inside. — Santanas
 are abundant and wild and the clusters with
 flowers of two different tints are to my
 mind very attractive. — Presently we
 were up high enough to begin to get a view
 and from here as we had grand glimpses
 of valleys - all three in one - below us. The
 hill is covered with mounds and earthworks.
 There are terraces now gone which may
 perhaps be old. On the summit are many
 earthworks of different kinds. — Our squadron
 had kept up with us pretty well and made
 our stopping place at "the Cave" almost as
 soon as we did ourselves. Here we took
 a hurried glimpse at the country and then
 did full justice to Mrs. Smith's good lunch.
 Then we set to work on "squeeze" making.
 Our success was not great. We twisted
 and pulled. The pounding was vigorous but

extending down to me:

On the S.E. cor. is a small pyramid. On the N. face is a smaller
pyramid. but larger. This pyramid to the middle level has been leveled
where part of these former steps were. The structure of the mound

as shown in section is

plastic clay layer
over a layer of stones
plastic clay
over a layer of stones
plastic clay
over a layer of stones

3 ft. 10 to 12 ft. wall

2 ft 9 in 10 and 2

4 ft 5 to 6 ft of sand



quite large stones and in mud

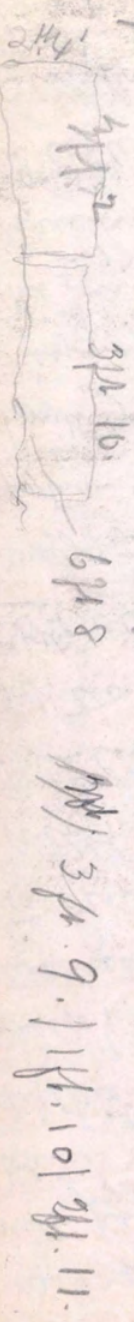
Around the middle of the plaza is a small pyramid in
whose S. face is the best passage up. The walls are of
fairly hard stone; the roof of stone masonry



The paper would not compare. The rain came to
as a complete surprise. We left the wetted things
with paper, mallets &c. to dry in the cave
while we made our descent. We took a
different trail back down the mountains,
steep, rocky and glacial. It was dark when
we reached the plain and found the way
to dinner and an 8:00 bedtime to take
over my rule for the next day and to get
some linguistic data that Mr. Quetta has
gathered in the region. —

2nd otherwise early start. At 7:30. about 9:00
mango - (a weaver whom at Mr. Quetta's sug-
gestion I have tried to go thru the district
for longer months collecting cotton weavers)
I started again for Monte Alban.
He found an "aquez" "no good" and the
man hid his hand while the mango and
I looked about hastily over the landscape.
Very an unimpaired and a careful study
has not yet been made of them.

Our chief concern was not some mounds lying ^{on the} border of the
 here in one mound is a caisson much as before - opening 8° in the
 path to it lies a curved stone structure & unrecognizable. The caisson
 runs N. & opening 8°. The W. wall is extended beyond present wall of
 pyramid & the stones of it - in which are still in place although we
 found them. There is a large head - plain & dense. much alike.
 The outer one is heavy green, but the second is in good shape & a channel
 of stone that is in the upper right hand corner. Then follows a space
 of ft. where probably similar stones are buried. Then come
 three in the case - full length pyramid (a) poor - (b) good like recently
 elapsed man. The third lies N. & the faces present them.



82.
Hennepin, success was a program, but
was certainly better than mine. We made
a rack for carrying it around their left
arm about 12.30 — we made a visit to
scout and were largely left alone with
them on several grounds. We called on Dr.
Sologuren and examined his very rich, un-
equalled collection of relics from the state
of Oaxaca. — Then I looked up Dr.
Belmar, connected with "El Imparcial".
He talks some English and is interested in
Indian languages. He has written some
papers upon these subjects. He has been
politely, gave me considerable information
about work and makers and took me over
to the Normal School - a department of
the Institute. Here I met the Secretary
and later the Director, Prof. Cuyat. It
is really heroic the struggle there with
slaves, with their desperately poor, and
generally Indian population, make to keep
up with the world progress. Here with the

2 species of *Stenocranus* 2 fl. 5. 1 fl. 10

† about 4 fl. 2 are in lot.

They are both *Carex* & are in an an angle. The
inner one has a marking



83.

made - "Lutheran Normal Schools these cause
"popular education" in the north; and
with a view of making a test to find men & women
for teachers. The Physical and Biological
notions are accepted in the curriculum is set out;
the geographical is largely popular in a general
The curriculum is more a summary of general
ill-lighted: but there appears to be some
underlying Mass. State Board of Education
by the Government is paid \$15 a month
for support. (This salary by the way, is
equal to \$8. per year which is quite scarce
its purchasing power, is the monthly pay
of the third class of common school teachers.)

Nov. 11 at 5: We left at the 6.9c. train for
Plebe. Mr. Bellman was on the train as
far as St. Paul. We had no particular
adventures en route. Passing
first through a lovely and level valley, we
found ourselves after the first station begin-
ning to be hemmed in, between near hills

2 years no change

They are
never a

84

Engelmann is teaching Pedagogical Anthro-
pology, which appears to be naturally anatomy
and physiology. He is however much more
interested in Botany and when at Jalapa
prepared the pioneer analytical key of
Mexican plants. Of course it is now in
need of revision and he is getting it. The
and Mr. Smith are working away at
a text book in Botany for schools, which
will certainly fill a long felt want here.
They will carry analysis to families or
important genera only. The flora of the Dis-
trict is rich - there being over 240 families
and more than 8000 genera here.

Sept 24 at 5. We left at the 6.30 train for
Puebla. Mr. Bellman was at the house as
far as St. Paban. We had no particular
adventures en route. Passing
first through a lovely and level valley, we
found ourselves after the first station begin-
ning to be hemmed in, between near hills

Heuman (hr)

5.07

.03

{
.12
.18
.10

4.59
05

.04

.04

2.00

.09

Boy doing

Set of 9 others

2 empty

2 Major

2 cups 1 milk

The geology of the first two-thirds of the trip ^{is} ~~is~~ solves but a few elements - among them greatly contacted limestone, a heavy bedded dark red brown breccia, gravel terraces of rounded stones, just before the second station was reached we saw a pyramid on a neighboring hill and a much larger one ahead. — We begin an ascent really and at the same time in the gorge: the road turns and turns; cuts occur in the curiously jointed or "disjointed" rock mass: heavy beds of clay based with gravel and angular stones. — Behind us, beautiful views, repeatedly seen down thru the green gorge: below us are near gray hills, back of which rise distant blue hills and valley. — Deep cuts in gneiss clay, debris and a wooded twisting and winding like a gigantic serpent. — As the greatest cut we have climbed the Pacific slope. — Rich in abundant and almost arboreal. — We now descend one of the finest of mountain gorges: the descent is long & winding: the stream is broken into hundred of little cascades, rapids, pools, narrow clefts, pretty smooth stretches only rippling: the mountains above are grandly, not in front like some

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1.20

constant change. Here its striking feature is its
variety: there a single form prevails. One slope
may present only agave cactus; another covered
in yuccas; a third presents many species. A fourth
may present a variety of wintering plants, be it called
with air plants with reddish or orange flowers.—
Again the palm trees are a night's feature.
On one more the rock faces may be clothed with
great succulent leafy plants in the crevices.

The first rock was found in the

The first rock that is striking is a
curious spotted, distorted, shattering, slaty cluff, break-
ing perpendicularly. Later on (air plants) lime-
stone appears in ~~dark & distinct~~ beds. Here &
there along the ~~stream~~ little flats sloping up
into the hill-side are cultivated by the Indians.
— El Triunfo with again cactus, no palmettos,
the palmettos, air-plants, dead oak trees,
right up to the summit. (then El Pasion.) — Indian
in the stream with wooden bowls: washing gold?
Just ahead is a magnificent block of mts. —
— Madras trees: (Sta Catarina). — The
gorge narrows, the creek is hot in spots; the
madras & cactus abound on a slope of yucca
— Now the stream first breaks into cascades
and its bed roughens with great stones. —
Great blocks of madras near back, with canyons

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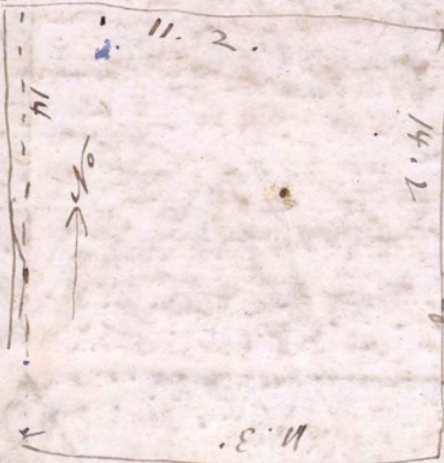
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