

Frederick Starr Papers

Box 20

3 of 23 notebooks

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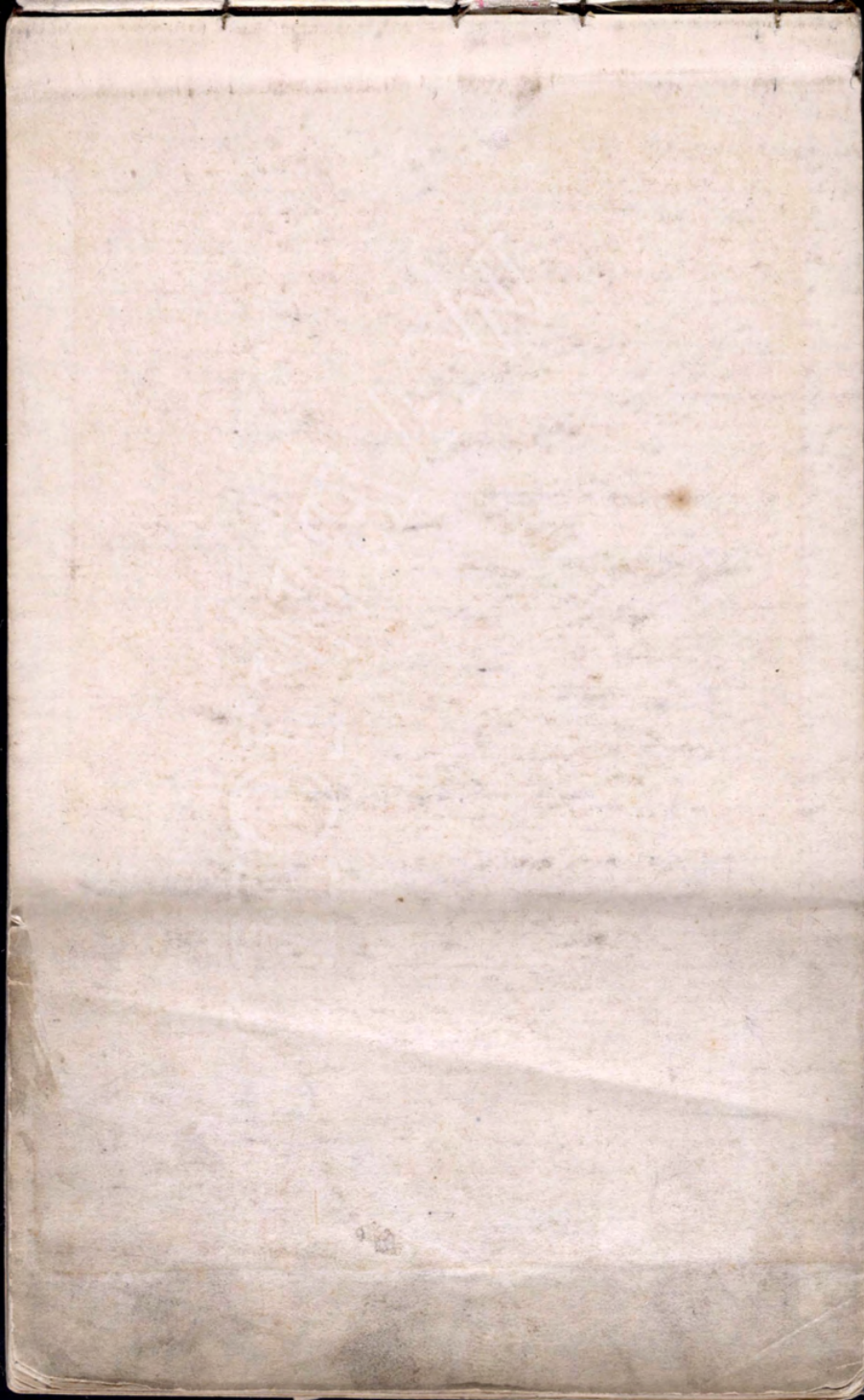
Mexico - No. 3. (3)

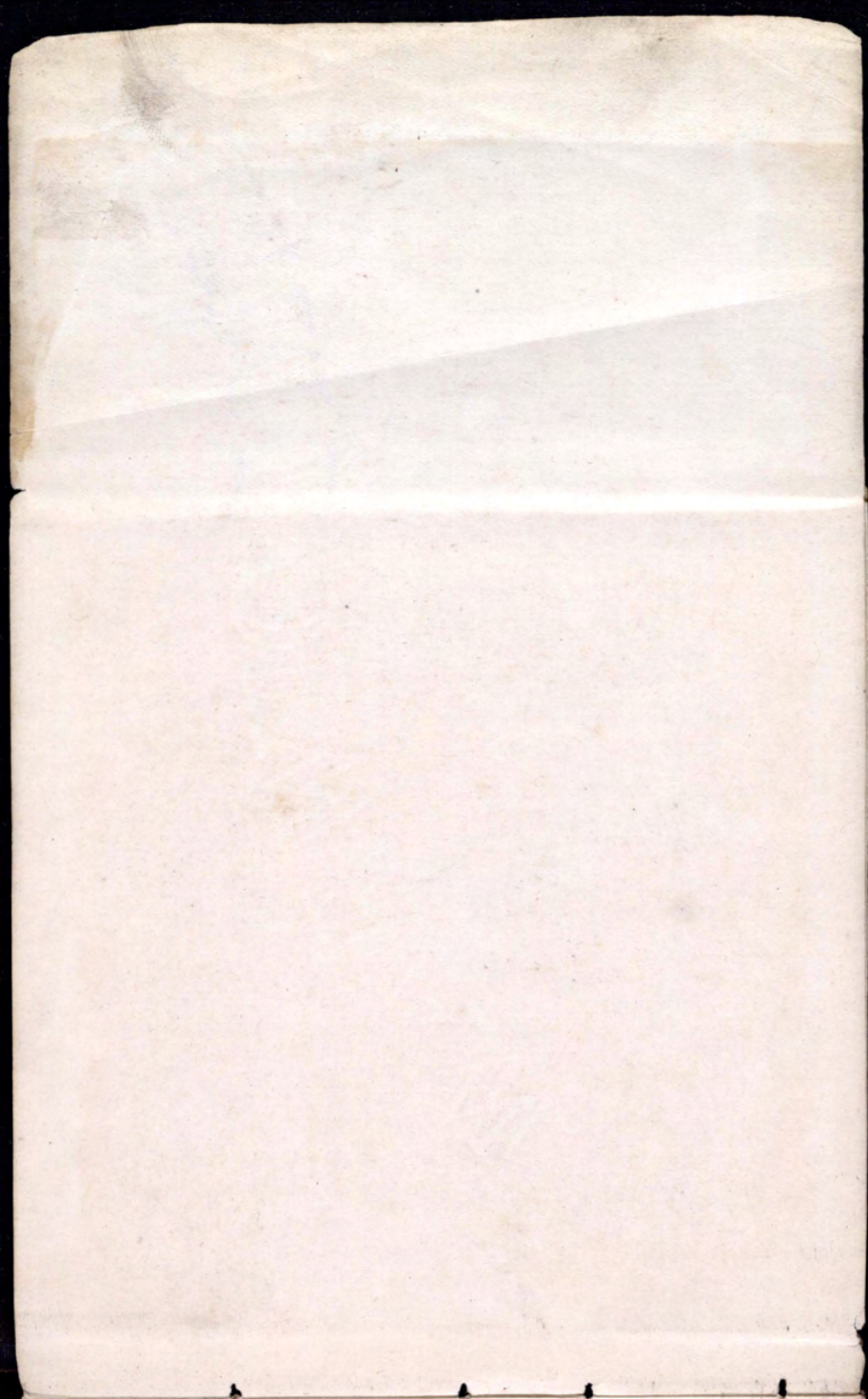
Prof. Frederick Starr.
University of Chicago.-
Chicago - Illinois.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS.

gentle. - volcanic cinders

@ jal. — volc. ash.





Monte Alban: A great plaza surrounded, at least on three sides, by cañthunus and mounds. So. of the Plaza lies the great pyramid. At its NW. corner is set a carved stone projecting 2ft. 2in. above the ground. It is a parallelopiped, with front face 1ft. 8 in. wide: the exposed upper face is 2ft. 5 in. long. The material is coarse and little adapted to preserve carved designs. On the front face is a human face, and headdress. On the two sides the carvings are but poorly preserved. —



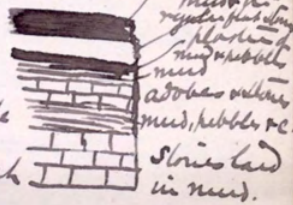
Close beside it to the left, nearly buried in the soil is another carved stone which apparently will well repay careful examination. The upper edge only is exposed and that for a distance of 3ft. 1 or 2 in. This great mound rises to a flat and level broad platform, bounded on the N. by a low embankment: a square pyramid rises from the middle of this platform. A passage way opens in its southern wall, at the ground level near

Jose Maria Barrios.

San Juan de los Rios.

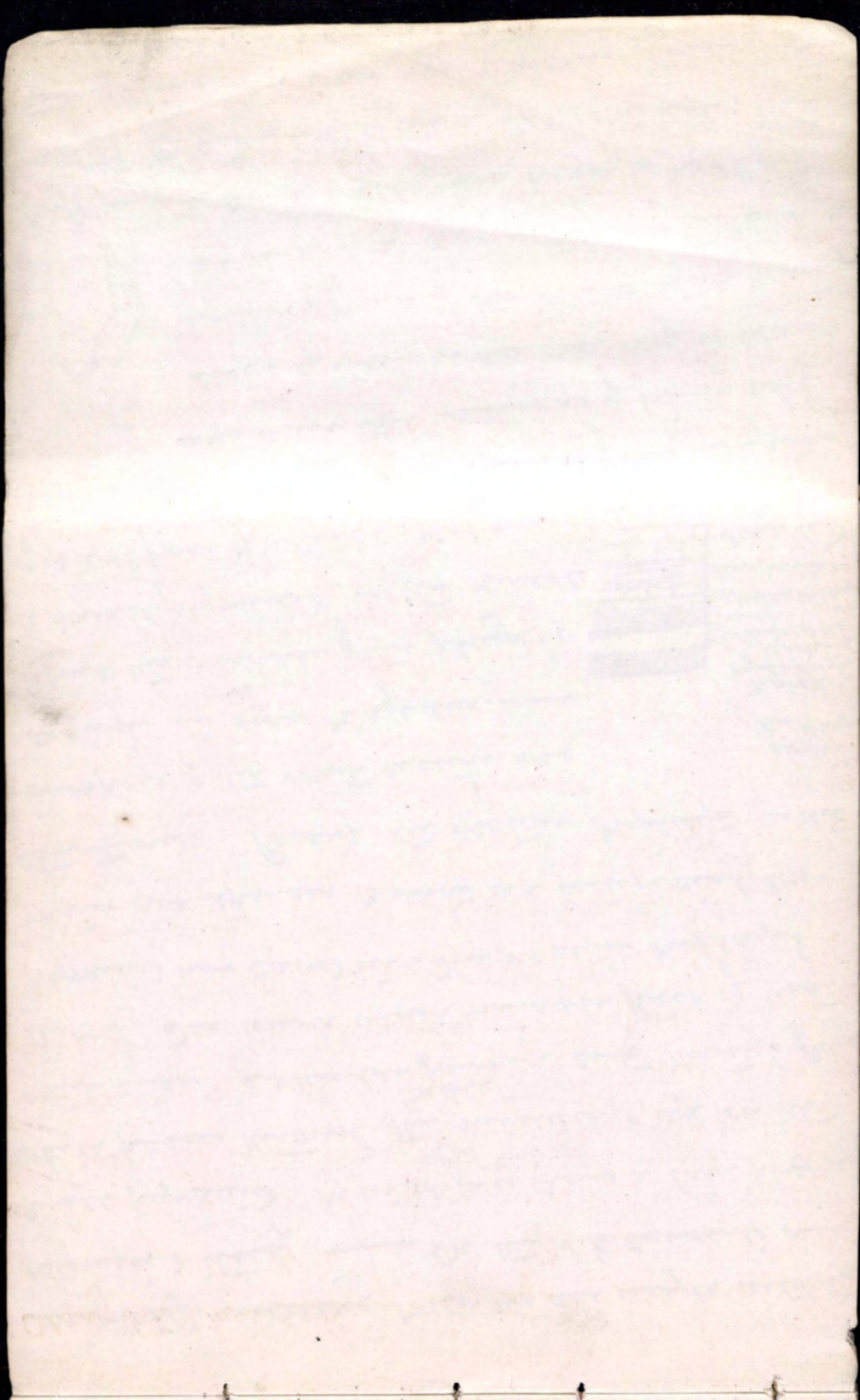
midway, running down at an angle into the pyramid itself. — On the S.E. corner is a small pyramid. In its W. face opens a large passage which passes through the middle r, up on the other side: a similar ^{double} passage cuts through from N. to S. The whole upper middle part of the pyramid has caved in. The section displayed varies but appears to show an artificial construction. Part of the section displayed on the East part of the South section was as given in side diagram. —

About the middle of the plaza is a small pyramid, in the middle of the S. face of which, not much



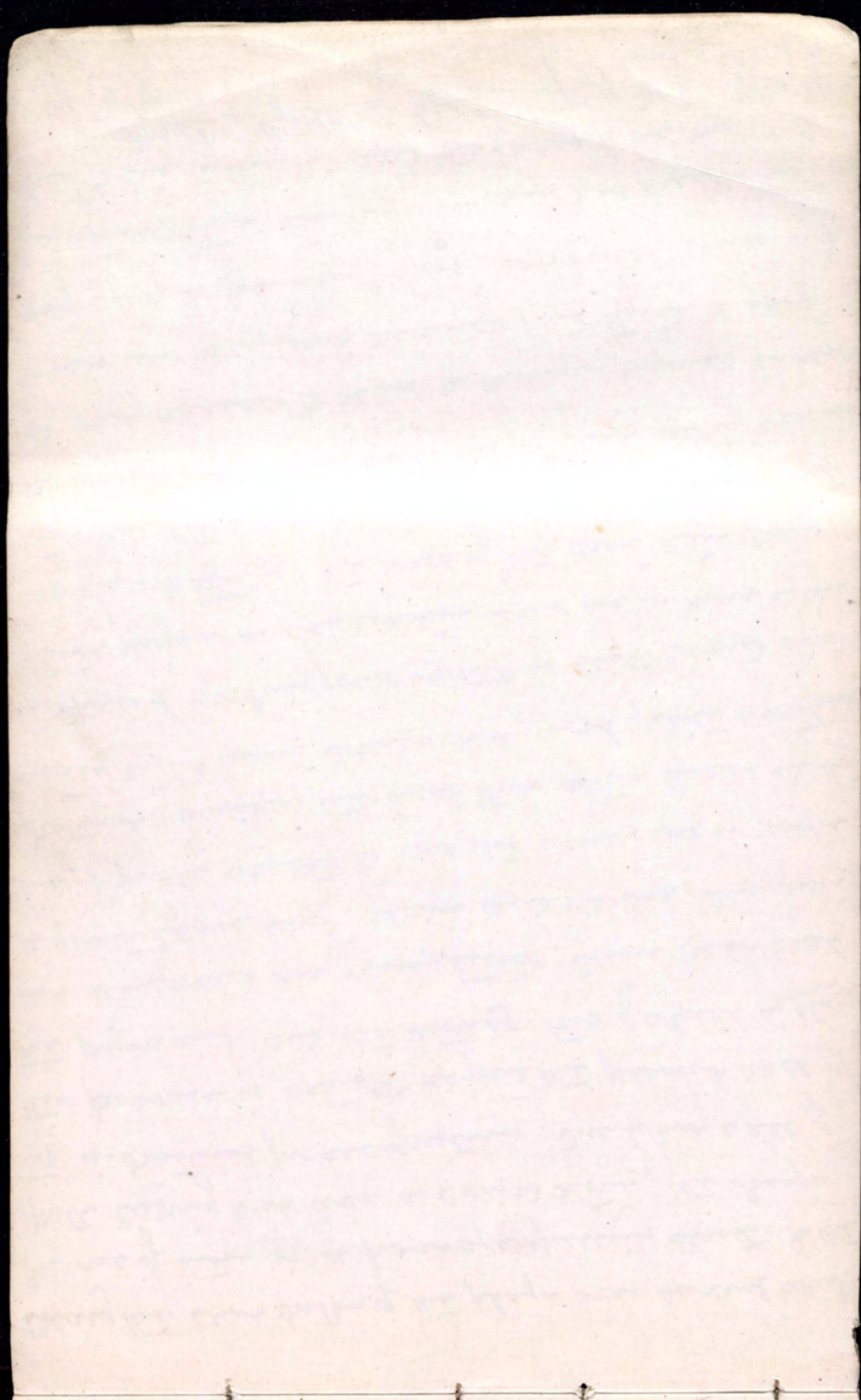
above ground level is the opening of the back passage seen. The walls are of fairly laid stones of same size. The roof is slant arch, built of two sets of slabs meeting at an angle and resting on their lower end on the side walls. The passage was 2 ft. 9 in wide; the side walls were 3 ft. 10 in high; the top of the arch was 4 ft. 5 inches. The length of the passage was





Along the West border of the plaza were several mounds. In one of these is a passage opening South. In the path leading to it lies a carved stone, the design too indistinct for recognition. The West wall of the passage is extended beyond the present wall of the pyramid and the stones, two of which in place are uncovered and sculptured. They bear each a quite large head, plain and severe. The outer one is badly weathered but the inner one is quite distinct; besides the head this stone bears in the upper right hand corner a symbol quite weathered. A space of 6 ft. 8 in. follows that is earth covered and which might an excavation show are or more similar carved stones: the wall of "the cave" then comes: there are three carved stones in the W. wall of the passage proper. The outer one is very badly weathered but appears to bear a human figure; the next bears an excellent monkey: the third a good figure of a human being, not fully uncovered. In these three, the figures are not erect. The heads lie to the N. and the faces look down. —

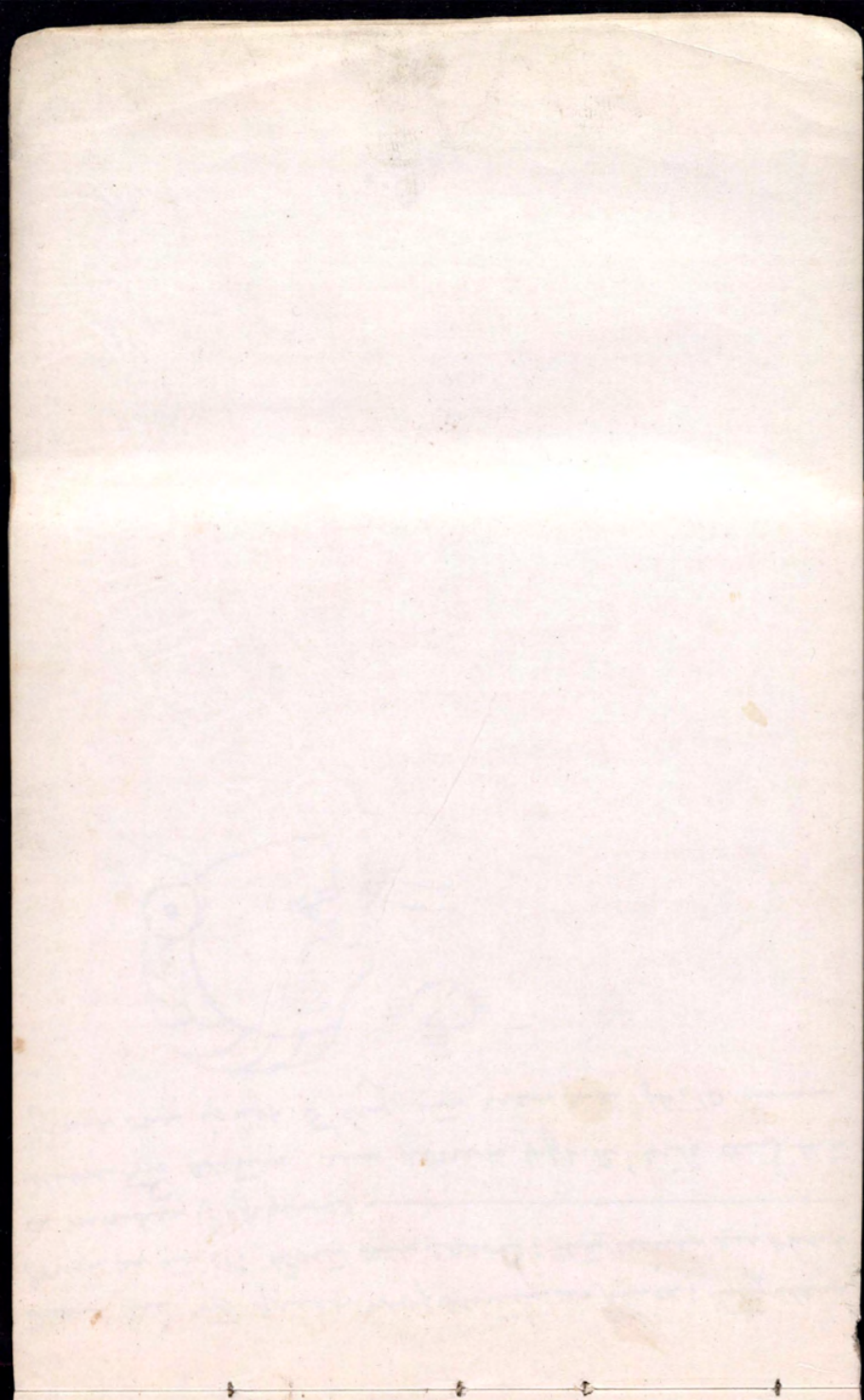
3 ft 2'	6 ft 10'	6 ft. 8'	12 ft 3 ft. 9'	1 ft. 10'	2 ft. 11'
2 ft 4' (Head)	(Head)		man?	ape.	man.



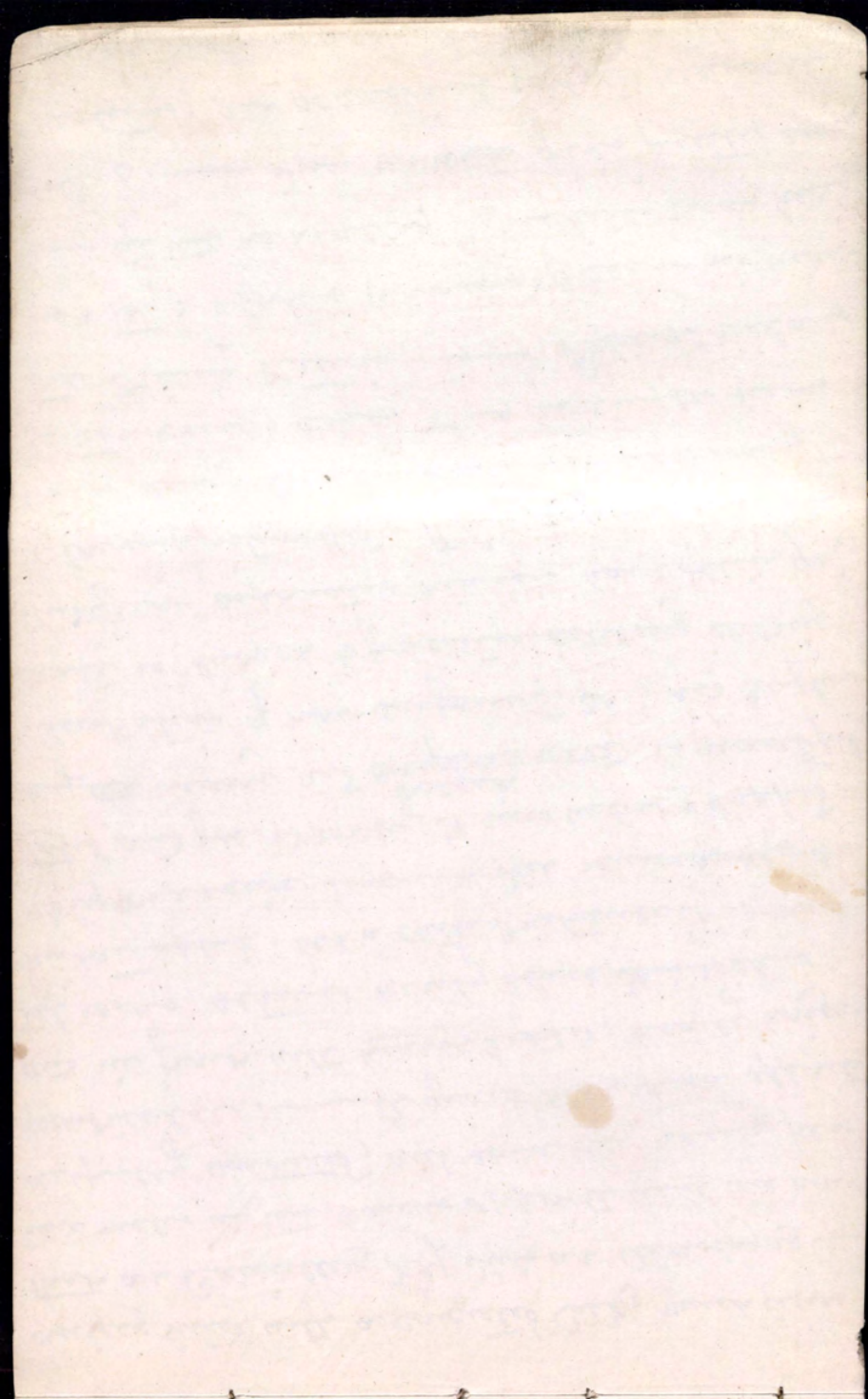
There are two great roof stones in place: they slant down at the W. Both are carved: the inner one shows a monkey (?) figure. —

These two stones are about 4ft. 2' wide and the front one is 2ft. 5' long, the rear one 1ft. 10'. —





crucies lined with a concreted CaCO_3 much like
that at Canielly, N.Y. This at Almolegag —
The rocks in the banks opposite here are won-
derfully contorted, and some are nearly per-
pendicular. — A grand mountain, opposite
and in front, with heavy-bedded, nearly horizon-
tal rocks, stained nearly black. This rock is
metamorphic. At a little distance it is mark-
edly massive. — The remarkable con-
torted and folded rock is now below & capped
by the heavy red ^{beccia} conglomerate. A beautiful
illustration of non-conformity. This red conglom-
erate is subject to fracturing, settling, sliding
and great separated masses have often gained
a lower position than their original one. At
times careful examination is necessary to
establish such cases. Fine examples near
the driving station. — Palm-wood
now & then appear now and occur in num-
bers in the hot valley, especially near haci-
endas. — The red rock gives pretty Eocene
features: an occasional isolated pinnacle
quas buttes/rocks. Thick horizontal bands

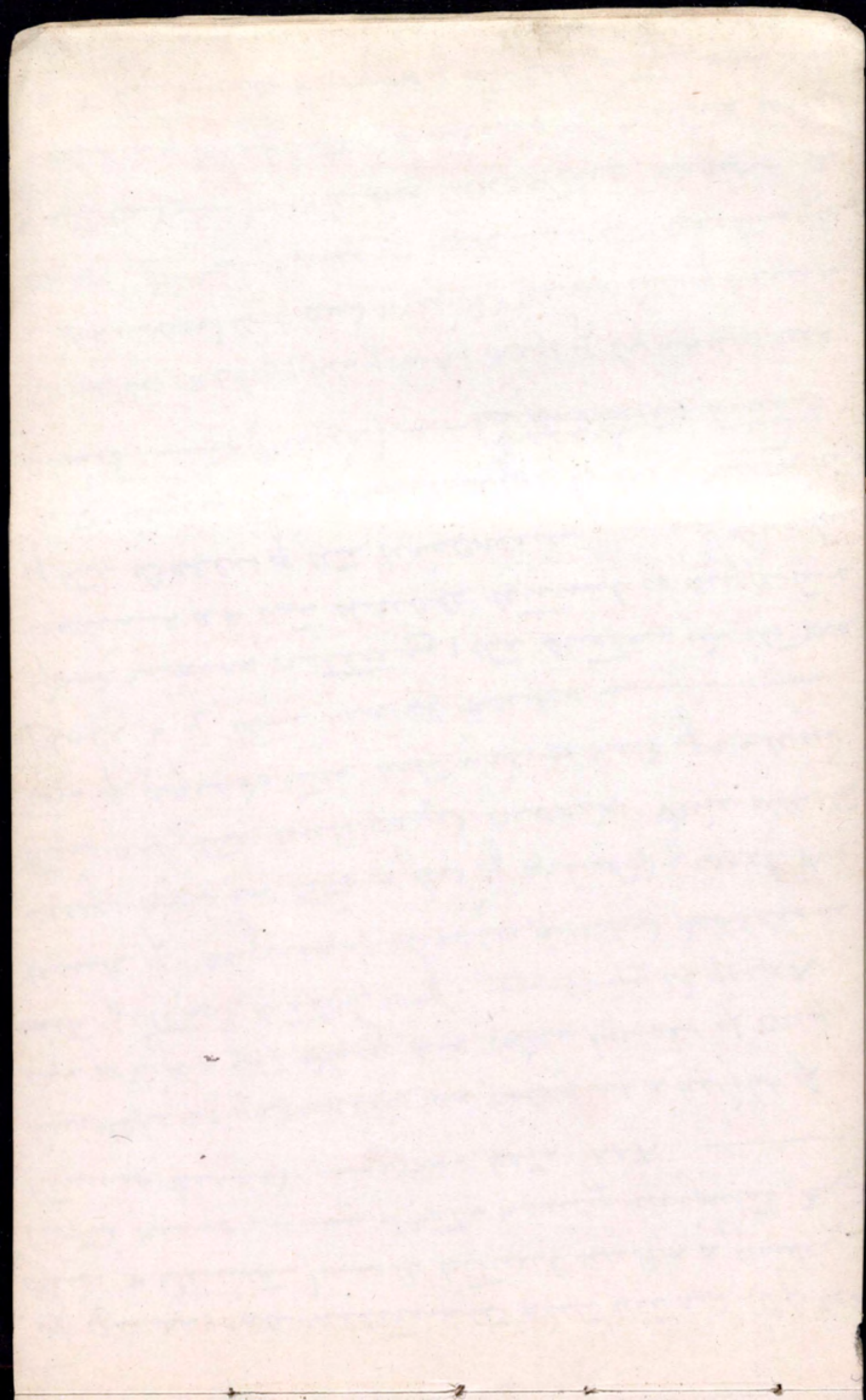


of green rock alternate with the red. (Cf. Medina & Clinton) — A tunnel under a finely eroded mass. — Strata nearly horizontal, much thinner bedded. — Hot - hot - hot. —

Quistepec: granaries on piles at a height of six or eight ft. They are little houses of cane with pitched, thatch roof. — A great bank of angular, closely packed pebbles in clay: over it lies a bed of rounded gravel. Further on the under-lying breccia. Fine illustration of degradation into soils or bed of rock in place & of the gravel banks. —

Good erosion cutting: the stream in its rock channel at the double tunnel is suggestive of the Gorges of the Wisconsin. — Limestone bed: layers thin, somewhat folded, but much inclined. — (Mexico). — Breccia ~~concretions~~; tunnel.

Broader valley: very hot: blaze of light and heat: light-colored soil and rounded near hills of same sort: distant are red rock — Still palms: (Barranca Salida). — Just before Glacotepec, at right, a cluster of neat Indian houses with stone walls and mud walls & roofs of thatch, pitched roofs. — Behind are particularly nice little hut on



thatch was a small building, in size, shape, and color like an Eskimo gallery.

hut, with a cross on top. What is it? 

Many yuccas left in cultivated fields.

We reached Puebla about a time

7.40 p. and went at once to Mr. Green's.

They were expecting us and the usual hearty

lunch was on the table. They have another

guest, unexpectedly, a noble woman from Mexico

side with the fever & sent here to recuperate

by Sloan. She had an room and we turned

on the rightful owners. Where or how they

sleep I can't conceive. They are kind souls.

27th We had not to make so early a start

as usual. Mr. Green went with us and leav-

ing at 7.50 a. we reached Santa Ana at 8.15

Then we took train for Tlaxcala. It was

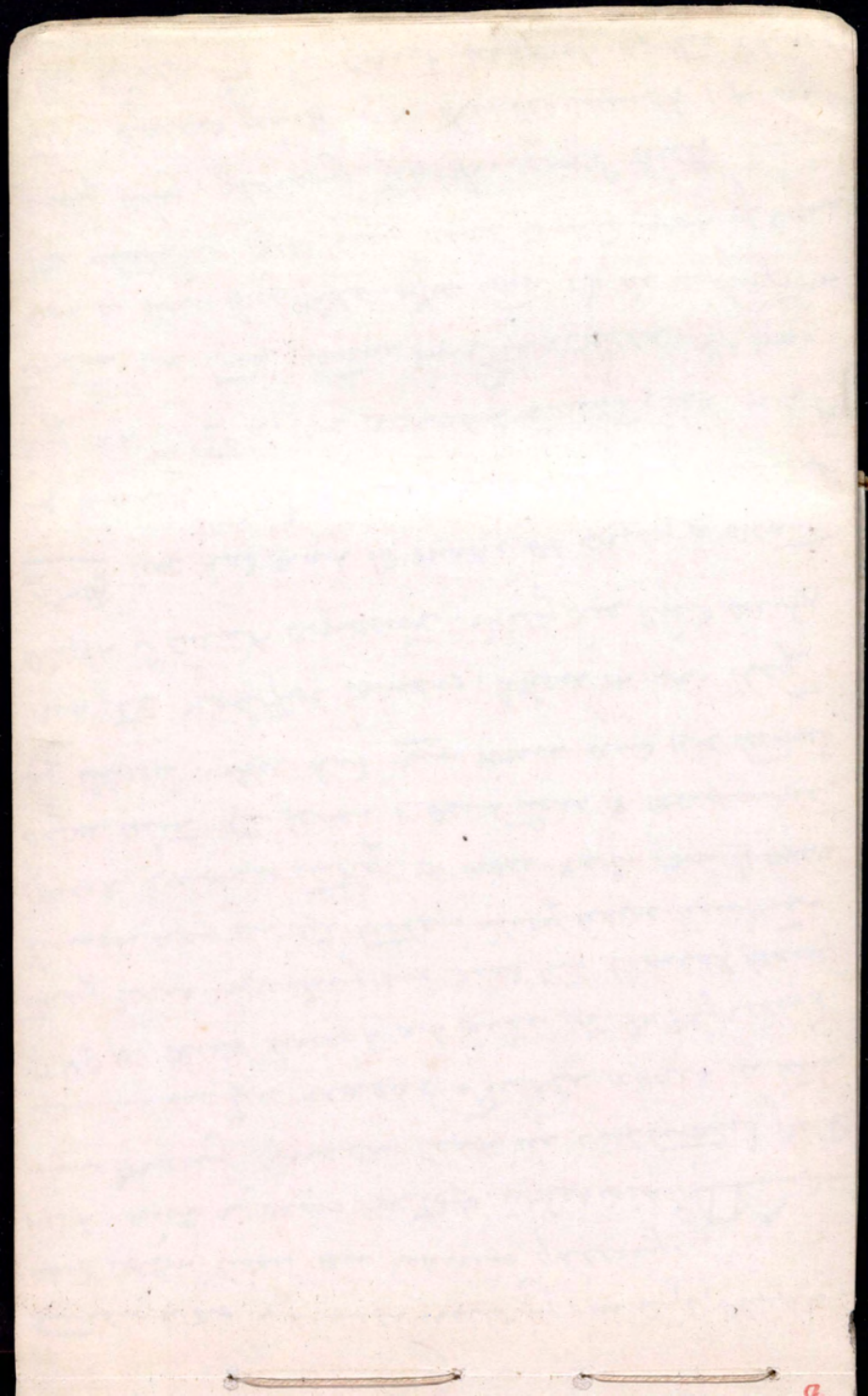
not a very long ride. The town is in sight from

the station and lies close to the foot of some

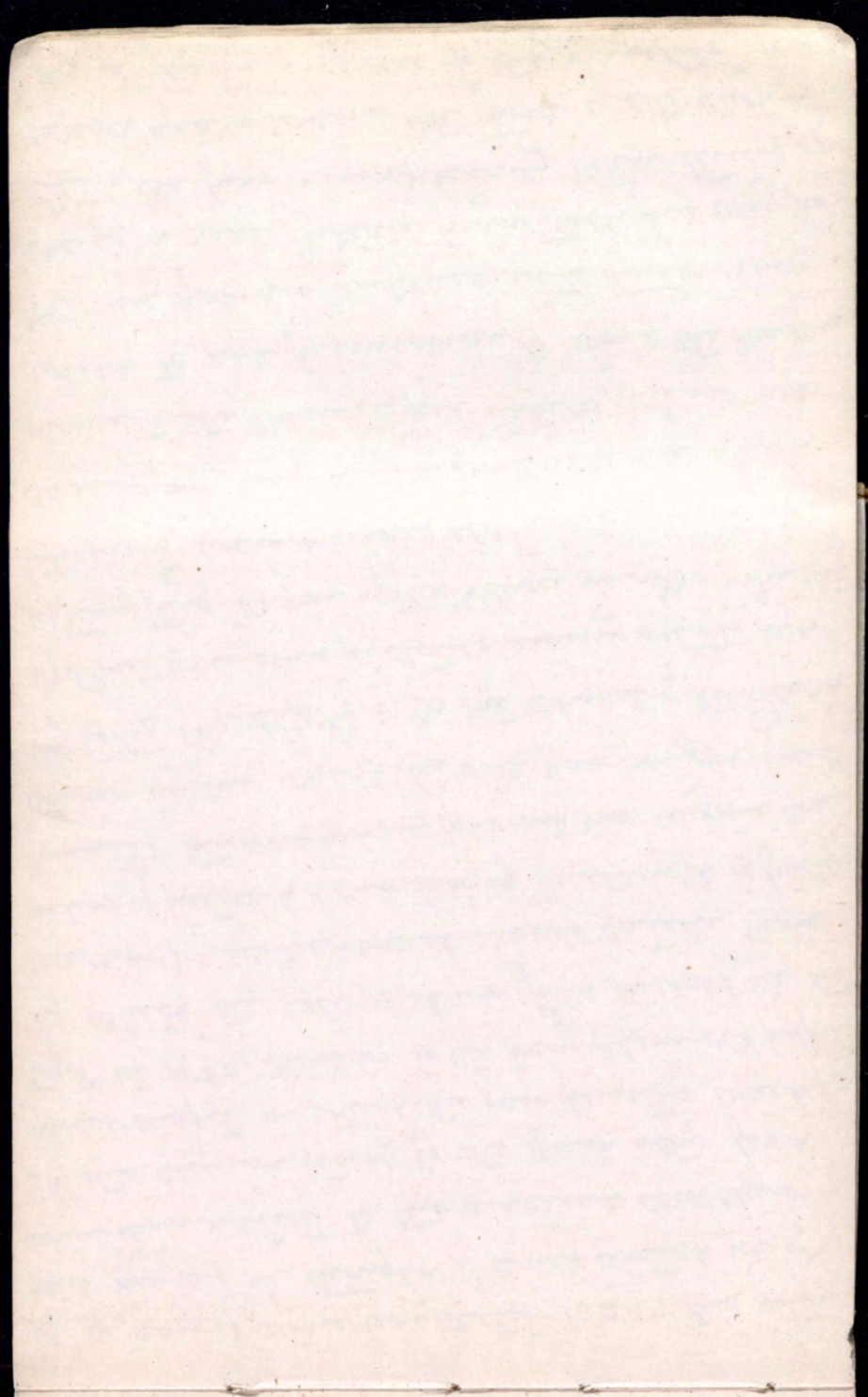
very dry, glaring, light colored hills.

We called first at the old church up on

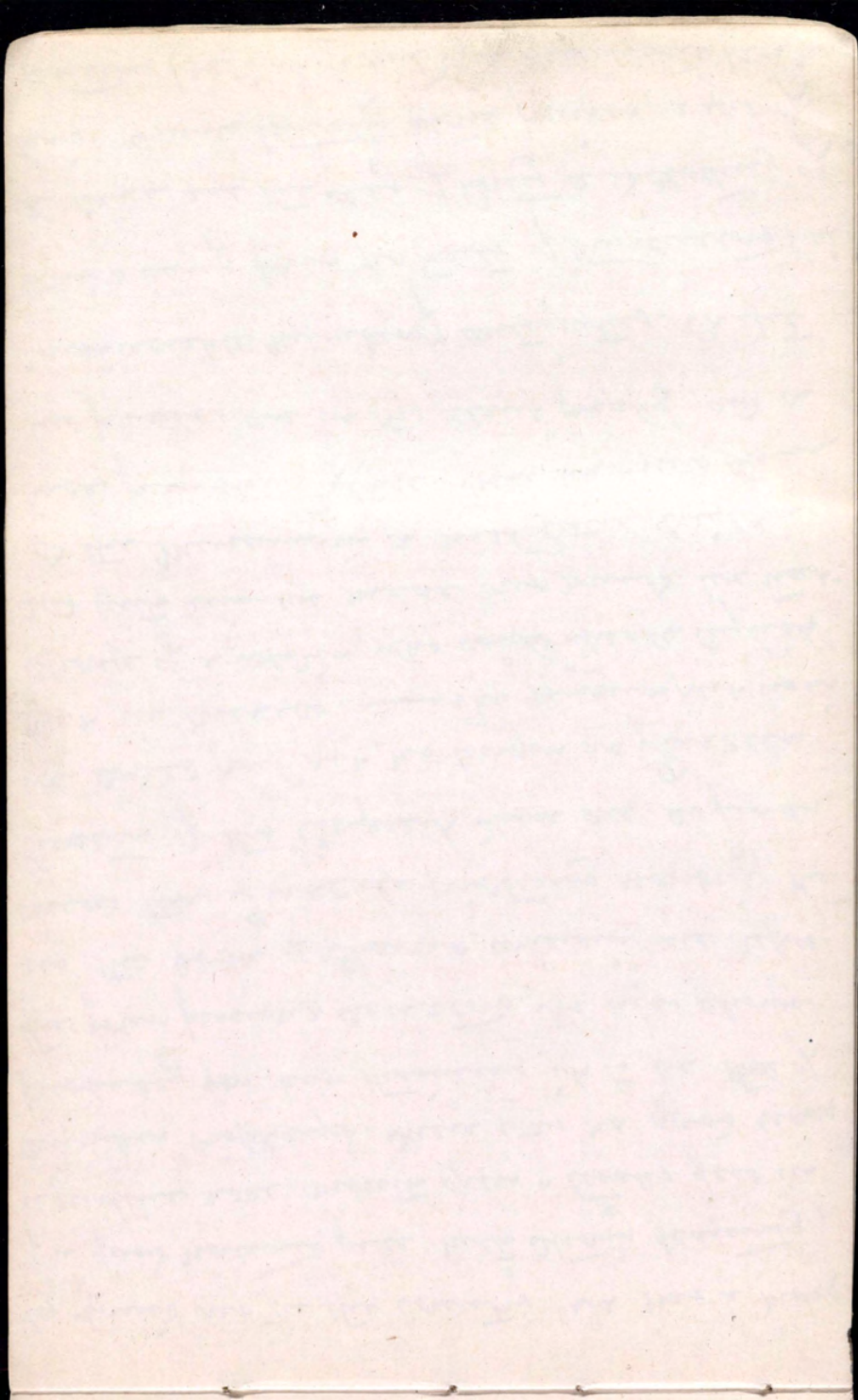
the hill. In the court in front of the church



is a carved stone lion dated 1629; This interested me as I thought I could detect in it some similarity to the ancient sculpture. — In the church itself is the great stone font goblet-shaped in which the four Senators were baptised in 1520. Here too is the very plain old pulpit in which the holy gospel was first preached in the New World. — The several chapels contain more or less of interest; our Lady of Guadalupe is finely framed; the sacristan showed us a fine carved Christ in oak, which he said was brought over by Cortez. (doubtful); In the chapel of the Perpetual Order were some pictures among others an interesting Virgin of the Seven Swords. In the sacristy were various old articles, boxes, chairs, &c. — From here we went down to the Municipal Palace, where we wished to ask permission to visit the Museum &c: we got an audience with the Governor. He is a real Indian, heavy, tall, and very polite. He has served nearly three terms of ~~four~~ years each. He took us to show us a portrait of one of "the Senators" recent.



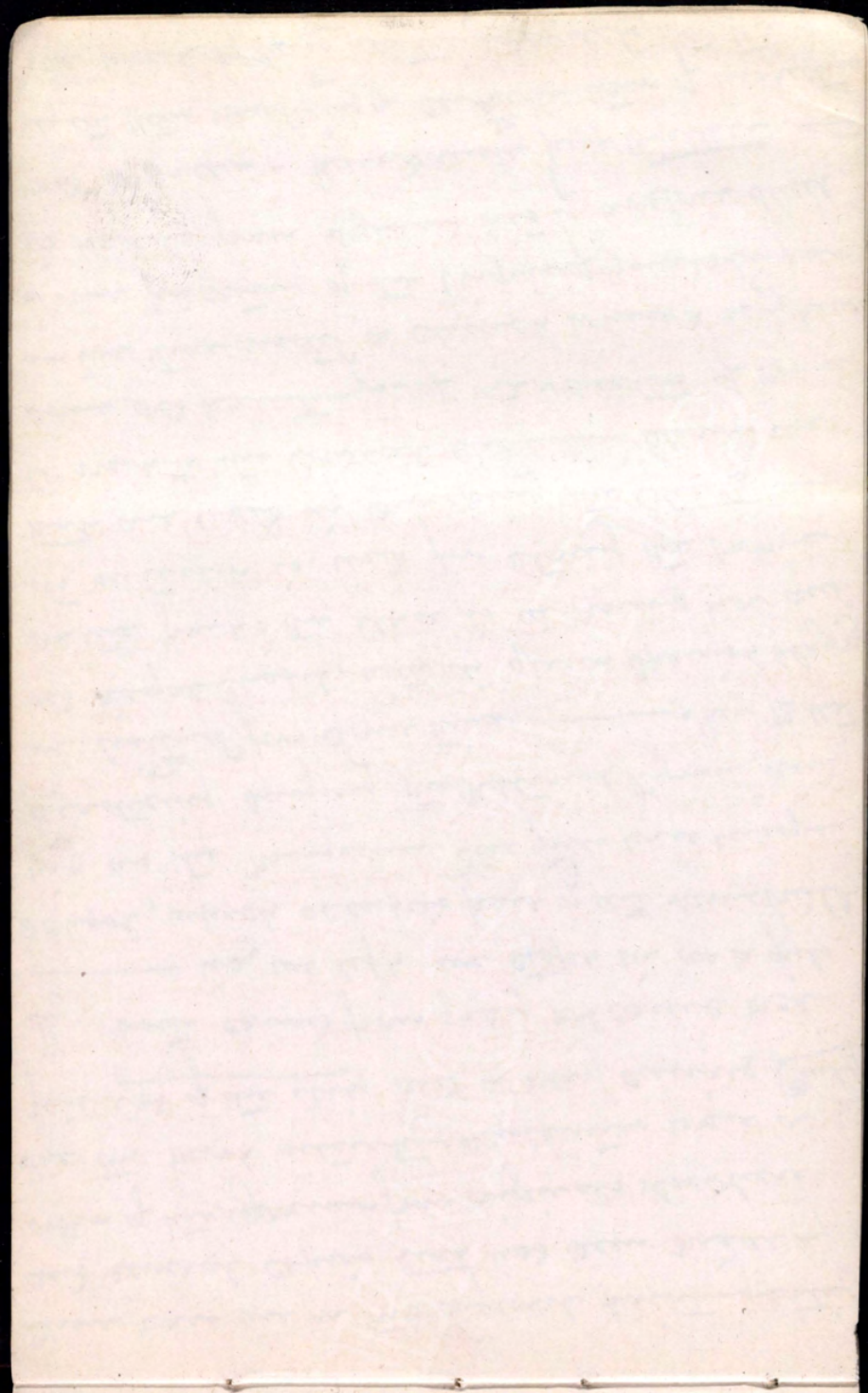
ly found out in the country. It was a mark
 of a good natured face with strong features,
 aquiline nose, mouth open & tusks few in
 number displayed. There was no good reason
 probably for his thinking it to be ~~one~~ of
 the four famous Senators. He also showed
 us the book of Chavero, wherein are repro-
 duced the Tlaxcala pictures recording the
 history of the Conquest. These are, so far as
 we could find out, no longer at Tlaxcala
 but in Mexico. — The governor put us in
 charge of a soldier, who could "speak English"
 and with him we made our rounds. We visit-
 ed the Museum in a neat little building
 back from the Palace. Here we found some
 few fossils, one or two plants "freaks", and a
 considerable number of antiquities. On the
 walls hang four portraits of the Senators: in
 a case are the flag of Cortez and clothing of
 his. Some twenty stone figures, a few of
 pottery (reddish-brown), a greenstone face mask



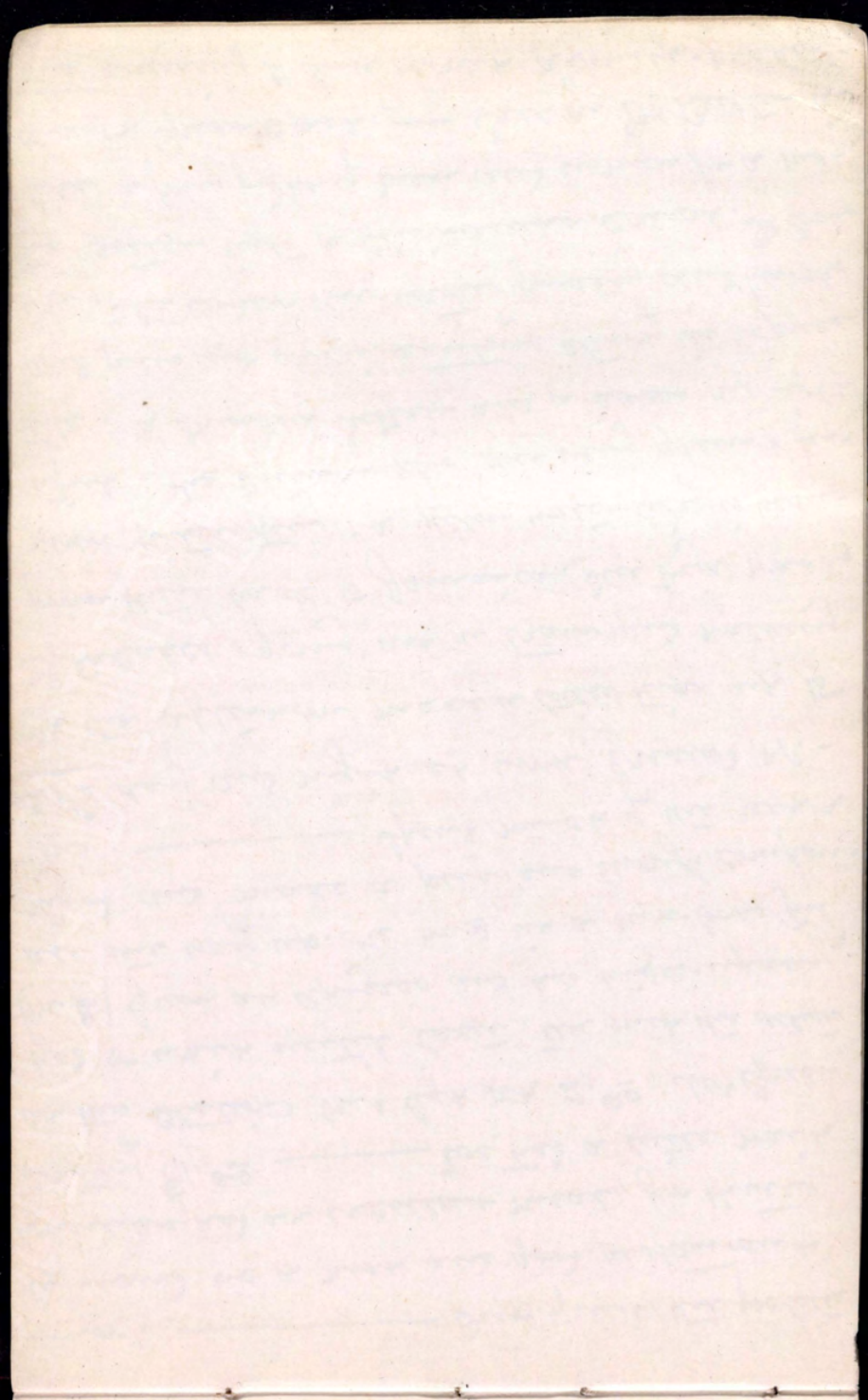
There were are or two original painting-writing
and several copies that had been made by
order of the government from originals elsewhere.
The two most interesting sculptures were a
fine God of the Air, and a very curious Philip

II. both carved from gray volcanic rock.

As we left we stop in at a girl's
school, which occupies part of the same build-
ing as the Museum. The girls were busy
practicing singing the National Hymn, and
we listened for some time. — Then to the
old Royal Chapel, with its green Spanish blazon
on the front: the place is in ruin now and
its interior is used for storing the brooms
that are used in sweeping the Courts. —
A visit to the Council Chamber showed us
some old paintings - of the Senators of course.
— We then visited a church where a very hand-
some picture of the Virgin of Guadalupe
is made from squared bits of abalone shell,
red or green - handily put together. —
After thus making a certain tour of inspection
we went to pay parting respects to the Gov.



error. ————— Our guide the police-
ly showed us a neat and good restaurant
where we had an excellent meal, for three
costing \$1.00 ————— We had a little wait
at the station but left at 2.20. Mr. Green
had to wait until later. The next the other
(Mr. E.) Green at Apizaco and had his company
all the way up. He was in a non-boastful
mood and made a pleasant enough compan-
ion. ————— Spent much of the next
2nd day and night at work, Erased, &c. —
In the afternoon made a little trip out to
Exacalco, going out in tram and walking
from there back to Jamaica. The vista was as
even interesting: a yellow water-lily is beau-
tiful; the chinampas are very green & fer-
tile; a drunken Indian and a sober one fight
and present an interesting study in expres-
ion. The sober one strikes finally and knocks
the other into a chinampa canal. It looks
like a free fight of men and women for a mo-
ment. Great spots. — Call on Dr. Butler in
the evening to ask about a "squeeze-maker"



and arrange to go with him to the Museum
on Thursday. ————— Ah

29th. 7 a.m. we went to San Juan de Potosí
huacan to finish up the Case Pintada. It
was steady work from 8 a.m. until 4.30 p.
except dinner hour. Ah 1 1/2. we were called
into the miserable little mud hut, seated on
a box and supplied with a board for a table. On
the walls hang great numbers of saints pictures,
scapulars, &c. On the table are three men, the
son, a neighbor & a visitor. The first two have mu-
sical instruments a ^{guitar} mandolin and a fiddle
and keep a really good music going. Another
man has been brought in as a servant waiter.
Dinner is good; plenty of rolls, vicinelli,
meat, frijoles, and dishes of corn on the ear. The
latter is brought in in quantity and all
take part in it. The old man tells me that
"may" is an Indian invention. The women
of whom at least three outsiders are present
come in on the last course and sit in the
downway. The glass of water is refilled as quick-
ly as it is emptied. Pulque is brought & much

25. Station daily reports.

No daily map.

Monthly report - Summary,

Syn. pubd. monthly reports.

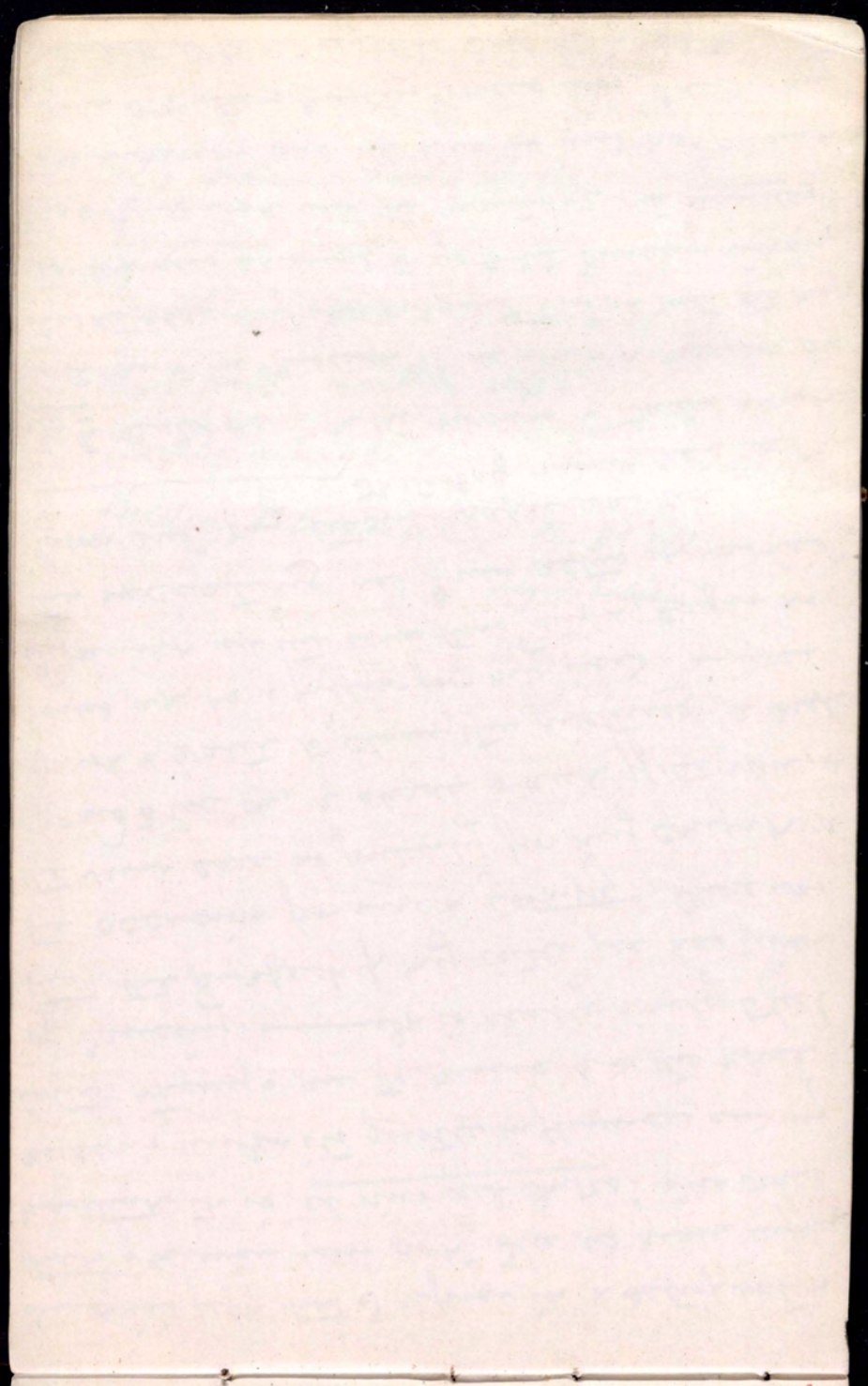
Monthly report by Curren; Dist. & weather.

Boletim Mensual. In 8d. vol.

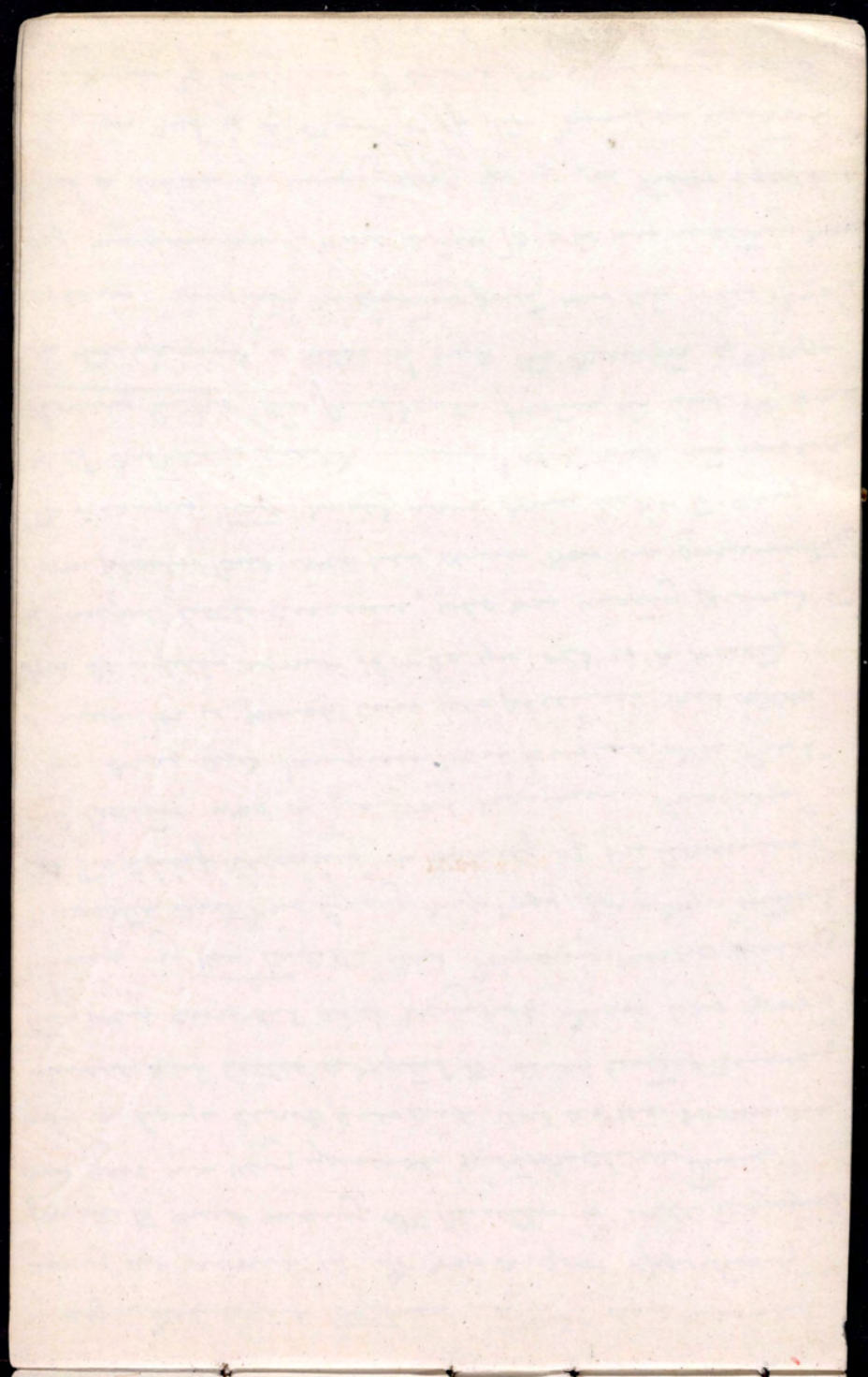
Syn. behind.

surprise felt that I refused it & satisfaction that Herman does not. The old man informs me that it is "el vino del Indio". The crowd mellowed under its gentle influence and my latter tracings are to music and the noise of dancing. — It is really lovely to feel that the prospect of my little fee has given the occasion for such festivity. There was the same care as formerly for my comfort: a board to lie on, a shade to keep off the sun, a brush & water to clean the pictures, a snake rolled up as a pillow for my head. — I finished up the work this time, so far as the excavations had gone, altho it was hard labor and my tracing paper was very poor.

Thursday might be called 30th "Enter Day". In the morning Dr. Butler went with me to the Museum to see about a model. We saw the Secretary who promised to look into the matter. We also arranged to go to the Museum Library at 4 P.M. to look into the matter of the "annales". The Librarian was ill however and not present. Thru Dr. Butler's kindly offices also, I recd. my invitation to the Legation Ball given by Minister



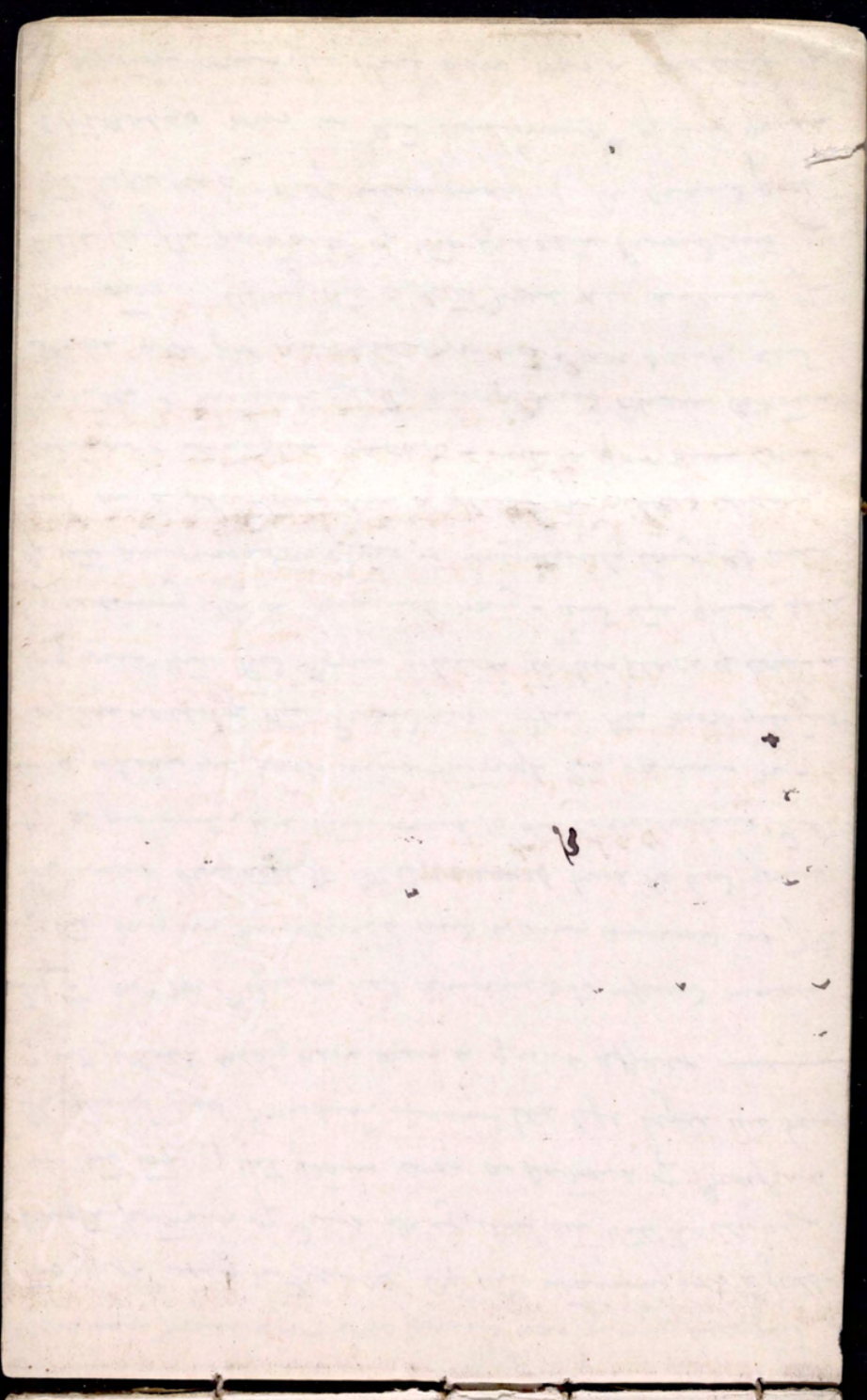
Gray. We went together at 9.30 and came away at about 12. It was a good opportunity for me to meet many. Dr. Butler is well acquainted and gave me very general introduction. There was a large crowd present and as the rooms are small and little adapted to such entertainment they were crowded and very hot. There was good music by the "Eighth" and dancing music besides. Minister and Mrs. Gray, Miss Boag, Gov. & Mrs. Crittenden did the chief "receiving" on behalf of the Americans. Mr. Butler was a general manager. Pres. and Mrs. Diaz and daughter were present. The Pres. I met. He is much like his pictures, but older. His daughter about 18 or 20 yrs. old is a pretty, graceful little creature, who was neatly dressed & wore pearls. But over her dress was an ornamentation of spangles that would have done credit to any wild Indian's credit. — I also met the well known Romero Rubio, the President's father in law. He is one of the Cabinet - also I met the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Another interesting party was the little, shriveled old millionaire of more than 70, who has recently married a bride of twenty odd years. He speaks excellent English and is a Director of the Mexican Central. — Of "foreigners" I spoke for some time with the Japanese Consul-General and saw the French



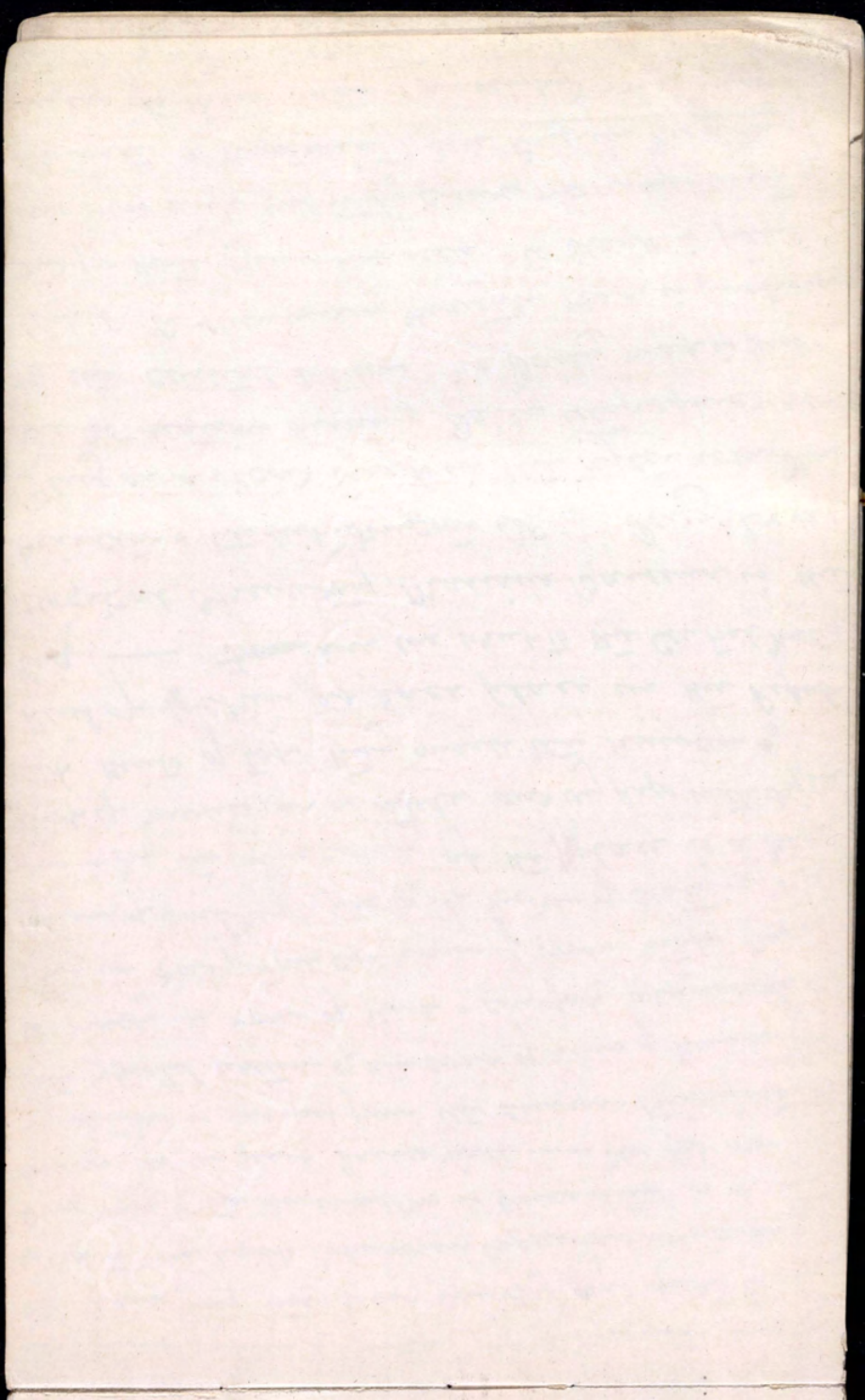
15.

German minister. The house was fairly decorated
tho not very noticeably. On the stairway was a full-
length portrait of Pres. Diaz, and in the hallway
at the top of the stairs was a portrait of Praxinos
Cleveland and "Frankie". — We left before the ban-
quet, which may have been a great affair. —

31st. Mr. M. J. Green had arranged to spend much
of the day in my service and came around at 7:30.
We went directly to Dr. Orvanenas but he had gone
to a funeral. We then went to the Government Pal-
ace, where we first went through the various re-
ception halls of the President. The two most interest-
ing were the Red Room which is his place of common-
ly receiving in a personal way - and the great hall
of the ambassador. This is immensely long; at one
end on a platform are a series of gilded chairs,
narrow & straight backed - with a far more com-
fortable & magnificently embroidered chair between.
These are for ambassador, the President, and
Ministers. Along the lighted wall are a series of
full length portraits of the greater Presidents of
the Republic & of Iberoide. (A grand picture
of Hidalgo was in the culimintth of the great
reception room.) There also was a picture of



the great battle of Puebla. At the further end of
the hall was the great canopy and gilded chair
sent to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.
The Hall of the Ambassadors is uncarpeted as it often
serves as a great dance hall. — The Red-room of
reception is named from the crimson tapestry stamped
with repeated pattern of the coat of arms of Mexico. It
is really a room of work & comfort apparently &
was in delightful confusion of books, maps, diagrams,
plans of buildings, photos. of models of statues, &c.
— In the very corner of the Palace is a diagram
map of Mexico on a table and by pegs with differ-
ent kind of top they make the number &
kind of soldiers at each place in the Repub-
lic. — From here we went to the Central Meteor-
ological Observatory. Mariano Barcena is the
Director & the sub-director Sr. Perez. We saw
Perez on a second visit in the afternoon. There
are 25 stations making daily telegraphic rept.
to the central station. No daily map is pub-
lished. A summary monthly rept. is published
and for three years has been. A blank is filled
not only with monthly curves & averages both of
climate & mortality. The Boletín Mensual
is in its third year & published two years in
advance. — The Instrumental equipment is fair &

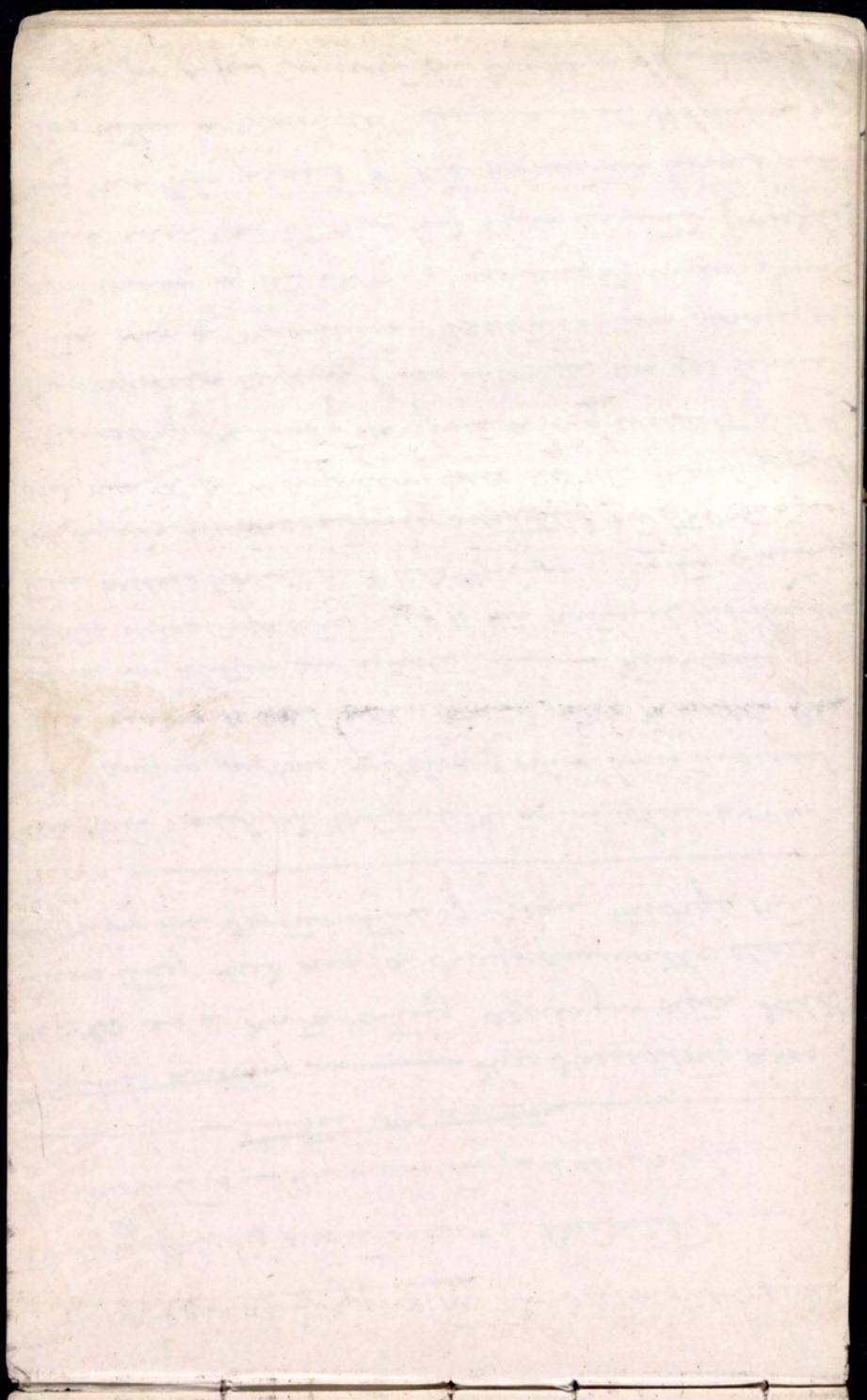


Meteorological Observatory. — Seismometers including Secchi's instrument — Barometer. — Thermometers — Anemometer, — Anemoscope —

Central Observatory

~~Resumé monthly.~~ — The Observatory also serves as a distributing agent for other data. Thus they send out a diagrammatic chart showing the distribution of crime through the year.

We then visited the National Museum, where we saw the famous jawbone of Peñon & other bones imbedded in a matrix of solid rock. About these Mariano Barcena has written an article. — Next came a rather unsatisfactory visit to the National Library. We then walked home and had dinner. In the afternoon we again unsuccessfully attempted the Dr. Orbañanos and made a satisfactory call at the Meteorological Observatory. We then took quite a long walk to find the Presbyterian Mission Press. — When we got home there was a momentary excitement over glowing reports made by the st. boys regarding Herman. Our first idea was that he had been arrested for fighting but this passed & the mountain turned out less than a mole-hill. — Herman & I called for a few minutes on Blake at the Duro Republic.



18.
lies and talked over books & Dr. Leam of Micho-
acan's library which is for sale. — We also went
to the Ym.C.A. to see Mr. Gaston about a trip on Mon-
day to Popocatepetl. He & Prof. Taylor of Nebraska
are going and for a little we hesitated. Gaston was
with Cushing in the Salta River Valley. He is a newspaper
man but has gone into Ym.C.A. work here to save the
Association. He is connected with the Dos Republics.

— At Mrs. Orvañanos suggestion
we called again there at 7 a. m. I met Dr. Green
Sept 24 at the monument, E. of the Cathedral, marking
the lake levels. The mean levels of four lakes of this
valley Zumpango, San Cristóbal, Xalcothan, Xochimilco
are there shown by horizontal lead lines. The actual level
of Lake Texcoco is shown by an index which moves
up & down along a scale and shows the fluctuating
of level. — We found Dr. Orvañanos at
home & very polite. We spent nearly an hour se-
curing data regarding his own work, a copy of
his Medical Geography and letters to Ramirez &
Chavero. He also suggested men in other sciences
whom it might be worth our while to see & ask
for further details. —
At 11 o'clock I went to the museum to ~~make~~ ^{make an} ar-
rangements for a modeler. After some delay I

Anthropology - Dr. Manuel Villada.

Nac. Mus. Dr. Manuel Urbina.

Dr. Jesus Sanchez.

Min. Pub. Works

Chief Stats.

Dr. Penafiel

Dr. Alf. Chavero.

n.m. ——— Gallardo & Viza.

Geology - Mariano Bárcena.

Botany - Jose Ramirez. (Sec. Bd. of Health.)

Zoology - Dr. M. Villada.

Soc. de Geographia y Estadística de la Rep. Mex.

Academia Nacional de Medicina de Mexico.

Soc. Med. Pedro Escobedo.

Soc. Fisiatrica

Atheneo Mexicano.

Soc. de Historia Natural

Medical Geography of the Republic of Mexico - a study of the fatal and contagious diseases; This work was conducted at the expense of the Ministerio del Fomento. Ensayo de Geographia medica y climatologia de la Republica Mexicana. per Dr. Domingo Orrantia. 1885. Also various pamphlets upon the subjects of Public Hygiene. One of these is a study of the medical condition of the city analogous to the above. Professor of Clinical Medicine in the National School of Medicine and Chief of the Section of Medical Climatology in the National Medical Institute. Member of the Board of Health of the City. —

A Half Hour by the Zocalo: Newbury
 At all ages, ages, &c with any rapid & ending in upward inflexion, with bare feet, straw hats, & a poncho, or a serape on top of something hanging over the shoulder. Man with bunch of quills under arm and a great basket of quail on head; young fellow with two great flat baskets of figs one on left shoulder & one on head; man with lampshade hugged against breast & a great basket of wares on head; man, straw hat, white poncho, basket sitting on back, two big pots in hand; Man

Basilio Argil. Acad. San Carlos.

Depto. pintura. 9a-12m. 3-5p.

holding support over shoulder & on left arm little wooden tray of "gelatinas"; Shirts of Andra's galls are usually tied together in knots in front; very ragged young man in "chara" tunics with two little bags of pink stuff with bright neck hair; woman braided air smoking cigarette; two girls without any on head walking slowly along under parasol. Dressed in black; man with a balanced gelatinas tray on head; two chair carriers, with carry bands of carpets over shoulder & behind neck carrying by a heavy man in a pole-chair; tattered blue coat, white trousers, carry strap over forehead, great load of meat in sackling support; man decently dressed in check-suit and brown soft hat offers lottery tickets; black tunic, linen jacket, great tray on head of ginger & molasses cakes; scrape hangs over left shoulder & supporting stand on right shoulder. ——— Kid of twelve with thing in front with a puppy & a kitten in it. he has an orange in a string; helado boy with freezer tub on pad on head & in hand a tin pail with water & mixing spoons & glasses; boy - basket of bananas in flat basket on head and a sample bunch in reversed right hand above shoulder; water-carrier; boy with deep basket of oranges on head and three "duller" oranges in right hand for a quartilla; our thirteen year old bright faced boy selling cakes, wears a brown soft hat, blue & white striped trousers, & blue & white fine checked shirt knotted in front below, with a metal tray with many kinds of cakes for sale at cent each; two bearers with long handled stretchers with two

Lorenzo Becerril, Puebla.

32 Caneles

25. Huts.

5. Cañon Donnellin.

57-66. Rattles.

56. Tree at Gule.

43. 44. Tehuantepec woman.

28. Airplants.

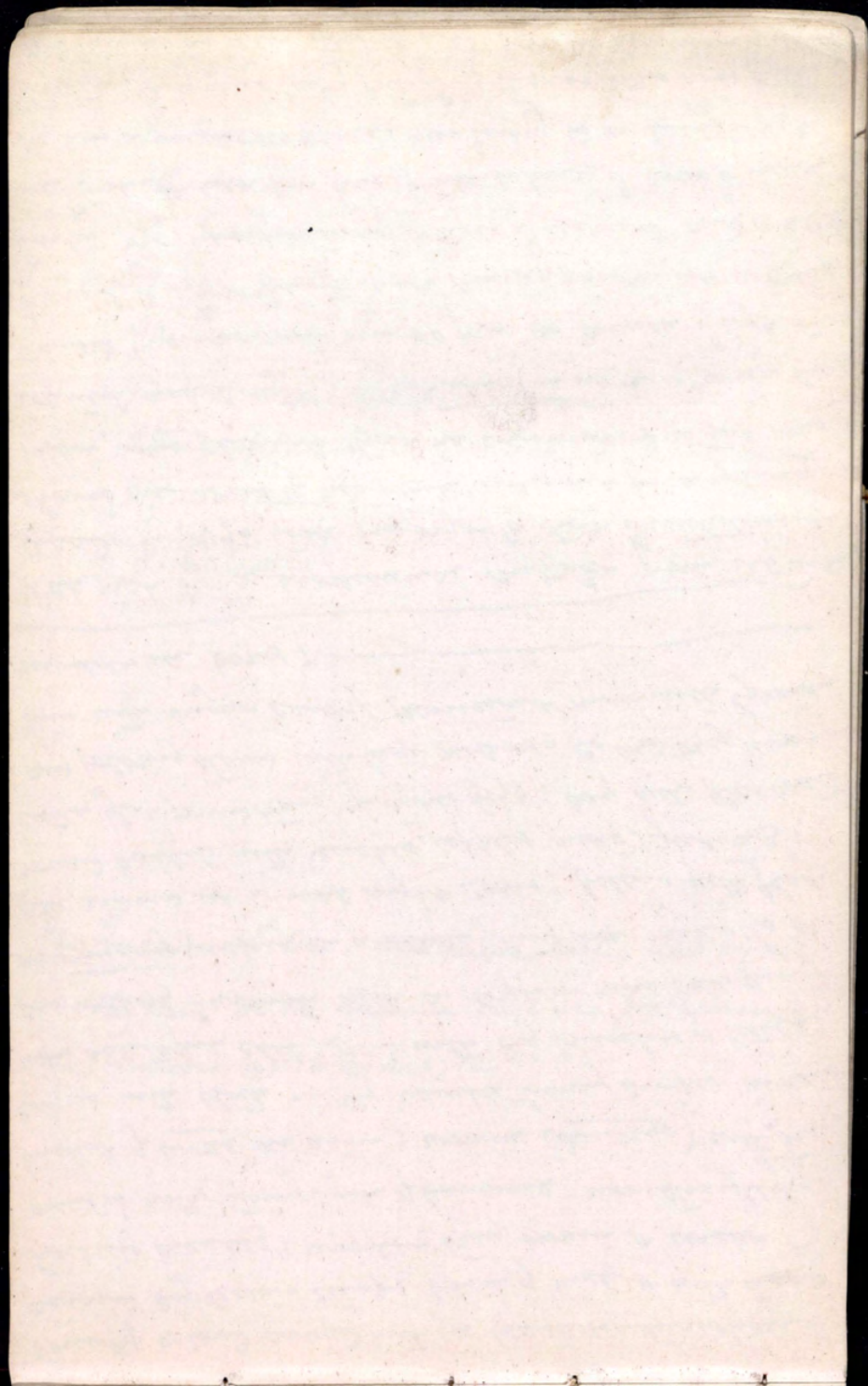
23. Organa.

8. Cañon.

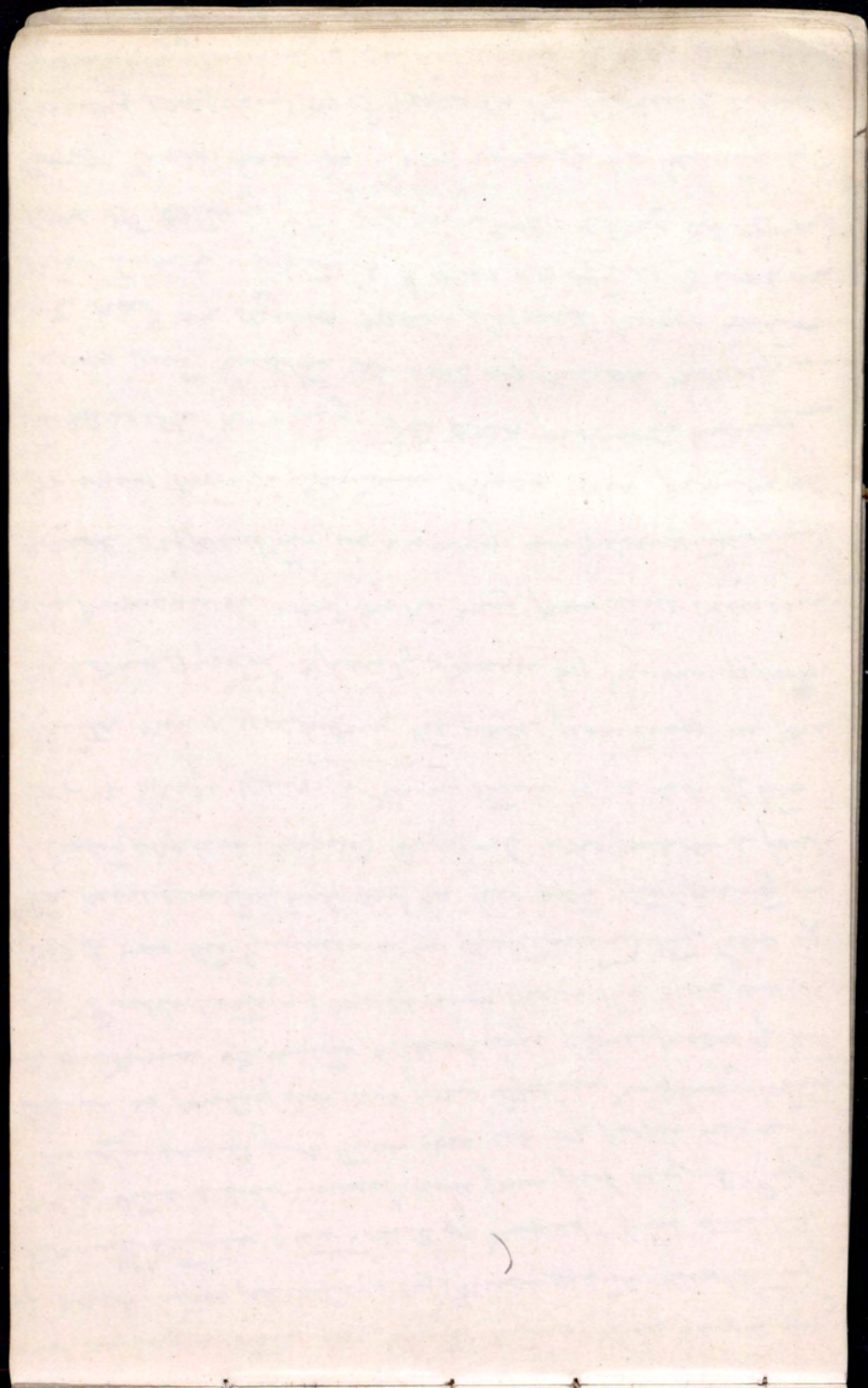
Matraca - of tin - a whirling rattle used by all
in holy mule on the streets - bells are forbidden
from Thursday at 12^a to Sat. 12^a.

Franky & Lou covered with a blanket - the whole
carried by leather straps back of neck & with hand
holding besides; wooden tray broken & cracked &
mended with string - full of bananas; man, straight sided
basket of uvas on arm; women (Sundays) with ^{dup} baskets
covered with cloth & two sample living swipes in hand
with beautiful call; men with big bunches of little
skyrockets; women with a dozen or more dolls hung
alternately facing on a stick, they are ragdolls &
are dressed in cheap bright colors; fellow with flat
round basket with peaches, apples, nuts, guavas;
little flat round tray of ripe figs; boy with flat board
and folding stand with large molasses cakes; boy next
him with sugar candy; persistent man with German
envelopes in boxes;

was met by a professional sculptor from the art
academy, who took me over to that institution and
showed me some of his work and sent for a young
man, who claimed that he understood what was
wanted and could undertake the work. Having con-
cluded business with him so far as possible I left &
hurried to the hotel to keep an appointment with Capt.
Early. He was waiting when I arrived and at 12.30
we took st. car for his home where I was to lunch.
He has a pleasant place. Mrs. Early is a delightful
hostess. A young lady friend of theirs was also present.
Mr. Early has been in Mexico for a number of years



and he has a table for pretty things. They have a series of neat little paintings by French artists illustrating Indian costumes of the South of Mexico: fine samples of the steel silver - inlaid with iron just beyond Puebla — why should just that are set of people have learnt so pretty an art from Spain? — among them a handsome Simulacrum paperknife; fine pieces of the old Puebla pottery; much finer than the more recent; Mr. E. was the Engineer who determined the line of the Mexican Central and he had with the party a photographer named Beauvil who made a fine lot of large views. Among them is a set of ten Mitla ruins, including the wall paintings in the building visited a party drawn by Mullensmith. The Mexican So. road by the way presented very unusual difficulties in survey and construction. It runs through canyons, which were practically impassable formerly. It cost probably many lives and health as well as much money. — We had an elegant, rather elaborate dinner rather than lunch. After it I went up stairs to look at some old pottery &c, got from excavations at various times; here too I saw some of the beautiful & curious lacquered woodwork of the people of Uruapan. The genuine is an inlaying of rich pigment



in designing cut into the wood. Capt. Early claims that the colored varnishes & all the details of work are native. Imitation, or a ware of different and cheaper character is made and sold in the same district.

The ladies appeared and after a talk about recent books and magazines I left.

Mr. Early has been connected with the Engineer work on the Chihuahua R.R. He tells me that there are three different kinds of volcanic materials dug and used in Mexico for construction, etc.

- (a) tepalcate - compact volcanic mud. (See Cuernavaca.)
- (b) tezontle - volcanic cinders. (See La Cima ballast.)
- (c) jal - volcanic ash.

At 4 P.M. I was at the Museum Library and with an infinitesimal of trouble secured a series of the *Annales* for the University and for myself. The series was not quite complete - three numbers lacking in each set. I did not succeed in securing special rates but paid 33 pesos each set.

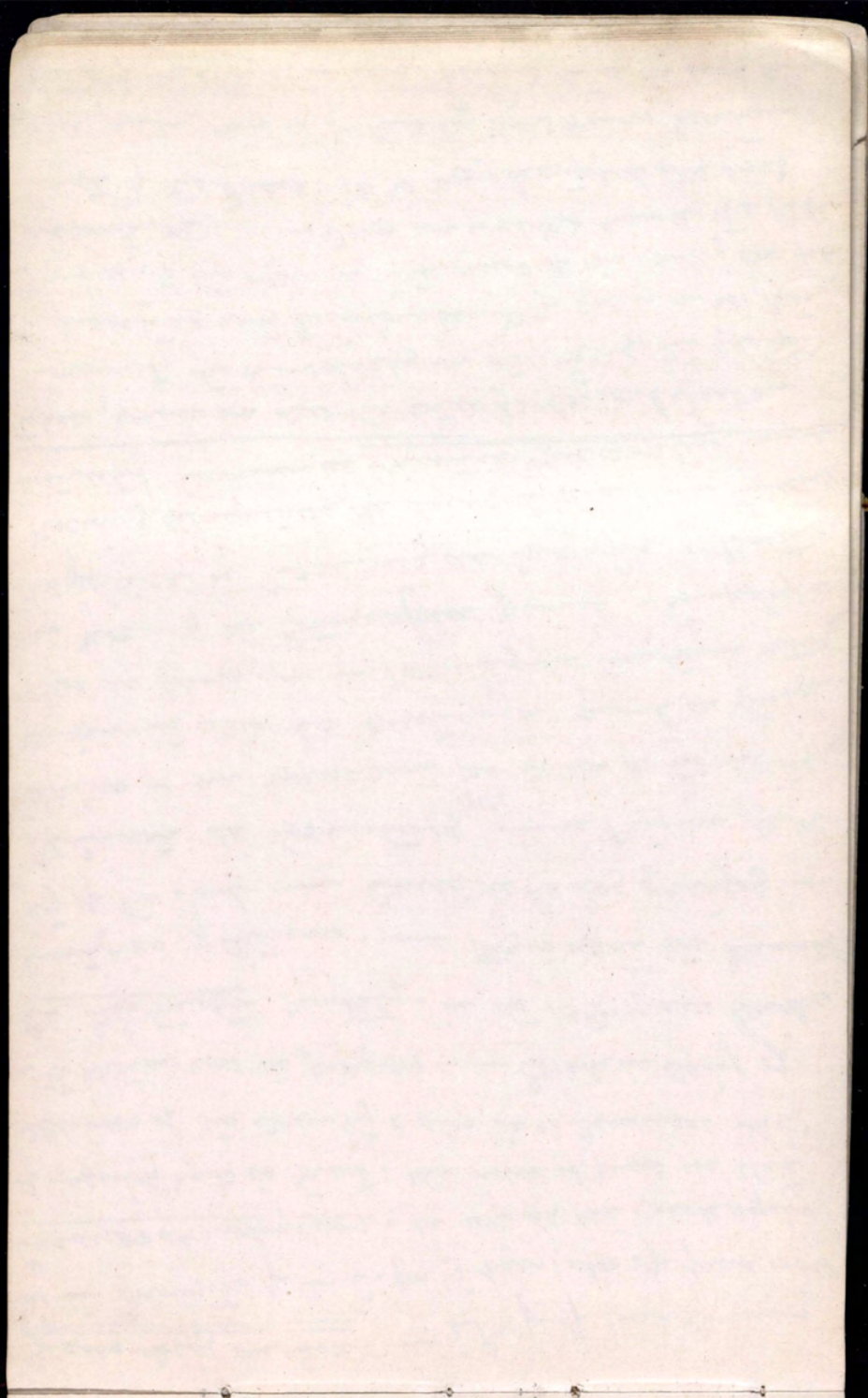
Dr. Maycott, who was to be around in the evening failed us and we had our wait for our painting.

The next day was Sept 2^o my birthday and Sunday. I had intended to celebrate but the "Annales" reduced us to a day of line considering that we have a Tampico trip ahead! so we went light. We attended the Epworth League Song Service in the morning; then we went to the Plaza & watched the crowd. Then we took steam car to Chapul-

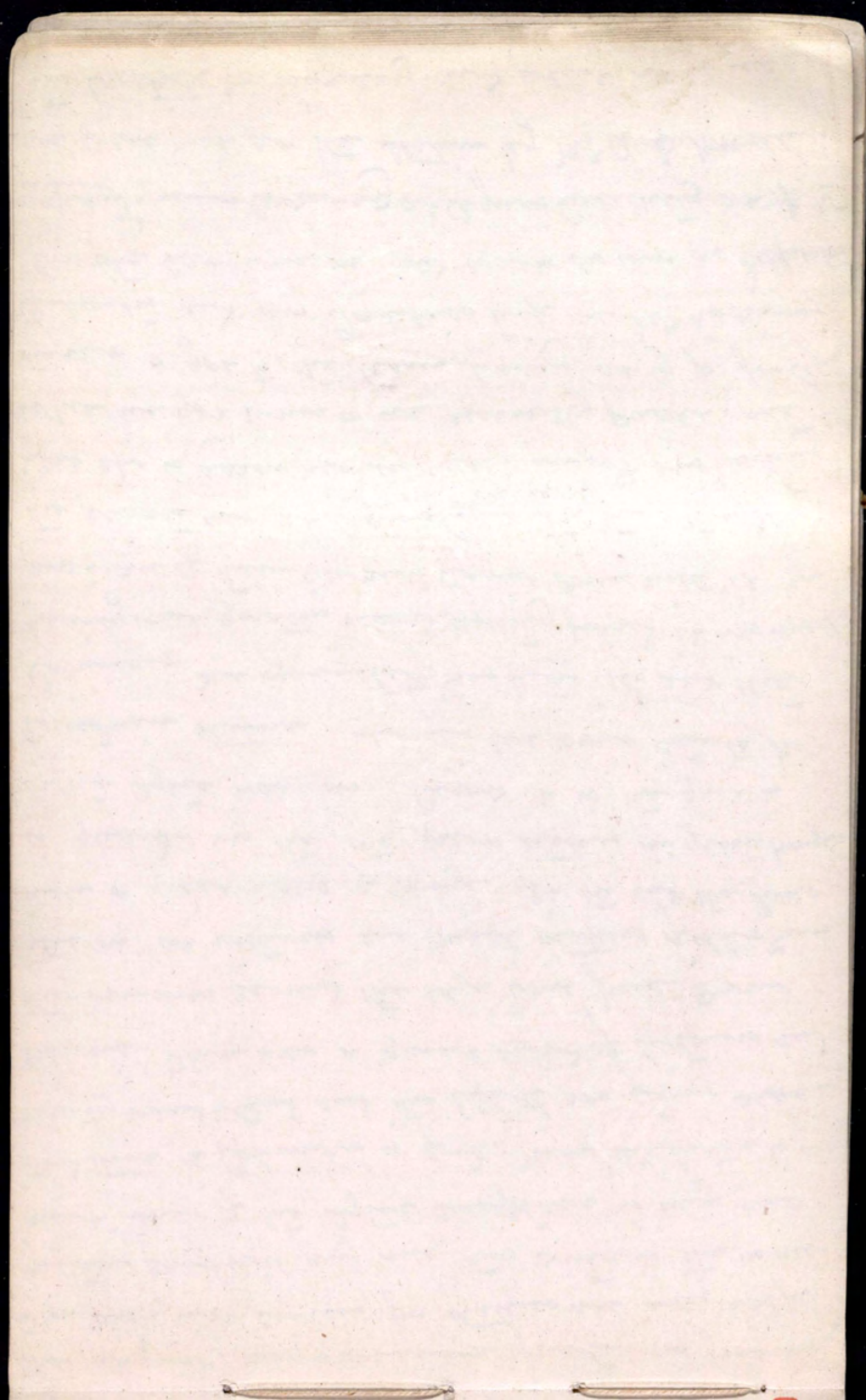
Carlos Maria Lopez. Chmology.

Jesus Diaz de Leon. — Prof. of Nat. Sciences 24.
in the Institute of A. C. for 15 years; also of Greek roots
Ensayos etimologicos. in which the Greek origin
of Spanish words is traced; the work is used in the
schools of the country & also in S. America. The
5th Edition now in progress. — Editor in Chief of
El Instructor. monthly - in its 10th year. Periodico
Cientifico y literario. — Thesis upon the Immortal-
ity of the Soul — Curso de Raices griegas —
El Cantar de los Cantares — La Prision de Hi-
dalgo — La Exposicion de Bellas Artes en Agra.
calicut — La ensenanza moral en las Escu-
elas de parvulos. — Nociones de Anatomia artistica
— Nociones de Etimografia general. — Carpologia
higienica — Nociones de Epologia y Botanica
Nociones elementales de apicultura. — Especially
interested however in Oriental Philosophy.

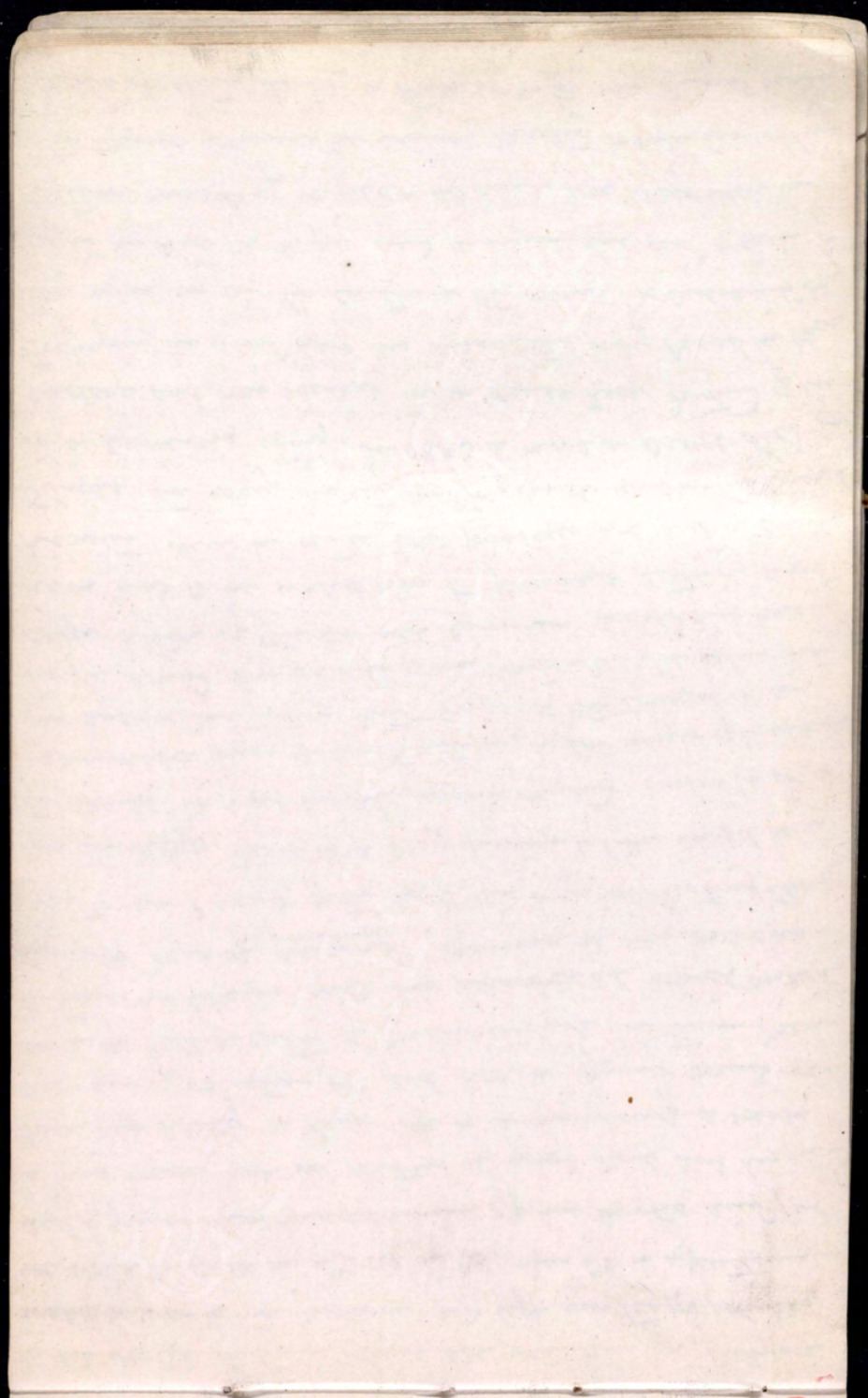
Tepic, where we saw the little Zoological Garden, the
monument, the hieroglyphs on the rocks, the grand
cypress trees with their long beards of grey moss, the
driveway to the church, the view of the valley on the
ascent, &c. — Then we walked back the full
length of the Paseo: it is very beautiful. The road
well made now is bordered by broad walks between
lines of Eucalyptus trees: beyond these on each side



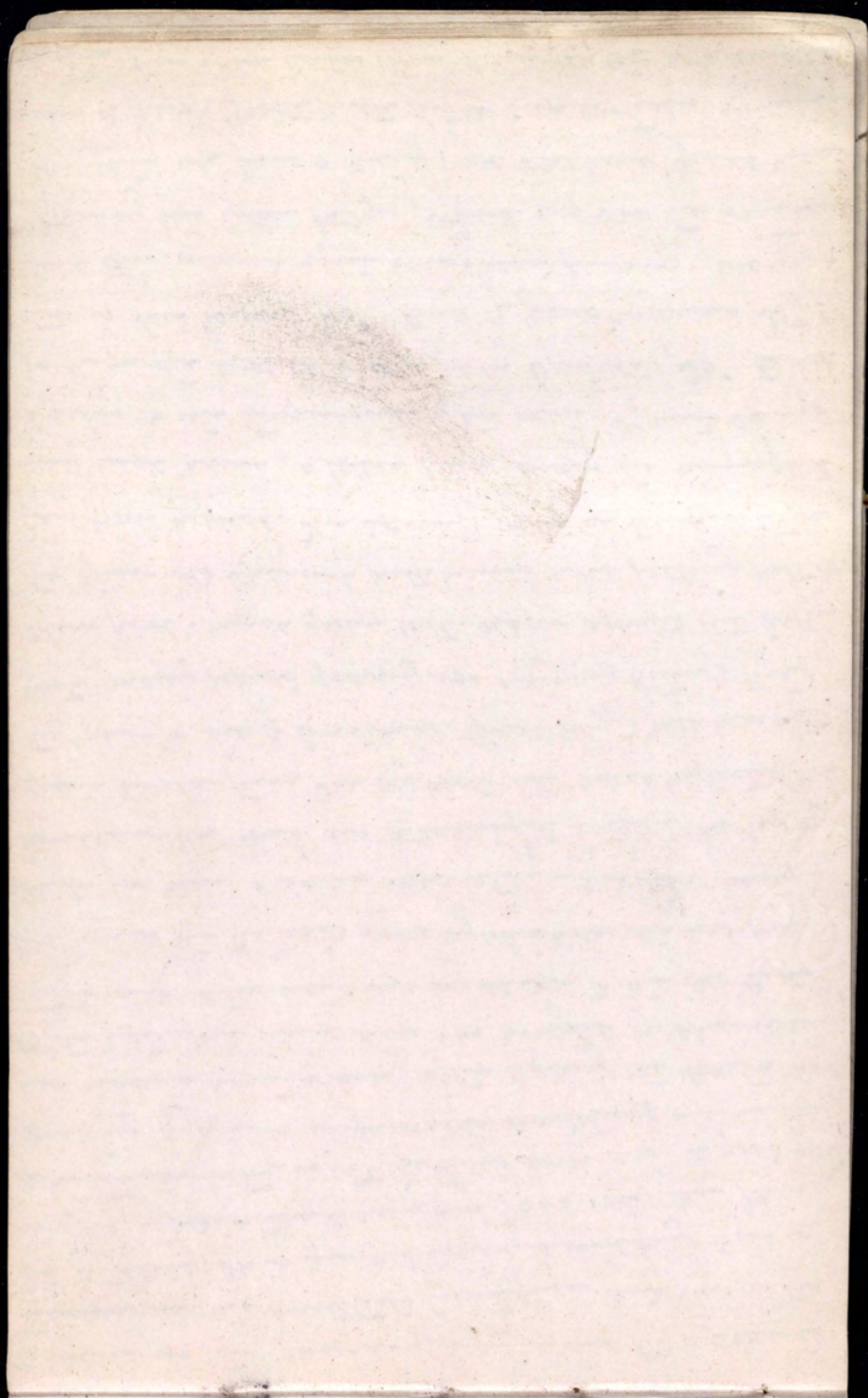
are, at first, narrow canals, further on ²⁵ further on
the six great circles for statues are only half
of them completed and only two contain the manu-
ments. That of the Aztec chieftain is very fine
and that of Columbus is good. Near the latter is a
pretty band stand and the Eighth was giving choice
music. There was a great crowd of listeners and
the benches around the edge were full. From
here on, at intervals are small statues of illustrious
men & great urns of bronze. At the end the Pono
is guarded by the two great statues in green bronze
of the Aztec warriors. Beyond it is the great
Equestrian statue. — We went then to Mr.
Robinson's. The young lady has been ill and the
family were greatly scared as they feared it was small-
pox - one of their servants came down with it in
the private car at Aguas Calientes the other day.
But she is again nearly well. — It was evening
when we got home & we hurriedly packed - ate
supper & got to the train, leaving at 9 p. for Aguas
Calientes and our Tampico trip. — Mr. Robinson's
private car was on and went as far as Iddleton.
Sept. 3. — Arriving at Aguas Calientes at 4⁴⁵
we were met at the station by Mr. A. B. Howell.
The Baptist missionary and went at once



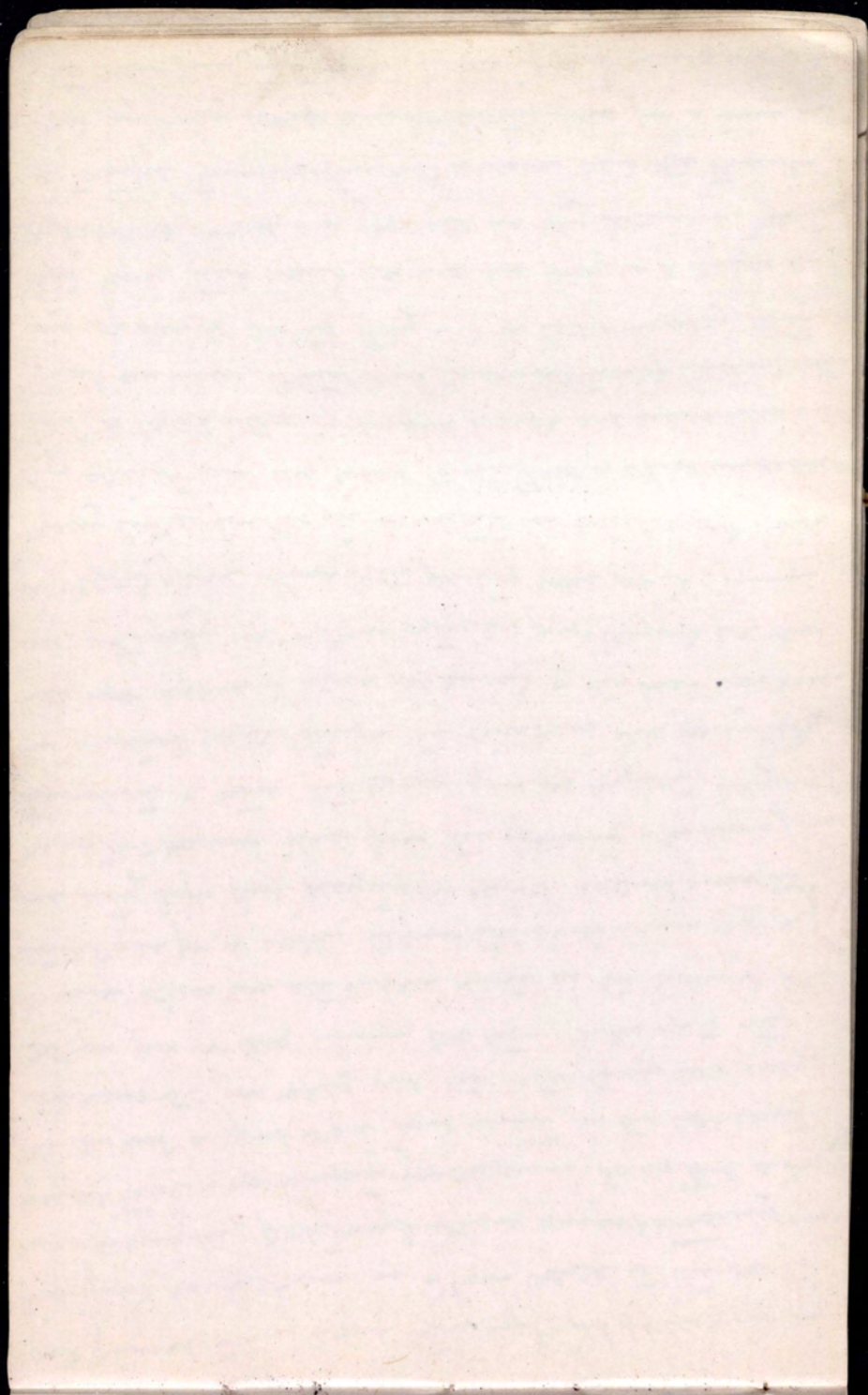
to the Hotel in town where we ate dinner. Then we
walked over to the Mission and left our traps, while
we went to call on Dr. de Leno. The Dr. is a gentleman
and I guess has made money off his books and pub-
lishing house, but he scatters a good deal and his sci-
ence can hardly be deep. He is a member of a vast
number of societies, &c. and has a great bound vol-
ume of certificates of membership in them. Many
of these he copies into his periodical, which smacks
a good deal of de Leno. However he was most po-
lite to us & went with us to the very interesting Church
of San Diego. There is a very beautiful little chapel behind
the church: it rises simple, round vaulted; under it is a
remarkable piece of construction, a low series of support-
ing arches. The partition that supports the chapel is a
single round low arched room: outside of it below the
high altar of the church similar supporting arches
have had to be wall'd up to prevent settling and
disaster. Here in these low passages we had a candle
to light the way. In the main arch under the chapel
is a curious thing. In 1833 a monk or priest died of
cholera and was buried in a vault here. Instead of pre-
ferring he died up & his desecrated body decayed in black
lay before us in the center of the room. On all saints day
he is public property and prayers are said to him &
other marks of respect shown. We were shown
the vault whence he came, musty & with crumbling
bones of other dead: a trap door too was opened here



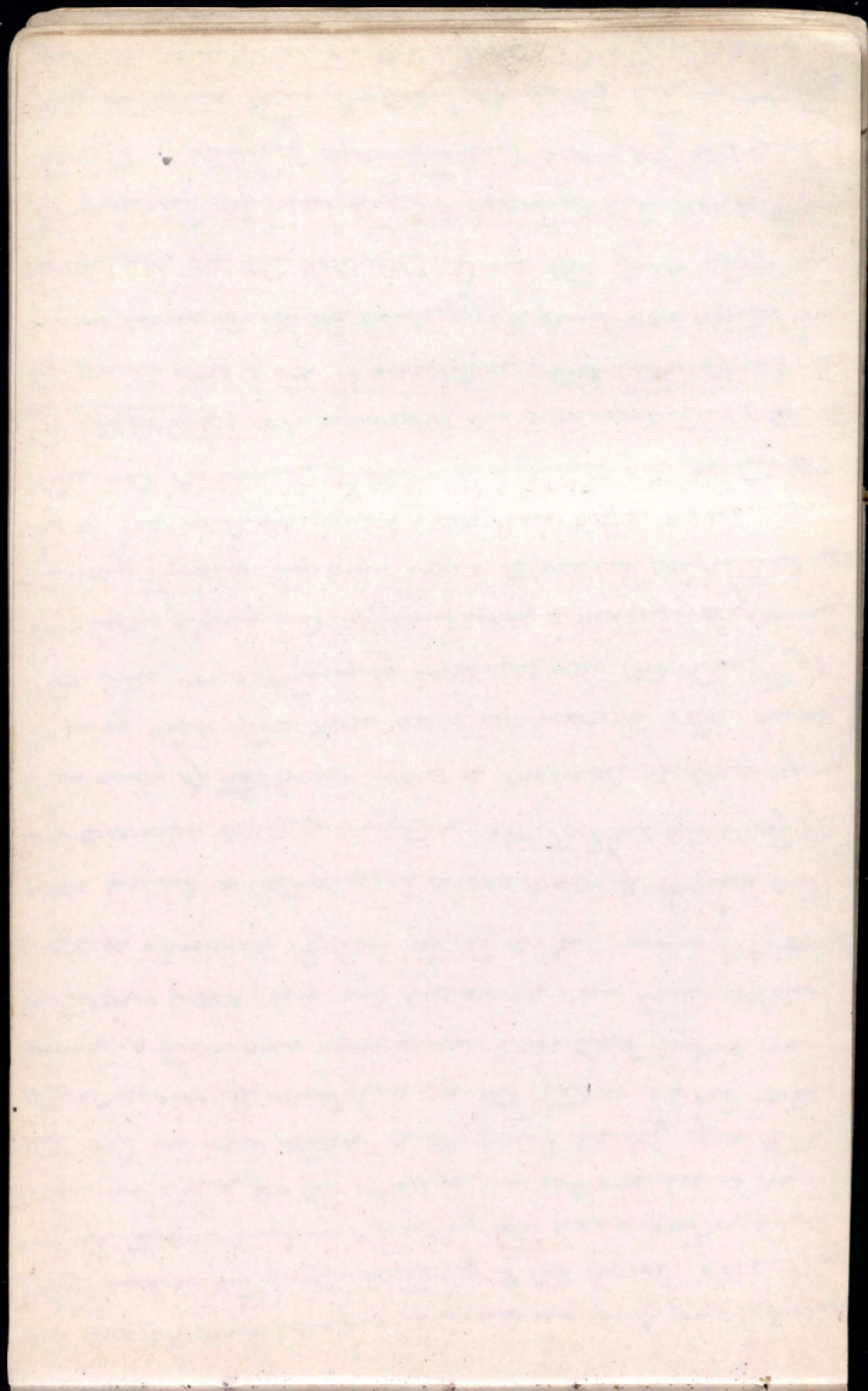
To show us the scenery. ————— On de Len is
teacher in the Instituto Cientifico and showed us
its building. It is an old convent building but is
in good repair. The library has 7000 vols. The Museum
of Natural History is Dr de Len's work & is a good be-
ginning against unfavorable conditions —————
We made a hasty visit, after leaving the Doctor —
to the Cathedral where there was bought of special in-
trust and then went out by st. car to the Old Baths.
We passed the Railroad, close by which are the new free
baths for men & women separately - and then changed
horse cars. We rode up a beautiful avenue lined by
great poplar trees. The old baths are much neglected but
the spot is one of loveliness. Great rugged rock banks
with many plants growing over & among them, the
clear pool - much grown with sedges around the border.
The queer old Spanish bath-houses now falling into de-
cay from neglect. The Springs vary in temperature
and each house, a little tank, bears the name of the
Spring & the temperature of the water. Of these Springs
perhaps the coolest is San Juan Bautista, 30°: the hot-
test is San Ramon, 40°: think of Jesus Nazareno, 35°!
All are named after some sacred person. We went
down by the little bridge, where we saw the water
bubbling up here & there; we saw here great num-
bers of lava (?) rock with little cup postholes worn in
them & in some cases three there by the whirligig



and gravel. They were fine cabinet specimens in size and perfection. — Then back to the baths now usually patronized where unfortunately the great tank was empty for cleaning. So we took a smaller one and had a good soak and swim in the hot water. One pays 5c. for ropas but the bath itself costs only 25 for five or less. — We then walked up to the mission where we ate supper. Later in the evening we started out for a walk. Aguas Calientes houses are only one story high and "playing the bear" is an close quarters. Near Mr. Howell's place lives the Governor, who has a fair daughter & there the game goes on nightly. They hold one another's hands through the iron bars. The young lady had not appeared when we passed & the bear was walking restlessly up & down outside: just beyond we saw a second game where both parties were at it. — Many little candles in lanterns in windows to keep off spirits — We went to the Potales where we examined a large stock of serapes, which are made here in great numbers. After some examination of leather clothing, of which altho they had a large supply, they had none that would fit me, we bought a serape and a gabovins. These are for use in my lectures. Meantime a terrific thunderstorm had arisen and the thunder and lightning were almost continuous for a time and the rain fell in torrents. When it had nearly stopped

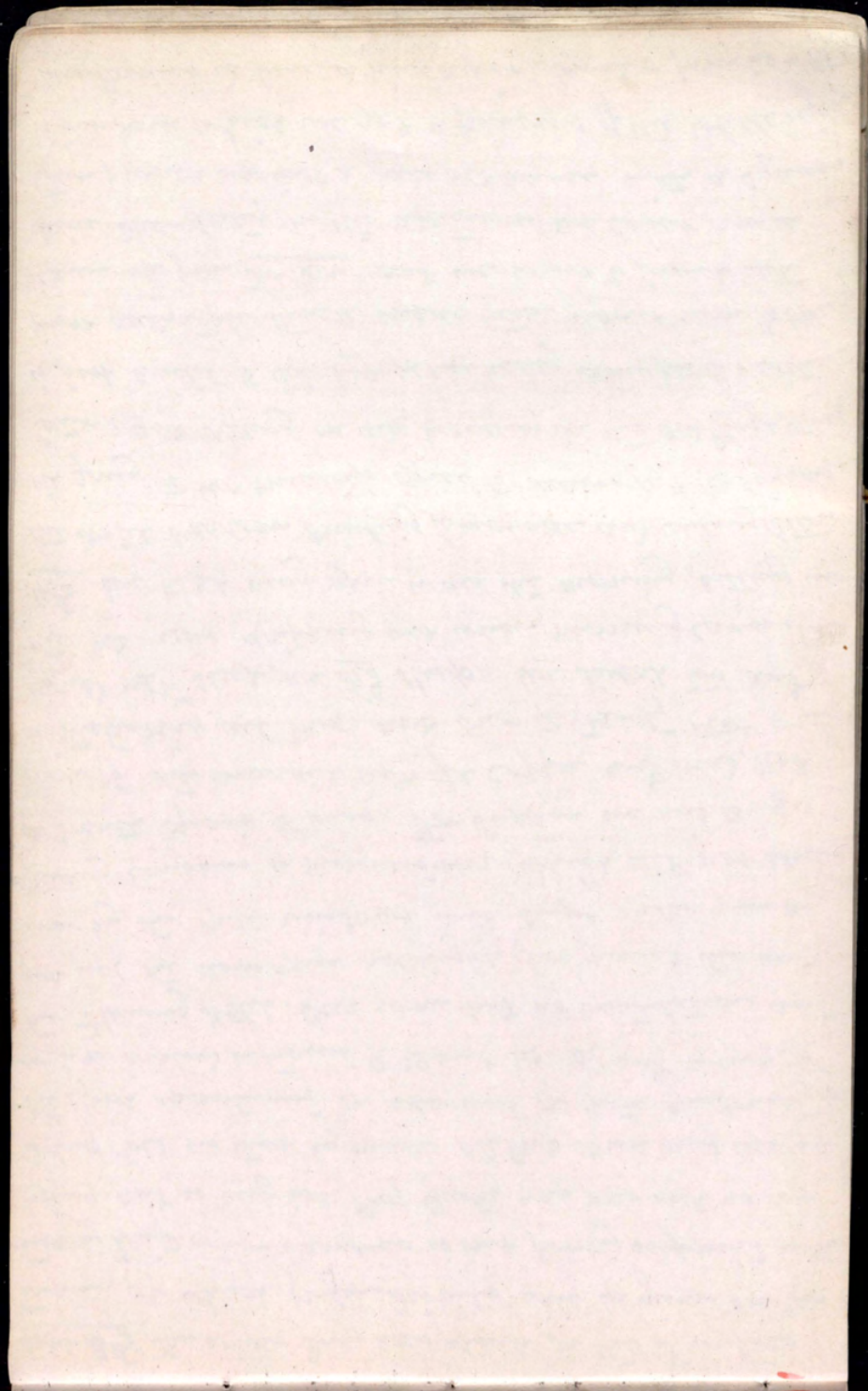


we wrapped our selves around us and picked our way across the gutter streams to the house. There we sat up, talking, reading & writing till near midnight when we went for the Ch. Cars. — At one point on the road we were stuck and could hardly get thru the 5 inches of sand left on the tracks by the rain. — The train was nearly an hour late and it was a tedious wait. We had made up our time when we left Sanders Point in the a.m. — Mr. Howell was raised a Catholic, is a graduate of Kenyon and an earnest simple worker. He told me the story of Our Lady of Teheria. This a miracle of recent years. It rung that two men walking near the town met two little boys strangely apparelled who told them that our Lady's figure had appeared upon a magnifying lens miraculously. Finally the men went to see the wonder, and seeing it marvelled. Durning to seek their little messengers these had disappeared. The men referred the matter to the jefe politico who refused to see a marvel tree: then to the priest who gave it sanction. The story spread: faith-
 quins came to see the prodigy: a fund was started for a church on the holy site. Then the Govt. stepped in, confiscated the fund, seized & destroyed the plant. Taking took to supplying splinters and probably several plants were thus disposed of altho the Govt. took such men in custody & confiscated their gains —

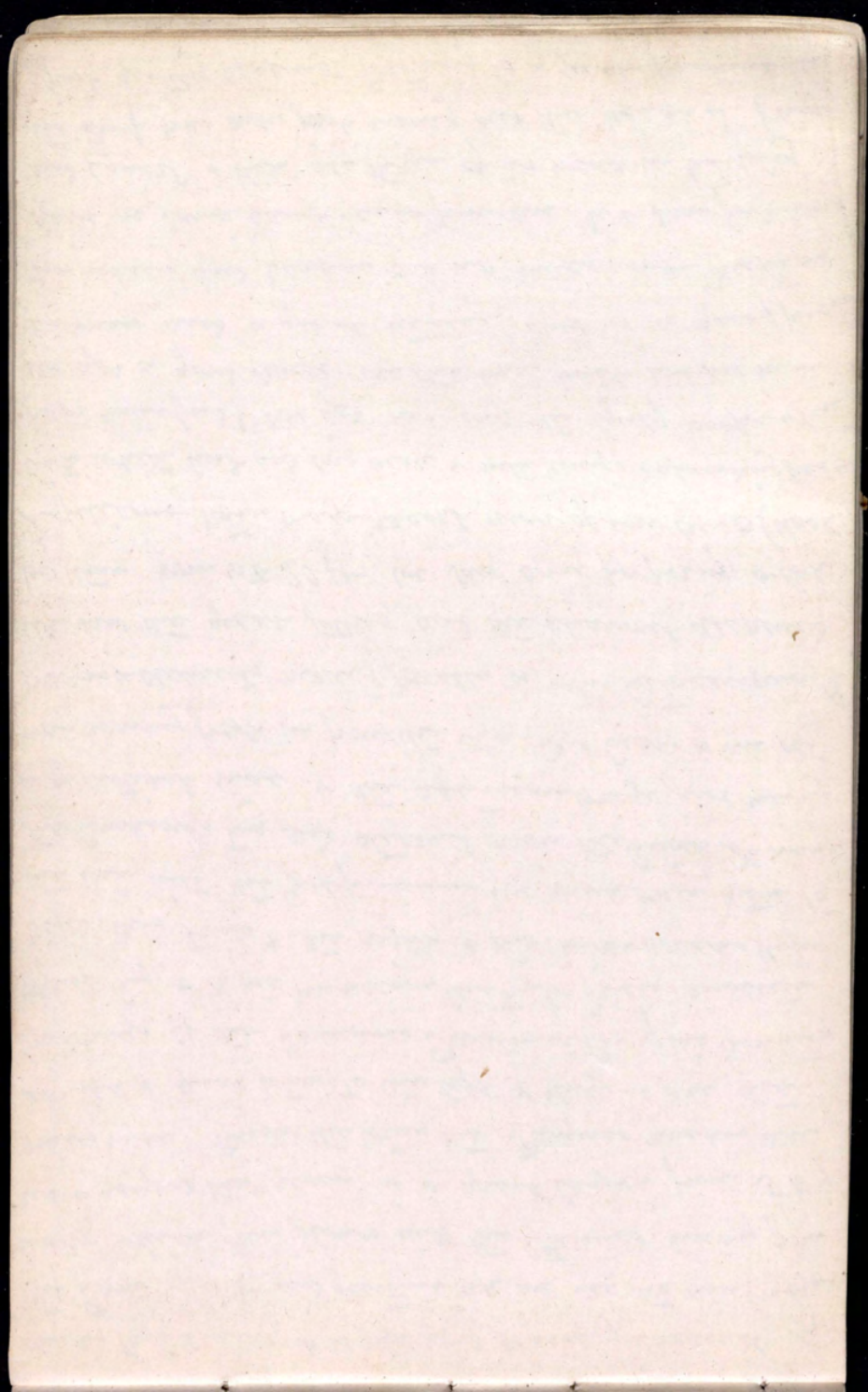


Sept. 4th The whole day was spent on the Tampico³⁰ train, of which fuller details will be given on return trip. — Tampico is but poorly supplied with hotels and is very hot. Prof. Gentry who was with us at Silao told us that he made the trip down and left at the first opportunity on account of these disadvantages. — We arrived between 9.30 and 10. p. and went to the Fleming Hotel. Our room had no ventilation and we left the door open all night. We pulled the beds over by the open windows and slept under great heavy canopies of mosquito-bar which did not allow a breath of air to pass. For supper we had to go out to the market and get coffee and bread. Notwithstanding all this and our certainty that we could not sleep, we did sleep. We sweat too and the bed was dripping wet when morning came. —

4th We kept very quiet all the morning, sitting in the hotel barroom drinking lemonade and writing letters, in going to Mr. Mealey's office to deliver Mr. Robinson's letter; and sitting on the benches in the old Plaza, which is just suited to this hot place being stone paved & with the most delightful thick shade trees. About noon Mr. Mealey came up from The Bar and we went to lunch with him. Then later in the afternoon we looked about town; went up into a fine old house with a square tower from which we got a fine view of the whole region. The Pánuco is here a fine river, broad & from 20-40 ft



dup. This side of it is the wide marshy channel ^{31.} of
the Tam and further up we see the iron bridge
under which this flows into the Panuco. Away from
us & beyond the river is a great lagoon from 5 to 9
miles wide. Below the town the Panuco makes an
abrupt & great turn to the left & along it are the
buildings of the Tampico Terminal Co. of the Monterrey
& Gulf Ry. & of the Mexican Central. Then another
bend, this time to the right & the river breaks thru
the bar into the Gulf. — We went down then to
the Company's tug and steamed down the River. It was
a beautiful ride & the afternoon breeze just rising
was blowing fresh in from the sea. The Capt. is an old
Massachusetts man: Mealey is from Catsaugua, Pa.
We saw the great jetties and the channel deepened
by them from 6 to 22 ft. We saw some porpoising, a lot
of pelicans, three magnificent man-of-war birds (black,
white head and long beak & with wings expanding per-
haps nine feet). We got out into the Gulf proper where
we got a good swell. On the way back we saw more
porpoises and a great turtle. This is a great place
for fishing and Tarpon are not uncommon. The Capt.
gave us some large scales from one. We soon put ashore
and landed & then all three of us went in bathing;
the surf was only just rising but the beach is fine,
just gently sloping. Bathing is a great pastime here



and there were a good many little bush huts on the beach. Mr. Mealy has quite a bath house however. On our way back to his house we met the rest of the people of the house, gentlemen & ladies, as their way down. With them was their pet a pretty little ant-eater - At 6 1/2 c. after a good cool drink of caña panilla we took the train to town passing some interesting mangrove trees on the way, with their aerial roots. — The night was a hot one and we sweated under our mosquito-bars but we got to sleep in about an hour and slept until waked at 5. — The first part of our ride was 5th rather uneventful. The country is quite plain: some gray moss & many air plants. On occasional great hang-bird-nest. A little before Las Palmas Station we find palms. The houses of Indians in all this district are large & airy, with pitched roof thatched heavily. The roof pitches also at the end from the ridge pole which runs lengthwise of the house: the side walls seldom reach the roof: are made of bamboos & set perpendicularly & covered with ~~fine~~ palm leaves: here are women going to the spring with wide skirts of a reddish brown with painted Indian patterns on them: great large flying yellow butterflies & smaller ones of varied tints: little pouches of tulle with embroidered patterns. Here the mountains are reached & an up grade then the Pass. — As we mount we pass above the tree tops on the slope. It is truly tropical. A mass of trees, great quantity

List of negatives made on trip.

1. Pena Blanca. Waterwheel for irrigation.
2. Cochiti. Watch house at field.
3. " Details.
4. " "
5. " " arena.
6. " Church. Ext.
7. " " int.
8. " Estufa.
9. " " Dance prep."
10. " Dance
11. " "
12. " "
13. " "
14. " "
15. " John Dixon's Baley.
16. Mesa Encantada.
17. Acma.
18. " Details.
19. " "
20. " "
21. " "
22. " "
23. " Churchyard wall-figure
24. Laguna.
25. " Details.

of orchid + air plants. The flat valley below
 broken in the far distance behind by a round
 hill & a still more distant sharp cone rising
 like islands: the trees near, green themselves,
 are an impenetrable mass of green with cypress
 or lianas; here is the home of parrots; trees of
 white bloom are encased in a mass of flitting but-
 terflies: Choy cave, with its rush of water 200 ft
 below us & its magnificent blue water pools be-
 low it. A tunnel passed we leave the outspread
 view & come into a narrow & winding gorge. Rocky
 banks with strange clinging strap-leaved plants, trees
 with pendent grass-like foliage; madroños?; long
 clinging roots; ——— It is a limestone region
 full of caves. As we near the top of the pass we see
 the great rock face, where was quarried along a dis-
 tance of a kilometer the material for the "jetty": —
 Quite a long ride thru the level with little of in-
 terest: palms, Indian villages &c. At one village some
 weaving going on. Thru into the second pass; be-
 tween fine great rock walls clad in green. The
 great face of rock & then the Salto. Grand
 several views each beautiful. Stations & then

26. Laguna. Details.
27. " "
28. " "
29. " wall
30. " window
31. " minnie et al.
32. Esleta. Kjaekkenmoddingen.
33. " Thrashing.
34. " "
35. " "
36. " "
37. " "
38. El Paso. Boys.
39. Irapuato.
40. Guadalajara. Falls of Juanacatlan.
41. " Raincoat.
42. " Dye vat.
43. " Weaver.
44. Puebla. ~~Ides~~
45. " "
46. " weaving.
47. Lion (629) of Tlaxcala
48. moving by ch. car.
49. Loaded curios.
50. "Nigger" - Mexico.

34

the fine rock masses guarding the pass, behind
us. — From here to Rascon is a land of palms
and bamboo; the palm fronds that have fallen leave
a wonderful intricate mass of bams along the up-
per part of the trunk. This serves as a foothold for
any quantity of air plants & parasites - ferns of con-
siderable variety, creepers, creeping cactus, ^{orchid,} &c. &c.
The palm roots form a great above ground mass, when
the tree itself is gone there remain as a cup shaped
mass regular in form & a great place ^{would think} one for
insects, &c. to hide in. — Rascon, hoh, is a
paradise for butterflies, a great variety of fine
species; here a few annidroids, pretty as can be;
here the great mountain again; here a great
village of Indian huts; just below here a fine river
with nearly grown Indian boys lying in the water.
— Not far from the track where the cof-
fee plantation is, just before we begin real climb-
ing on the last pass, we are told of a great waterfall
perhaps 80 rods off in the woods, "worth a dollar
to see". — The coffee is loaded now. The berries
occur in whole clusters at each node. — Now
we climb and soon see our tracking sitting
away into the valley below us. The slope has

51. Basket woman - Mexico.
52. Cake seller & newsboy.
53. Melados - boys.
54. Fruit seller - boys.
55. The virgo
56. "
57. "
58. "
59. "
60. "
61. "
62. "
63. "
64. "
65. "
66. "
67. "
68. " Santa Anita - hut.
69. " Xtlacalco - fiesta decoration.
70. " " fire works maker.

T. H. H. H.

H. O. H.

71. View from the Hill of the Sun.
72. Xtlapalapa - Cave.
73. Native Sails. Guadalupe
74. Mosaic Cave. "
75. " "

35

our track at two distinct levels. To make the
loop goes around a little hill standing nearly
separated from it. — Higher and higher until we
are nabbly hanging on the cliff edge. From the
Station where we pass the Down Train, on for miles
is a succession of magnificent wooded cañon
scenes. Curve after curve, tunnel after tunnel,
embankments, horseshoe curves and all the
time on the bank. By an abrupt turn we
reach the narrower gorge. Grand valley view
just before we turn. The little stream at
bottom. Matching masses of rough, peaked, pe-
ninsular strata at one sudden turn. —
Somewhat similar at next tunnel. — Dusting
green on each rock masses. — Round hills in center
of one gorge. on its left a half moon channel on its
right a full channel with a half ring of hills sur-
rounding center. — Corn fields on a slope nearly to
top. — Also in valley here & on terraces about
base of the roundtop hill. — The half ring are
two masses left of the strata above the valley —
The strata here are high vertical & fragments
project here & there like dike-edges from the
side walls. — The upstream feet of these

76. Rock Caving, Tula.
77. " "
78. Old mine, "
79. Old Building "
80. Hotel "
81. " "
82. Oxen - Tula.
83. Goats & Bridge, Tula.
84. Bridge at Tula.
85. Stone Figure, San Juan de Teotihuacan.
86. Casa pintada - wall paintings "
87. " "
88. " "
89. " "
90. " "
91. " "
92. Soldiers - San Juan de Teotihuacan
93. Indian. - "
94. Indian hut near Pyramid of Moon.
95. Carved figures. Tacubaya
96. " "
97. Caving - Oaxaca.
98. Indian Hut - Tampico branch.
99. " Cuernavaca line.
100. View. "

are smooth & gray & bare; the downstream face
disintegrated & unconsolidated; — The gorge in
its upper part shallows very rapidly and almost
before we know it we come out into the level coun-
try above. Several pretty cascades in this
upper part. — Here fine cypress trees & a
purling brook and green fields. Here is the old
camping site. — Then Canoa.

The rock croning referred to by Rogers above here are
not important and his description of mountains is
surely not applicable above the gorge. His castle
hunted walls are of little interest; but the great
sink hole in this flat region and the long loose shal-
lows above Canoa are fine. — Very pretty too
are the round hills between Canoa & Cardenas
which from erosion show beautiful regular straight
lines of exposed rock, resulting from vertical strata
wearing, running over them from one side to the
other. — At Cardenas were several of the little sacks
or bags made by the Indians: the foundation is white & may
be cotton? (or cotton?), while the designs, geometrical in
form are in red (wool?). They vary a good deal & are
very pretty — From here on for eighty miles is a
dreary desert. hot, dusty, alkaline; the dust behind us
is a cloud; the windows have to be closed: cacti of
desert types, Spanish bayonet, mesquite trees absolutely
covered with round air plants, yucca, greasewood, etc.

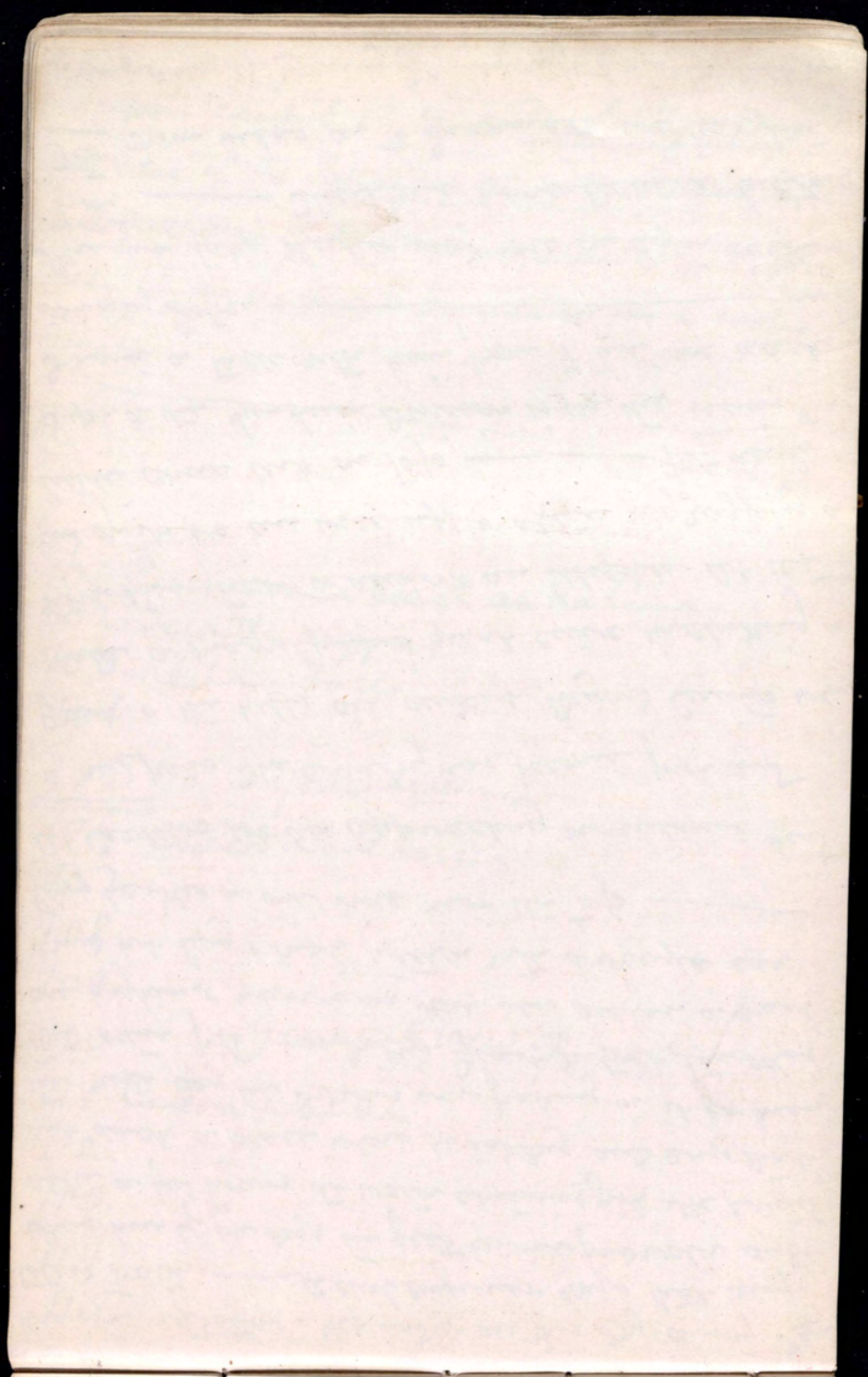
Prepare careful study of The Pottery of Mexico
and also of the Pottery of the N. M. Pueblos —
with full series of illustrations, some colored. Ar-
ticles for the Archiv to be enlarged for a book
finally.

101. Cuernavaca Coach on La Cima.
102. Tezontle digging - "
103. Regla. Falls
104. " "
105. " " Ground seller.
106. El Rito. Cave houses
107. " "
108. " "
109. " "
110. " General view of gorge.
111. Cueva pintada.
112. " "
113. " "
- 114.
- 115.

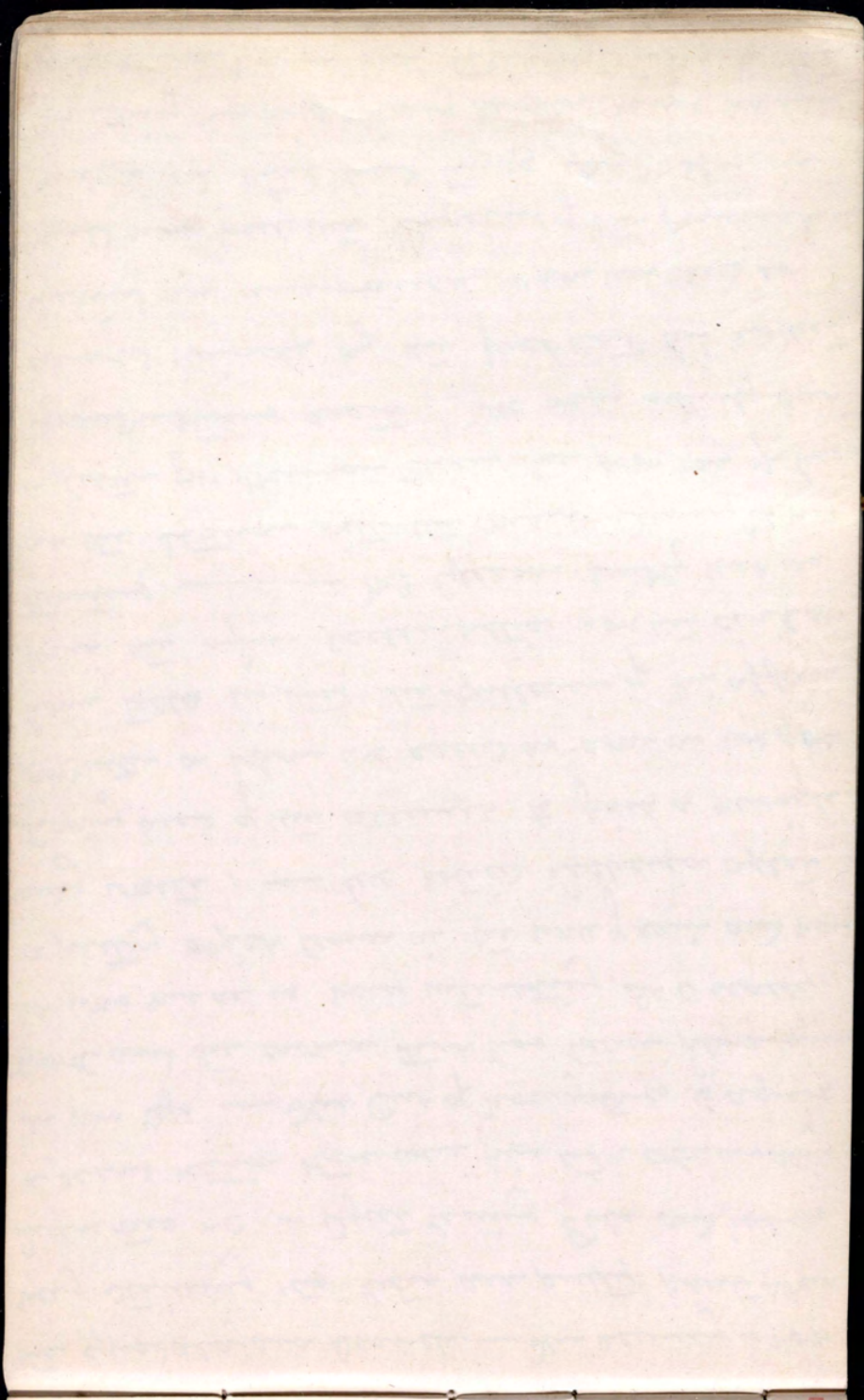
are the vegetation. Yet under all this dry country ³⁹ ~~San~~
told is water. — A civil engineer says that any
where here if one digs ten feet he will find water and
after a few hours the water contains fish. He pointed
out such a place where he had dug and says that
the next day the Indians were fishing in it for bream,
and other fish. — In this desert district the oaks
are higher & narrower. Here also appears a great
round but long & high pitchen with a single ear
loop handle on one side near the top —

At Cerritos we are approaching mountains and
a new pass. The country has become fresh and
green & the hills are verdant. Beyond Cerritos we
make a magnificent great curve including a
horseshoe that is almost an Ellipse. At the
end of it we are well up & after zigzagging a
little come out on top — Mr. Lewis
Supt. of the San Luis Division is on the train &
I have a talk with him from 7 till we reach
San Luis Potosi —

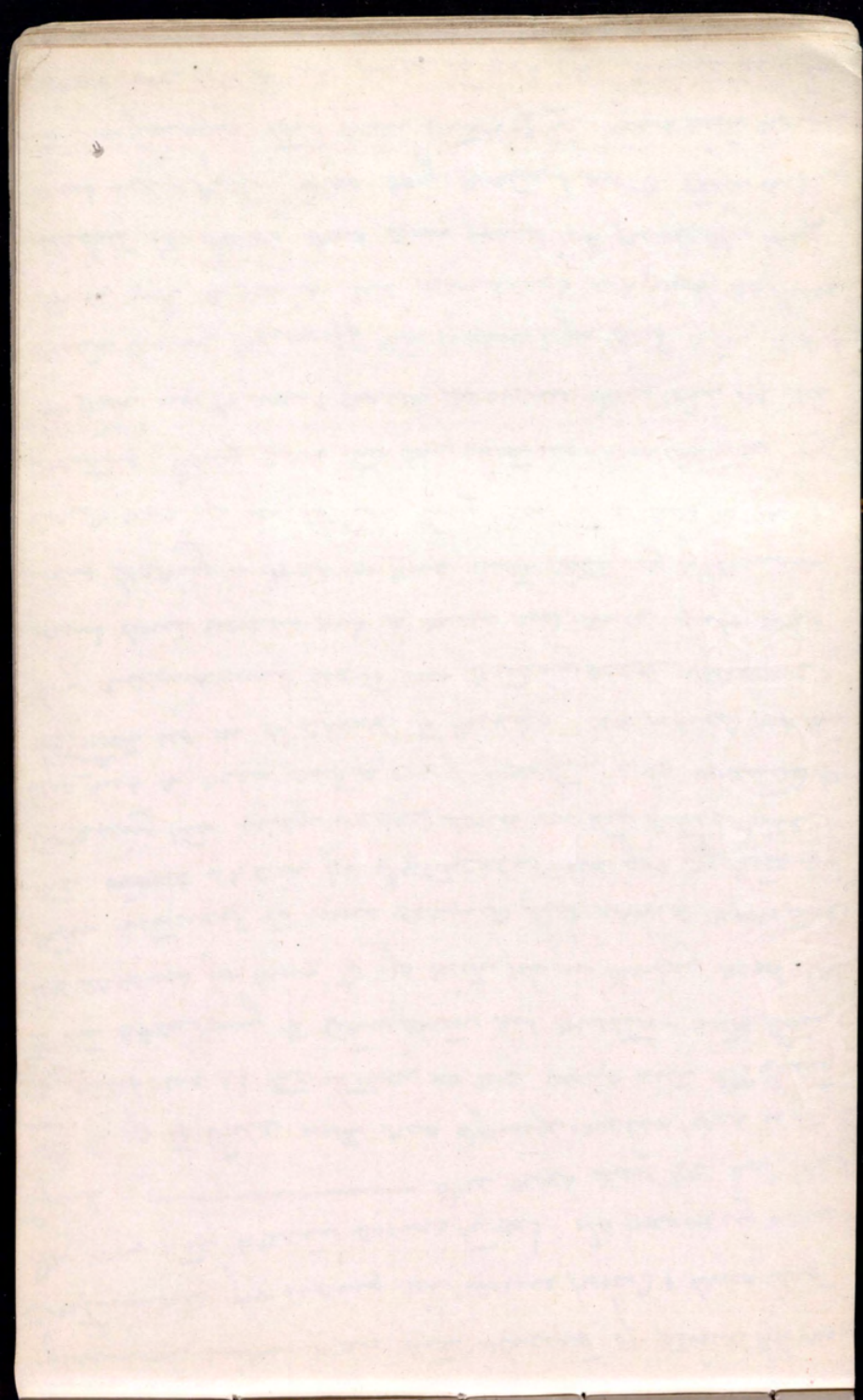
Here we take sleeper and roll on again in com-
fort. — There are no particular incidents.
7th From Silao on to Irapuato we had the
company of Young Jameson, whom we met at



the Guadalupe Branch. — The scenery is not very striking tho there are pretty points about Querepato &c. — After leaving Tula and perhaps a second station there were fine trap columns along as our left. — The Cut of Nochiyotlan is a great work and the curion track has taken place since it was made is very interesting. It is really a pretty object lesson in the work of rain and running water. — We noticed Lecheria after having heard of the attempt to finish a miracle. O. Butler as whom we called as soon as we got home tells us that the squelchers of this affair were the higher ecclesiastics, not the civil authorities. — Mr. Egleason kindly met us at the station with the mail. Among it, was a letter for Herman telling the poor boy of his grandmother's death. He wept bitterly but consoled himself by the fact that his mother carried an insurance upon her and so would not feel the expense of the funeral so much in these hard times and also in counting up how many people must have a carriage: — One striking thing in the

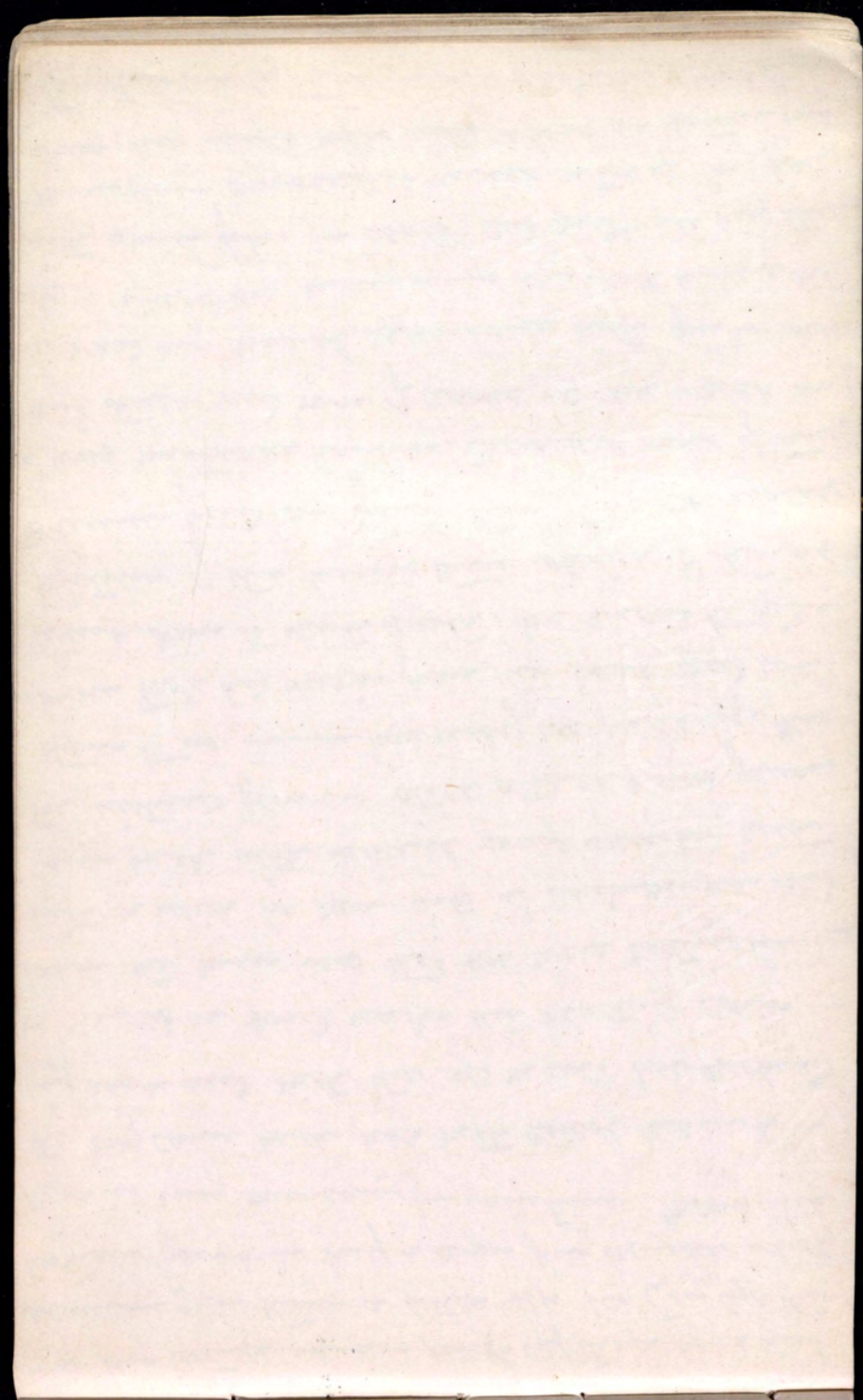


afternoon side was the sheets of pink bloom,
 continuous for acres in some ponds & tablelands.
 It was the water smartweed. It was very beautiful. ————— The next day we had hoped
8th to go to Tula with our ogress-maker but he failed
 to meet us at the Station so we went with Dr. Bullen
 to the escaping to straighten out matters with him.
 We arranged for him to go with us on Monday next. We
 then attended to some errands and about noon took
 the train & car for Ixtacalco. We got off there and
 crossing the bridge walked down on the other side,
 we met a man and a boy of fourteen who wanted to
^{take} ~~go with~~ us in a canoe to Mexico. We refused but the
 boy accompanied us, to our bathing place. Here we
 found some women and a man and some girls who
 were loading a boat for Mex with lettuce. Herman
 could not "go in" while they were there and so we sat
 waiting. They gave the boy with us some lettuce, which
 he gave us & went back for more. They tear off the
 outer leaves, break off the upper edges and then eat it
 down with a relish. We wondered, at first, at their
 ability to do so but soon found it perfectly easy
 and delightful. The boy persisted us to take a canoe
 so we finally told him that if he went with us we
 would. He went at once to get it. While he was

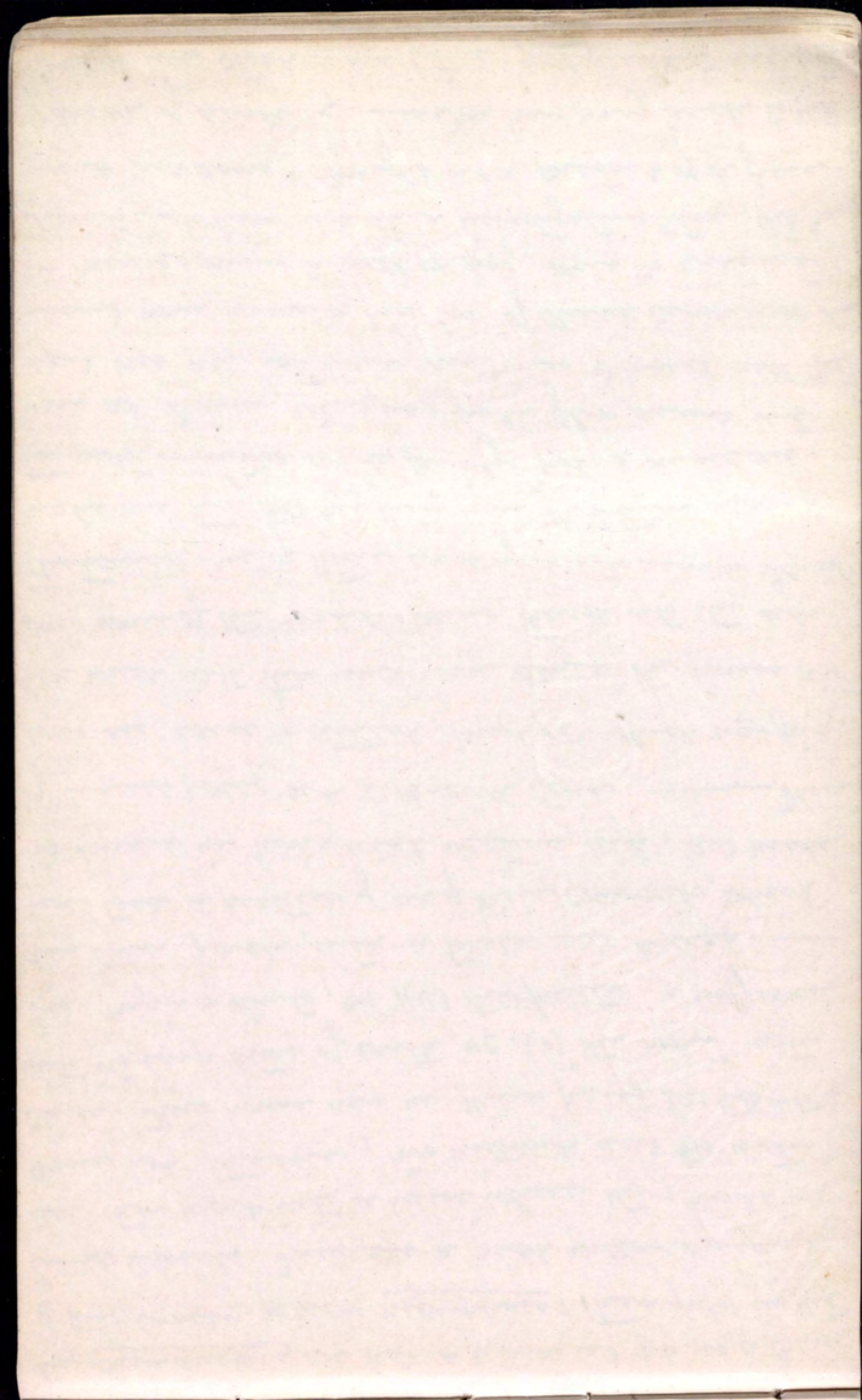


40

gone our lettuce raising push off their boat and
Herman gave them a little help. As they left the
woman gave him half a dozen fine bunches which
kept us busy munching for sometime. Meanwhile
the boy came back, not with canoe but with a
big boat and with the old man. We submitted
to crawl on board under the matting cover. —
When the man saw that we were eating lettuce
with a relish he ran into a chinampa and
came back with several young squashes, with
the withered flowers still attached and gave
them to us. — Now ready, we pushed off. Her-
man took his gun from the boat and we
went down to Santa Anita. We meant to take
pictures of the houses there which I thought
I remembered as finer than those at Ixtacalco.
I was mistaken however. There are fewer of thatch
and stalks and more of adobe, &c. We walked around
and had our usual experience with quids-mou-
la. There are many lumps here. Both simple ones
with woven fibres for seats and quadruple ones attached
to revolving cross-shaped pieces on top of long poles.
These are simple ropes with a loop at bottom for
throwing one by the other. — Wandring about among



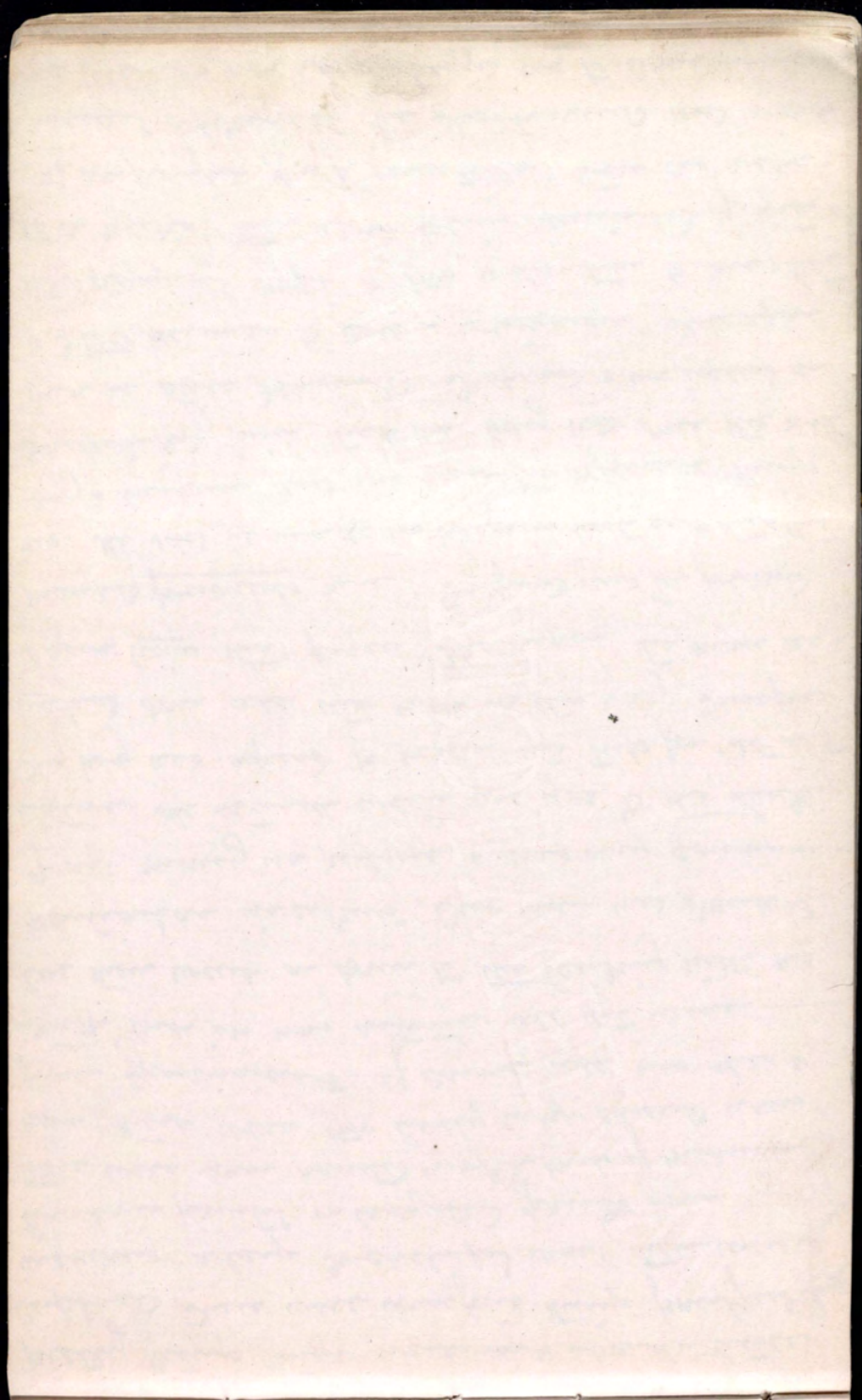
the chinampas, we had a little lad get us a bunch
of the lovely yellow nymphalaeas that grow in the
little Canals. They are a rich yellow-cream.
We then went into a house where they made us
some hot tomatillo, two without and two with
chili. This house was in three parts (a) the kitchen
with its large stove of earth, &c. (b) "the room" with
bed, virgin & saints, &c. (c) the patio - a walled
open porch, with a table and bench. —
We took a picture of one of their con-cubos, which
is square in horizontal section, high, and made
of small poles set cob-work line. — There
was one house of thatch, brush, &c. which was fine.
We went into the enclosure about the house and
saw some of the braided palms, thrust into the side
thatching. One of them we bought. As near as I could
make out they told me there were protection against
tempests. — The whole family - not a small one -
were at dinner, all squat on the floor around the
food but all had their own dishes. I looked into the
second room where a fine lot of cheap crochery boughs
in Mexico hung to wall or roof. Here too were the
saints. - While we were investigating there, the man
went out & brought us a present of a fine
bunch of dahlias. — On our way back to the
boat we stop at a little pulqueria to see the



42.

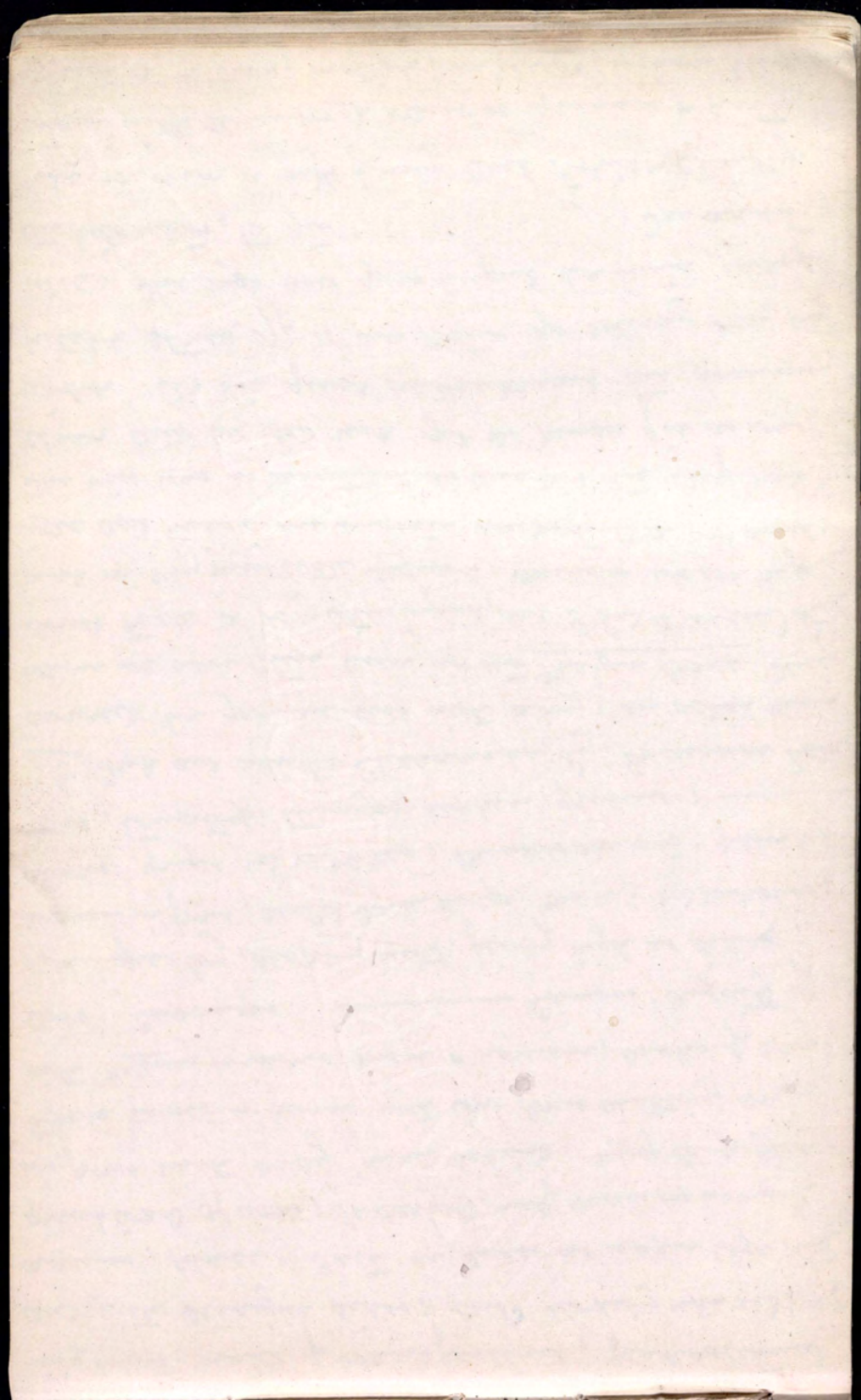
pretty things there were in & about a little
cupboard. There were some fine things from Guadalupe
including a large duck-shaped vase: there were some
brass painted on lacquered grounds from
there were some painted wooden bowls of medium
work; there were two lovely large covered urns
from Guanajuato. Of course all was cheap
stuff but it was artistic all the same. —

We then went on down to the landing with no
particular incidents. Our man had sent 03
of our money in pulque & was very communi-
cative. He stuck when we got to the landing.
The boy had agreed to make the trip for .25 and
he had done all the work on the way. Therefore
I gave him that price. Thereupon the man de-
manded four reales more! I refused and he followed
us. He said he made no bargain with us & that the
boy's bargain and his were two different things.
I reminded him that the boy had done the work
but he still demanded. I refused & we walked on
& I told Herman to call a policeman. Thereupon
the demand dropped to two reales: then to one; then
to a medio; then upon being reminded of the
03 for pulque, for a quartilla; then as we re-
mained obdurate he shook hands and wished
us buenos noches & begged us to come again. —



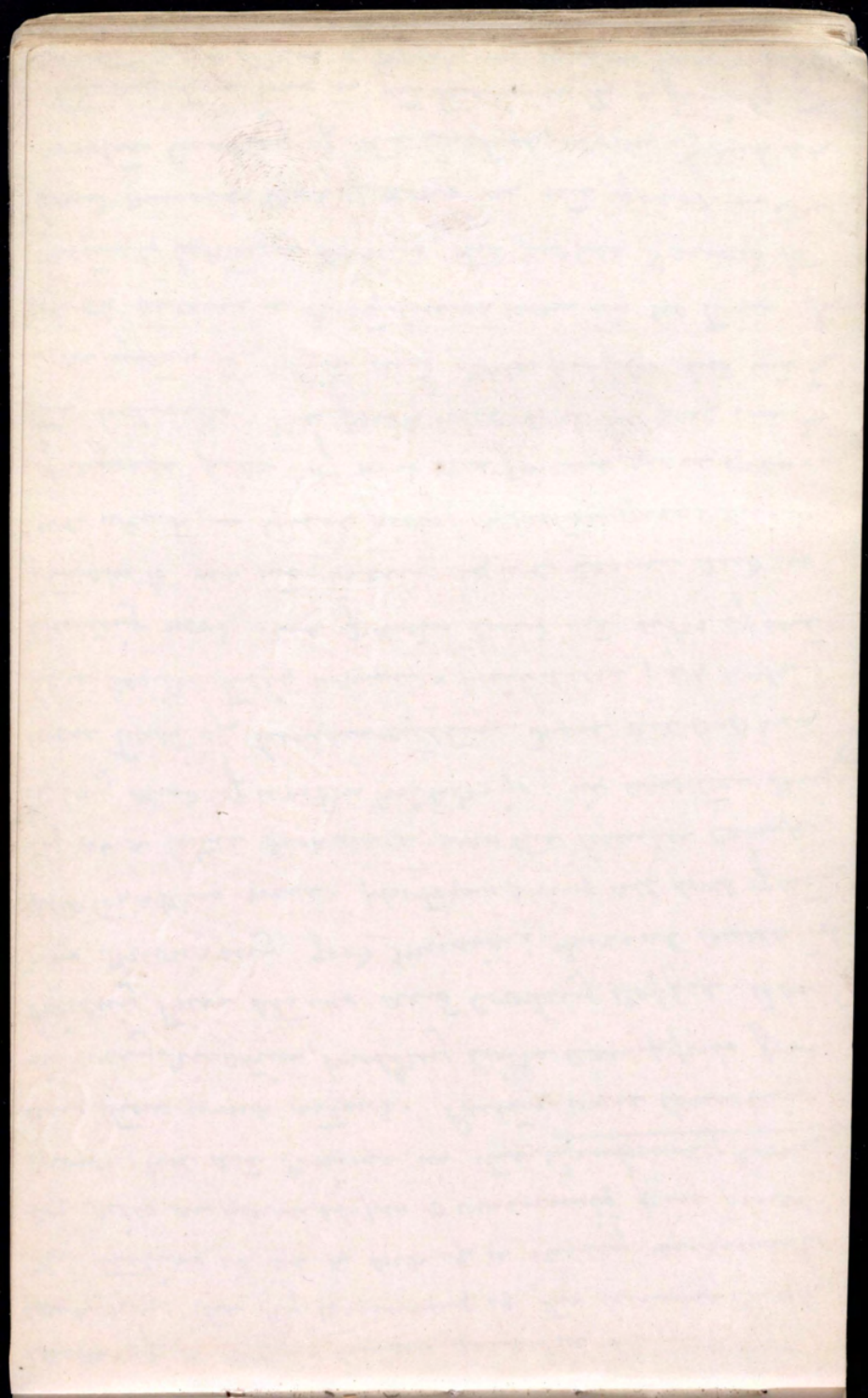
Big boats, made of board fastened, flat-bottomed and with straight sides; end sloping upward; with names, place & date on sides at upper edge: ^{little} great load of wood; $\frac{1}{2}$ carrots, half green, woman in front with baby, man behind; very large flat-boats custom-house, with low dome matting over, with many persons, men & women; sacks of corn-cobs; Cabbages. ————— Canoes; dignity of a simple log, sloping end, fairly high at sides; woman in front, end-dock cargo, man; red radishes; onion; great red radishes; muscat onions; green peppers; tomatoes; turnips, peppers, greens; —————

9th Trip out over the Cuernavaca Ry. Excursion train, crowded. We got one seat with a boy & an oldish man whom we have often seen at the Maison Dorée. They could speak a very little English, but I had to depend still more on my very little Spanish. However we got on fairly well and made one another understand a good deal. The view was as beautiful as ever but the day was not clear and we did not get so much of it as we wished. At the great embankment the passengers pitched stones off to see them go rolling down the hill. The road now goes beyond La Cima, perhaps ten kilometers, to the . The added ride is over a high fairly level district, chiefly green with clumps of various grasses & with sheets of reddish, reddish purple, & crimson purple



44

spikes of a rather small quercus (?) — The
spot now the Ry. terminates is the lumber camp.
The station is in a sort of a valley surrounded
by hills on whose slopes & summits fine pines
grow. We ate dinner in the Café Dining Room
and then went outside. Parties were lunching
in every direction, building little camp-fires for
broiling their steaks and cooking coffee. A band
was discoursing good music: Several amateur
photographers were photographing all sorts of things.
Off at a little distance was the lumber camp
a long shed of wooden buildings: in another direction
were tents of lumber-cutters. There are good men
here besides their women & children, at work
cutting wood. All of them lined the sides of the
track to see the train as we came and as
we went. — Great piles (or rather great numbers
of small piles) of wood cut for use were over all
the hillsides. The forest will soon be gone. — It
soon began to rain and drove people into the train
which became a dirty lunch room in no time. In
intervals between storms the people danced to
band-music out of doors on the grass. — Genl.
master Bradley of the Central, whom I met at
the Legation was in the train with a family &
party of a dozen. Frank his twelve year old boy



and Herman wounded around & took a horse
back ride on the lumberman horses. Our trip
back was quite uneventful - I told stories to the
boys. We got down at about half past six.
It rained most of the way down. The clouds in the
mountains presented many fine effects, curling &
rising, lowering & disappearing; at times we
ran through them.

10th. The next morning at 9 we left with Basilio
Argil for Pula. We bore with us a letter to the Italian
agent at the place from Mr. Vandantrop. He was most
polite, supplied ladders, buckets, and two men for us.
We went at once to the Malinche Rock. A good deal
of time was lost in getting at work, and we stoppt
for dinner as soon as one small piece was done.
We returned then to the rock and while the paper
was being applied to the second small design, we
lookt the country over with our glasses. It is a
beautiful region - the town, river, Cypress trees with
granite & irregular trunks, the bounding mountains,
the churches here & there. The mountains are most-
ly smooth and rounded but in one direction, far in
the background we saw as three distant mountains
a jagged ridge with some curious pinnacles that looks
like a great church. ————— We returned to the
11th city that night leaving Argil at his work. We
went out again however on the 9. Train en-

Between Glanepantla and Lecheria the rock
is a curious light greenish rock with mottlings —

Between El Salto and Oublan there is a fair
display of columnar trap. —

46

rule for Pacheco. We stop a few minutes in Tale
- just long enough to see that the work was all
right and to take a picture of the Station. Agent's
house. From here we turned into a valley, which while
pretty was not at all remarkable. Here to my
surprise we saw on the left the ragged cusp and
shumet pinnacles of yesterday. We could see much
of the way, nearly to Pacheco. As we approach the
town and look out before us along the tracks we see
it as the foot of the mountains and creeping up the
sides of them. It looks as if we must run square-
ly into the whole business! It was the queerest
sensation I ever felt on a train ——— We found
no one at the Station and so began our walk
up town. We met Mr. Europa half-way, quite ap-
pse in apology for not meeting us. With him we
walked up to his house - a fine one used for Methodist
purposes. We left our things there and were
taken around by him to an English Boarding house
where we had an awful meal and met the community
of common English, some of them talking Cornish al-
most unintelligibly. Two English boys of the same breed
called for us and took us to the home. Mr. Europa
could not go around with us as he had important
and curious business to attend to. It seems that
enemies have lately attacked their poor little church
at El Chico, with dynamite force. Fortunately, no one

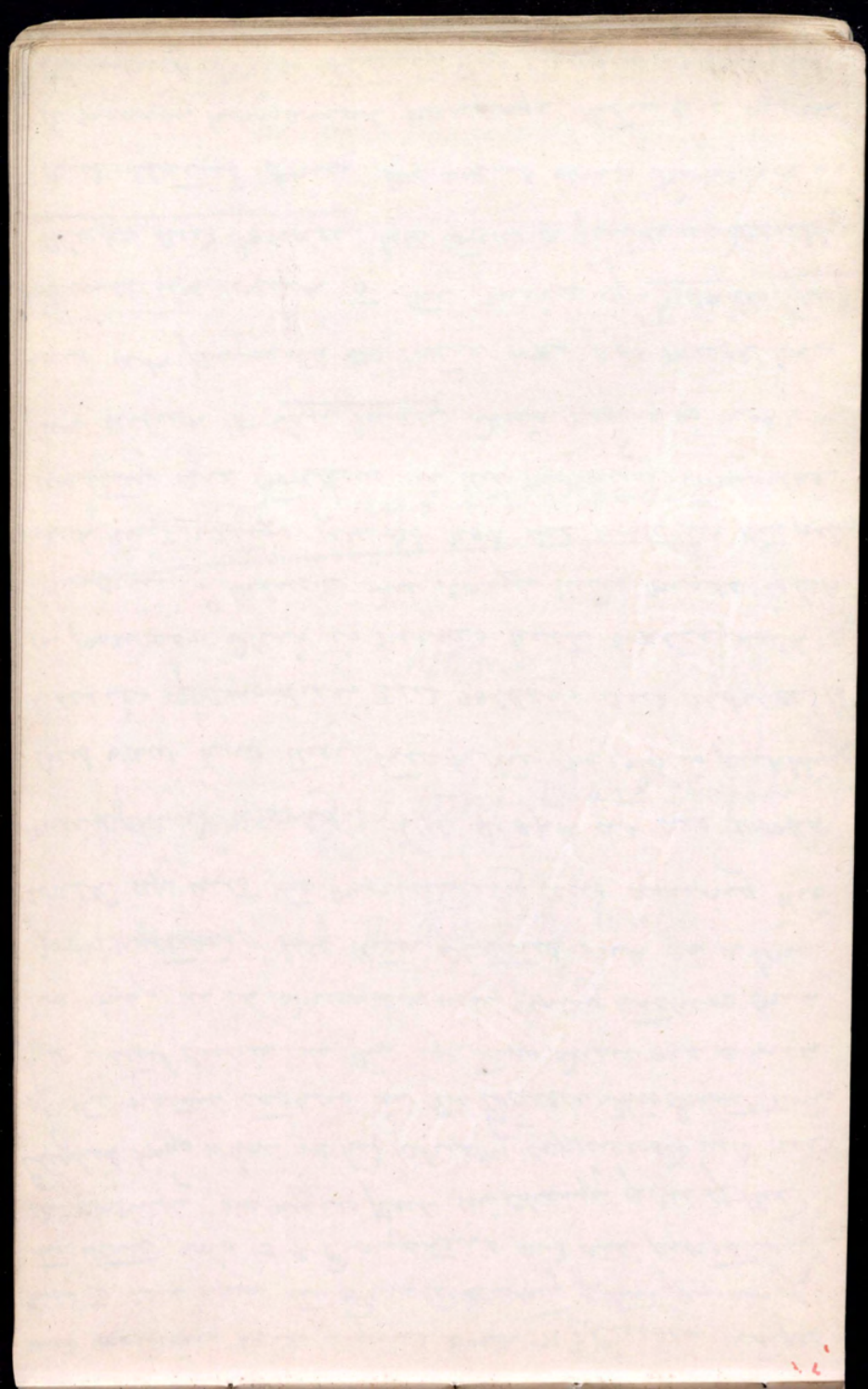
Summer Days in Mexico.

Noun Name.

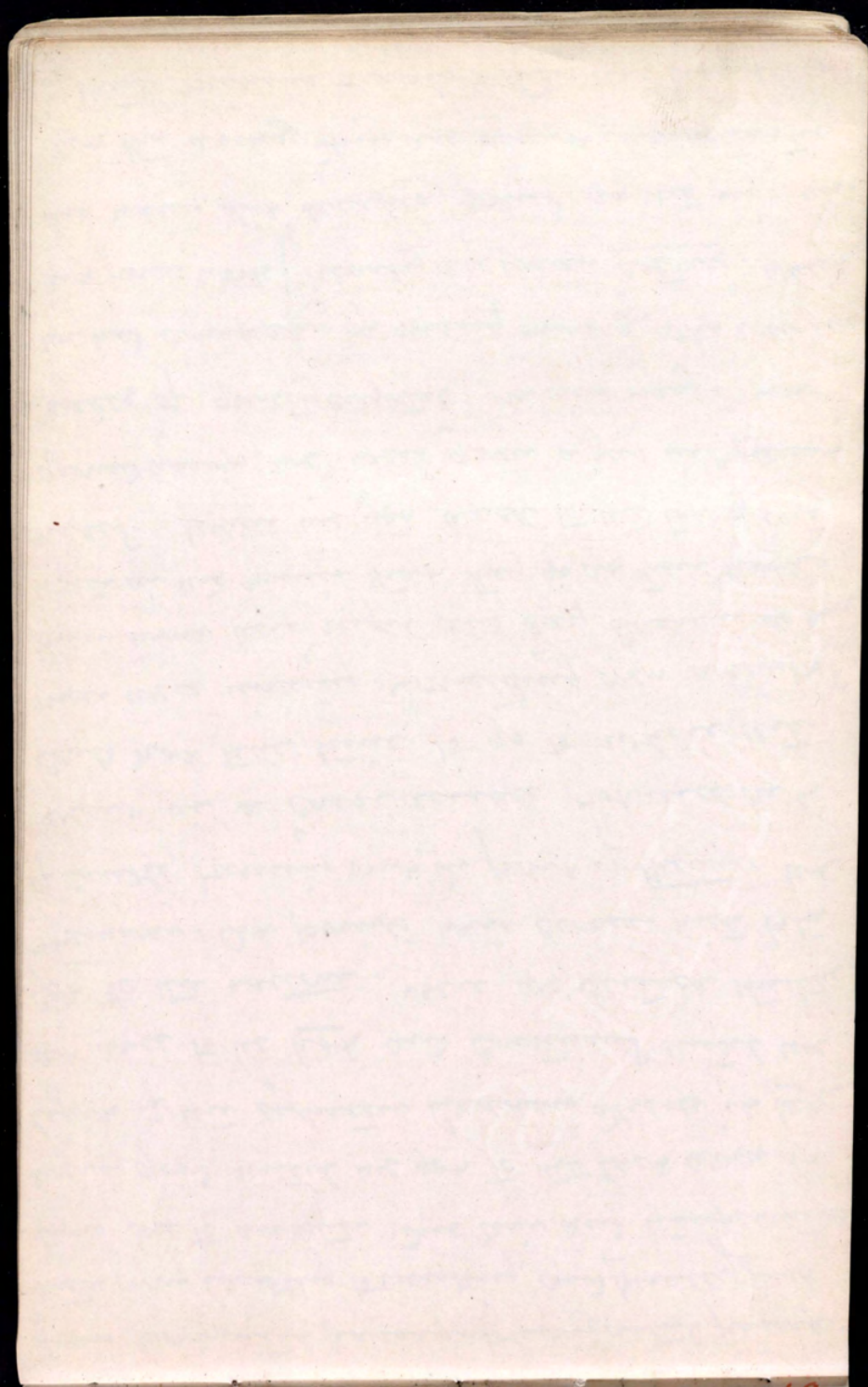
Un nombre es una clase de palabras.

A noun is a kind of word.

and nothing were injured but Mr. Europa thought
best to call upon the Private Secretary of the Governor of
the State, who is a Protestant and ask protection.
Accordingly we were put in charge of one of the
English boys whom we had already experienced and one
of the native teachers in the Escuela. This Institution
we visited earlier in the afternoon. There are about
160 boys in it. There are very young teachers but
good natured. We then started out on a long
walk up into the mountains and among the
mines and "works". We stop at one works
and saw how they treat the ore. It is put through
a series of crushers and rollers and reduced to
a powder. This is mixed with water, salt, and
mercury I believe. The dough thus made is let
out into patios. We did not see work at the patios
as they are broken in the morning. From here
we went to San Juan. This mine is not work-
ing at present so there was not much to see.
Thence we went to the mine of Francillo, Guad-
alupe and Ignace. We took a guide and candles
and started down. We went some distance in
a nearly horizontal passage, then we began
climbing down stairs. The ladder as first let



from horizontal passage to horizontal passage;
 then from landing to landing and finally just
 from one to another. The air and temperature
 were good until we got to the last seven or
 eight of the eighteen ladders. There it began
 at once to be hot and continued until we
 got to the bottom. Here we struck the little
 tramway. At points were crosses with bits
 of candle burning out in front of them. We
 were in a considerable distance but
 could not take time to go to where the
 men were working. Something over a hundred
 men work here night and day. There is so much
 water in the mines that they go at their work
 naked. When we got back to the top of the
 ground again we were given a few indifferent
 pieces of quartz crystal: on our way down
 we had company of many miners, who were just
 out from work. Nearly all wear "cotonés", which
 are really slick scrapes, joined at the ends un-
 der the arms. They are almost characteristic
 of these mining regions: they are usually

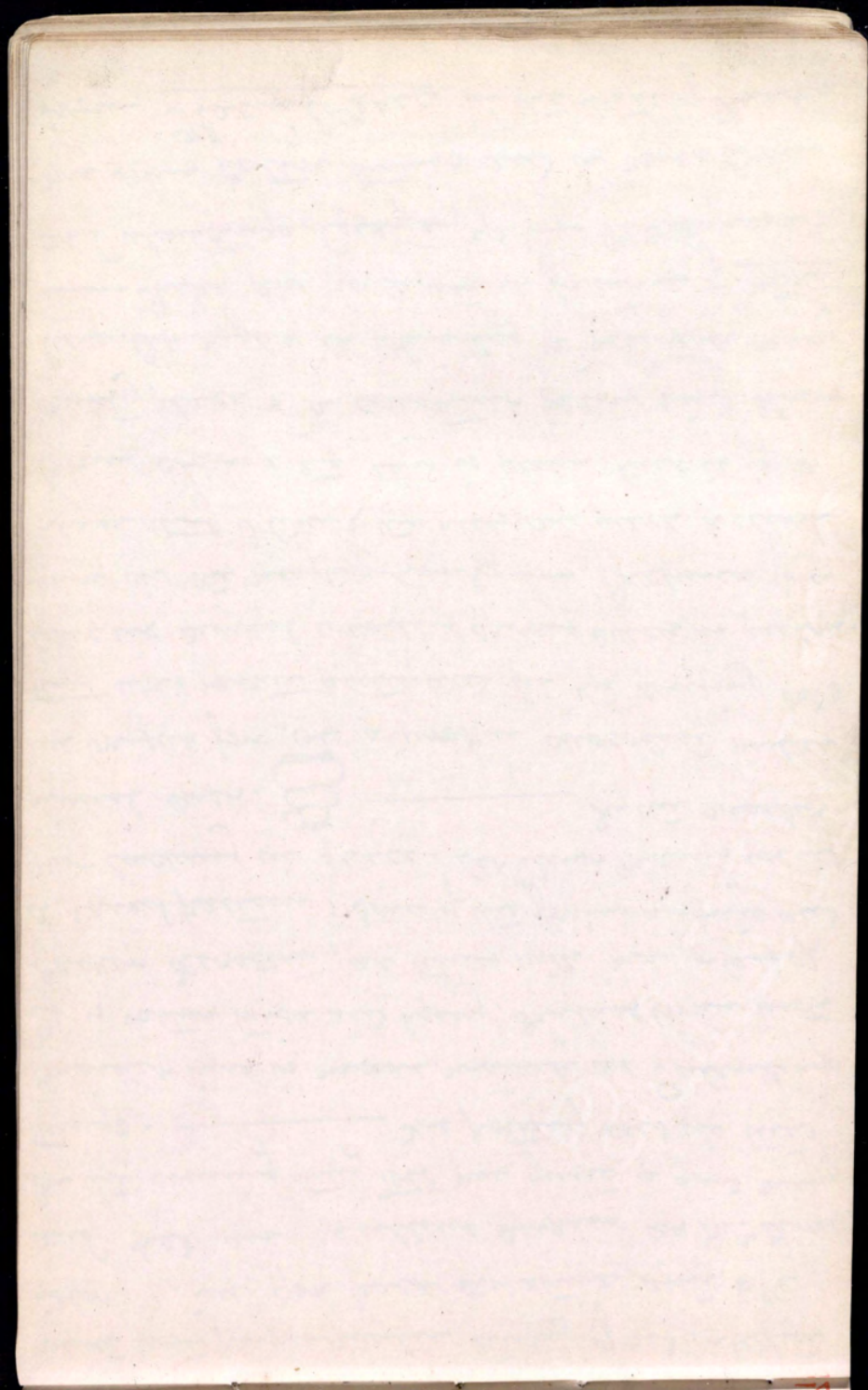


49.

white with perpendicular stripes of red or other color. We got back sometime after 6 P.M. and had an excellent supper at Mr. Evers'. In the evening they told me quite a good many things. ————— The pottery sold in the market here is made mainly at Tulancingo. It is rather thick and heavy, darkish brown with darker decoration, at times with more or less of a raised pattern: some of the forms are fine and not lacking in grace. At "Aunt Mary's" were several such. —————

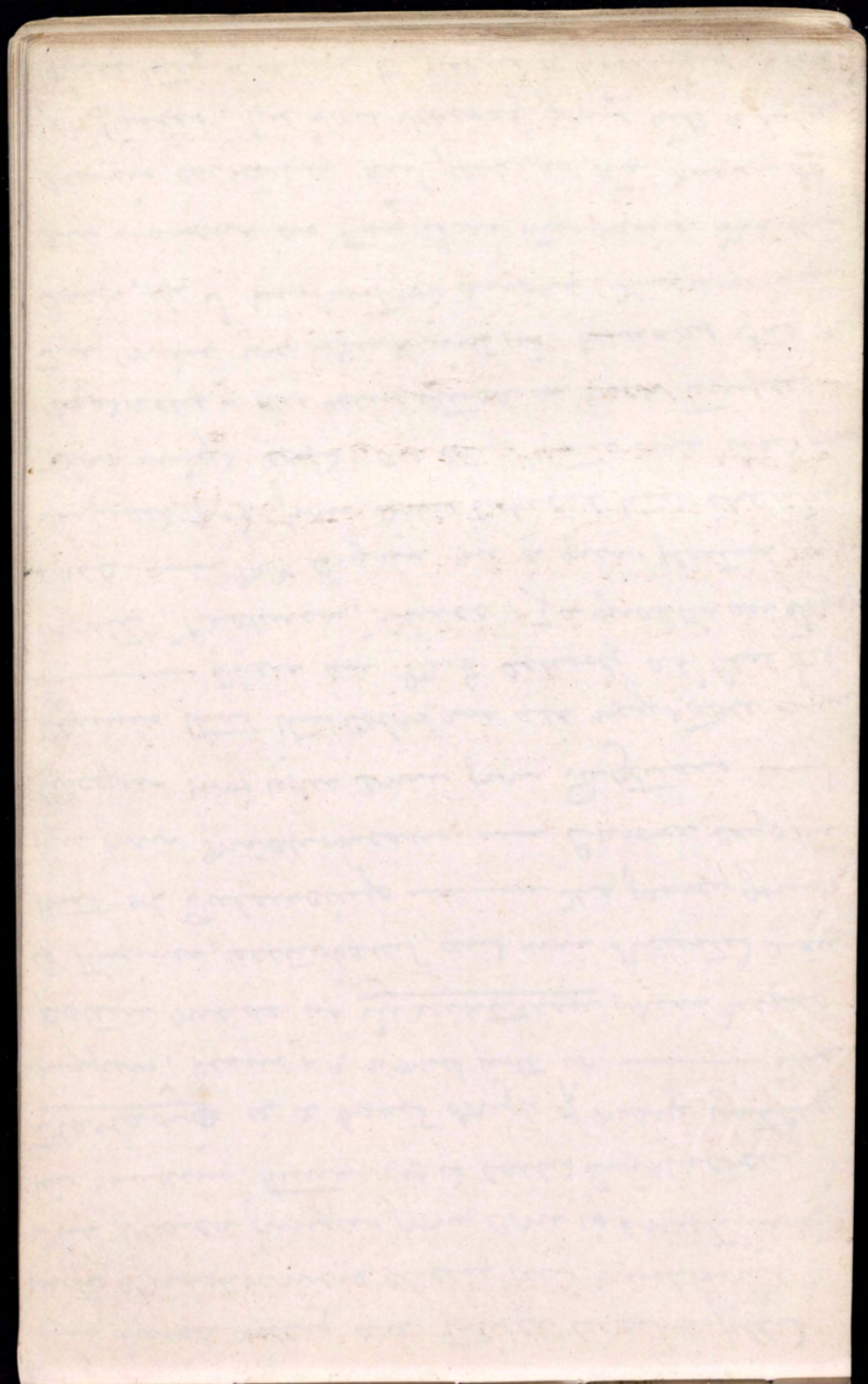


————— In the market we bought for .04 a wooden chocolate muller that was rather pretty and in the evening Mr. E. gave us several wooden spoons such as are common in the neighborhood — Pachuca is a place that I like: the hills are such a clean brown color & the sky is clear. But it is a dusty place & a constant heavy wind blows here. At night it whistles a veritable music. ————— There are important factories of "cotones" at Tulancingo, Celaya, &c. — Mr. E. has asked me some cotton things and a ride loan from Flacuilotepec in the State of Puebla.



50.

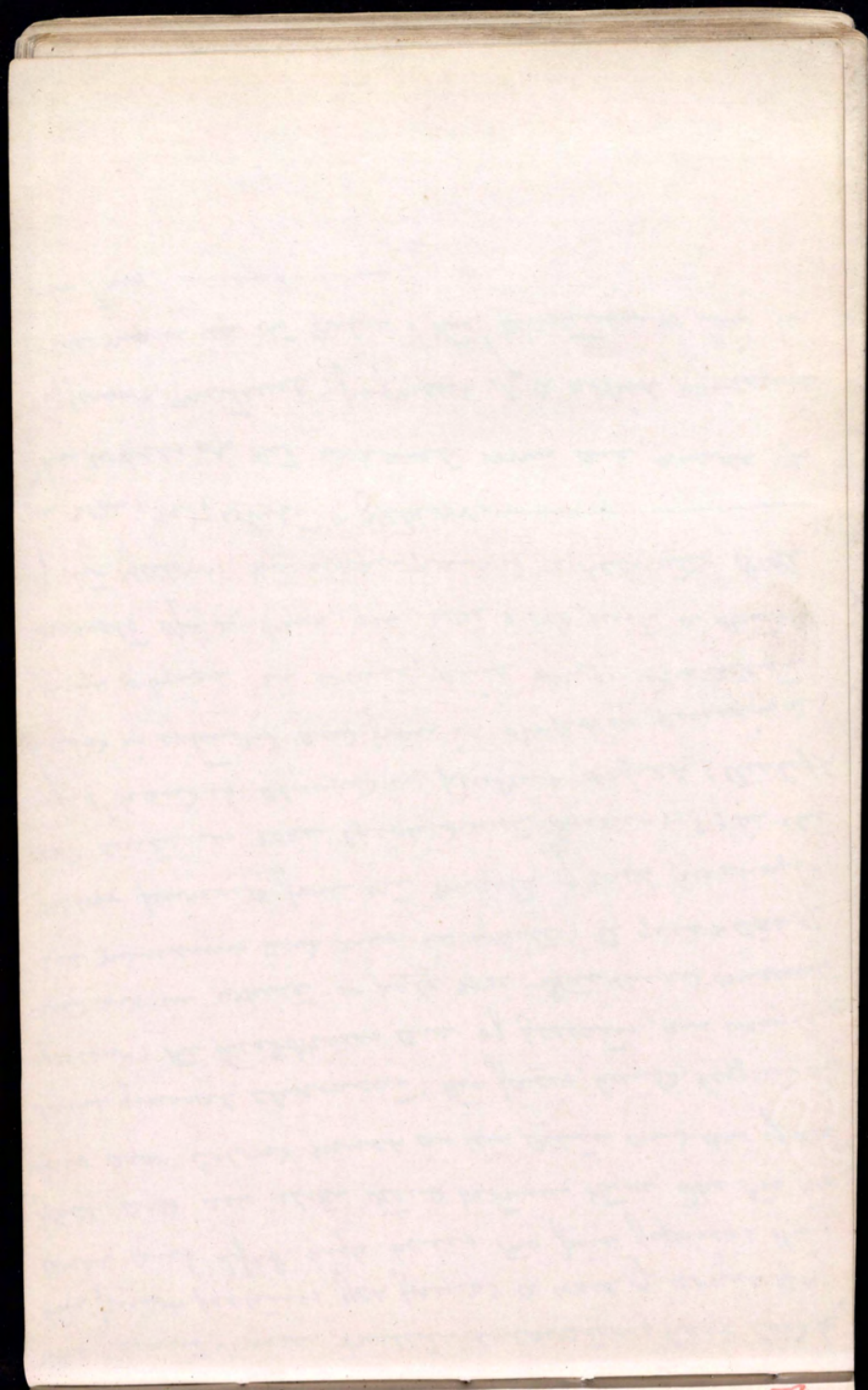
— Quesa dillas are tortilla tumours filled
with squash flowers, cheese and mushrooms.
The black fungus from corn is sometimes used
in making them: (it is called Quiklacochi.)
Flatlaoy is a baked dough of maize with cheese,
peppers, beans, &c. worked into it. — The
pottery made at Cuauhtitlan, near Mexico
is thinner, better baked, and more decorated than
that of Tulancingo — The fancy gourds
are from Michoacan. — Euroca says the
lacquer now used comes from Patzcuaro and
claims that the colors are all vegetable origin.
— There are M. E. schools at *Real del
Monte, *Pachuca, *Chico, Jaqualtipan, ~~Jaqual~~
epec. — Mr E. gave me a great flattish, rough
surfaced pod from some tropical tree: it contains
flat winged seeds: the seeds were are used for
headache - are being stuck in each temple —
The mine we went into is perhaps 320 m
deep, if I understood aright. The women
are searched as they leave the mine. For the
drives certainly and perhaps the mine is so
get pieces. We saw several going into a pulqueria
where they appear to make a business of it.



37.

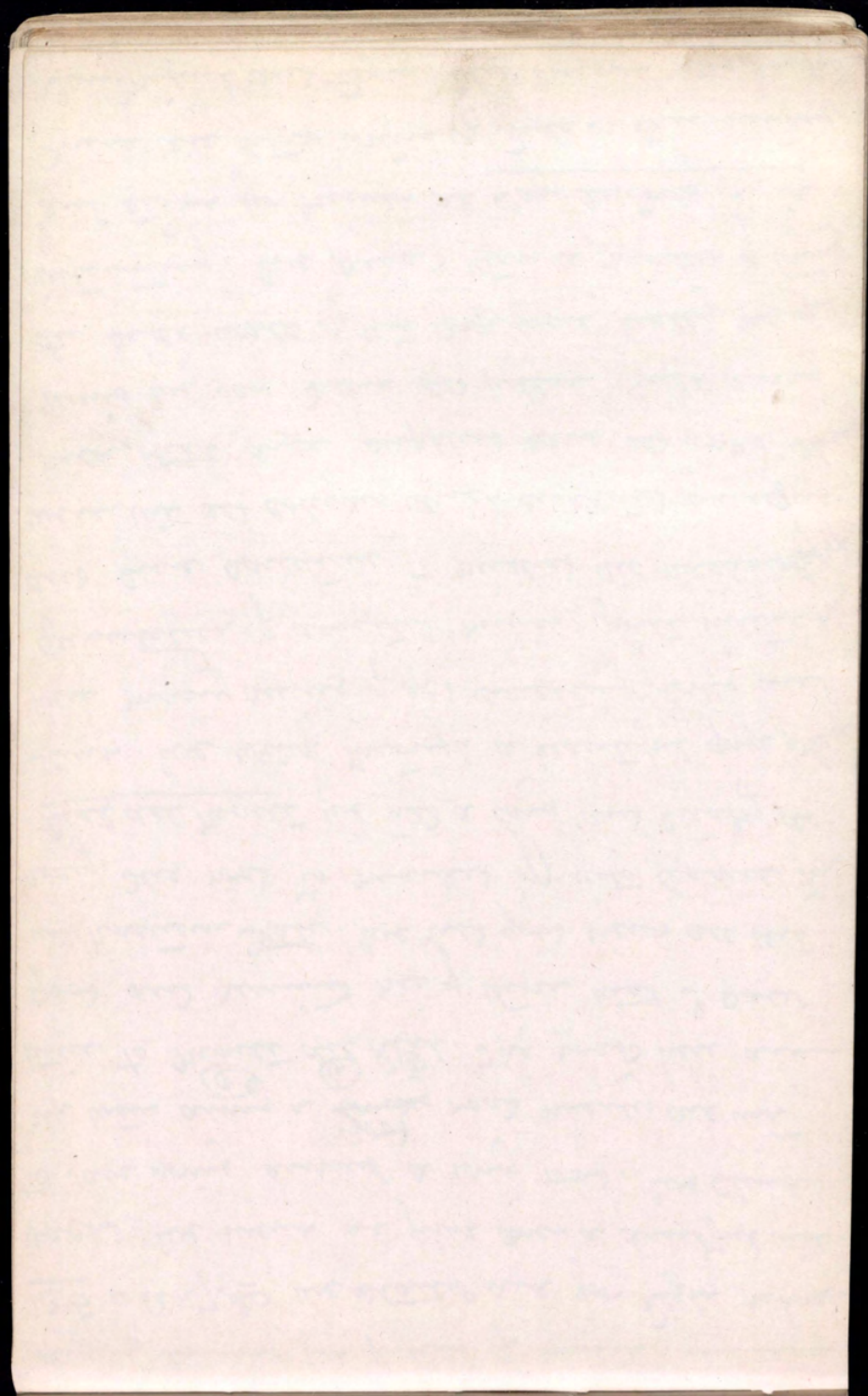
The Painted Room. Further excavating have laid bare the finest pictures yet found: a wall of about 8 ft. wide and 2 ft. 8. high bears two fine figures: they face and an altar stands between them. The two persons are colored much as the others and are of the same general character: the faces, hands, legs are yellow; the headresses are of feathers, are very large and are in white or pale rose; Star shaped ornaments are numerous and are in white; A great coil of yellow proceeds from the mouth of each personage and contains rose specked with darker red: in the right hand is clasped a pendent object: the left hand is extended and from it drops a cuminis and large object in white, pink & red: The altar consists of a base in rose & red with a streak of the yellow: the upper part is a decorated disk in rose, red, white & yellow. —————

The walls of the separate room are made of different material: fragments of a reddish volcanic rock make up its bulk & the plastering is laid on over this. —————

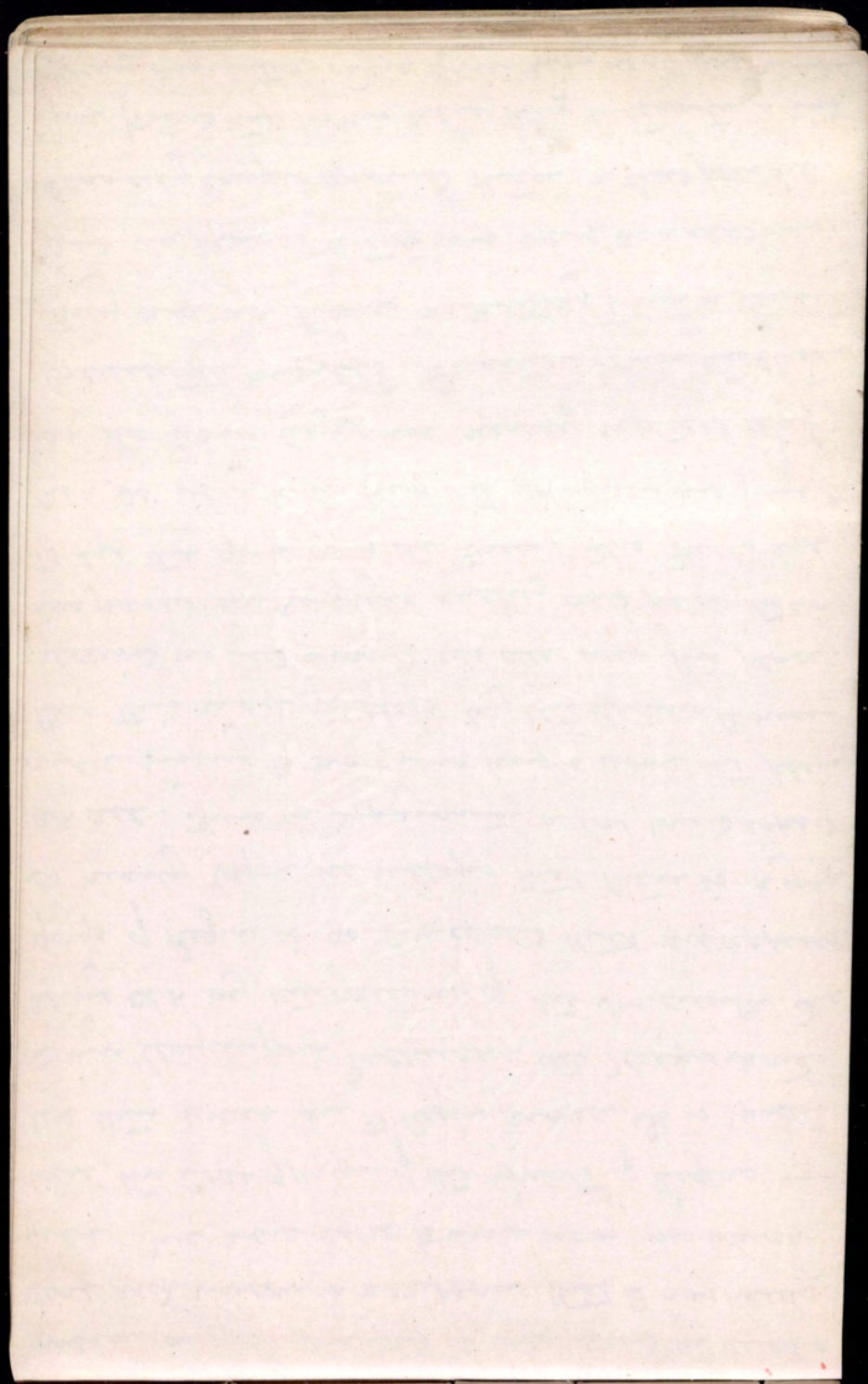


52.
plying drinks for pieces of "metal".

12th - At 7.20 we started out for Regla on horse-back. We went as first over a dreadful hill to save going around a long road. We climbed up then along a ^{good} ~~lovely~~ road nearly all the time to Monte del Real. The road here are good and remind me of those that I saw in Northern Italy. We had good views all the way. The road is marked off into leagues. From Real del Monte we had a long and steady descent. We went through a beautiful gorge, where were many ruins of old smelting works and quantities of deserted mines: quite interesting and sure sometime to mislead the archaeologists were the old columns which supported an aqueduct that once supplied some old "works," whose ruins we saw. These old pillars, built along the side-wall of the gorge were really very interesting. We passed then a number of towns and stops for dinner at San Antonio Regla. There are three towns of Regla - San Antonio, San Miguel and Regla. The dinner was by no

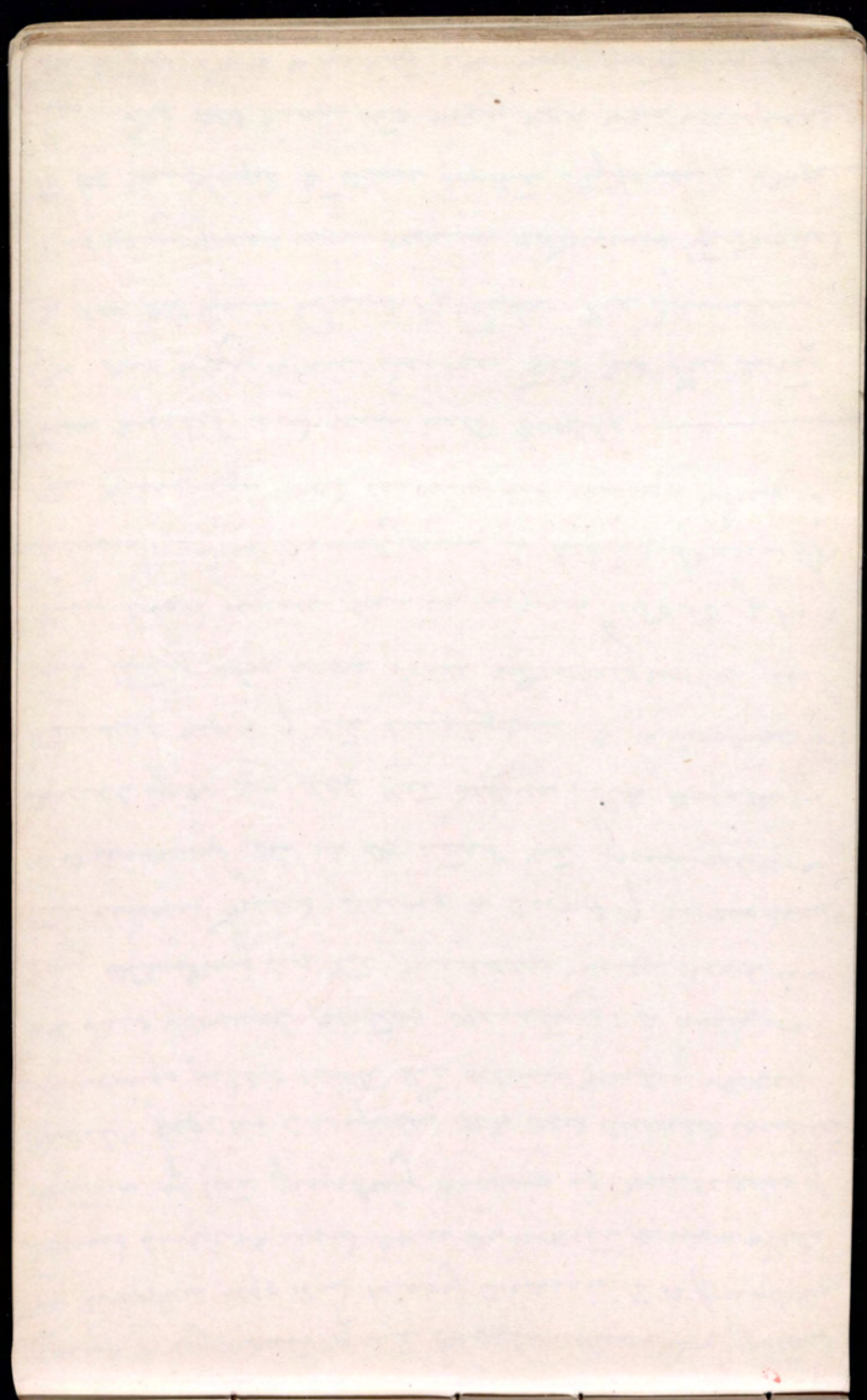


means a good one and it was sewed in such a
close and uncomfortable room that I was nearly
sick. We were close to some works in which
were the Coat of arms of the Counts of Regla. —
We then went on to Regla proper. It is exactly
seven leagues from Pachuca - the 7 league stone
being set by the gateway of the Hacienda. The
gorge of Regla is so concealed that one approaches
so nearly before he realizes that there is a gorge
at all. There is apparently a low, round topped
ridge rising to no great height above the plain.
But this ridge is cleft by the Cañon. A man
received us and showed us all over the place.
We passed under great arches and past the works
to see the gorge and the Falls. The Falls are
not so very high but the columns are fine &
as the water leaps are nearly vertical and
excellently marked. Further down the stream
they are at times radiating from a centre
and in places there are very small ones
scarcely larger around than a lead pencil.
We found the works here very interesting and
very primitive. The grinders here are simply



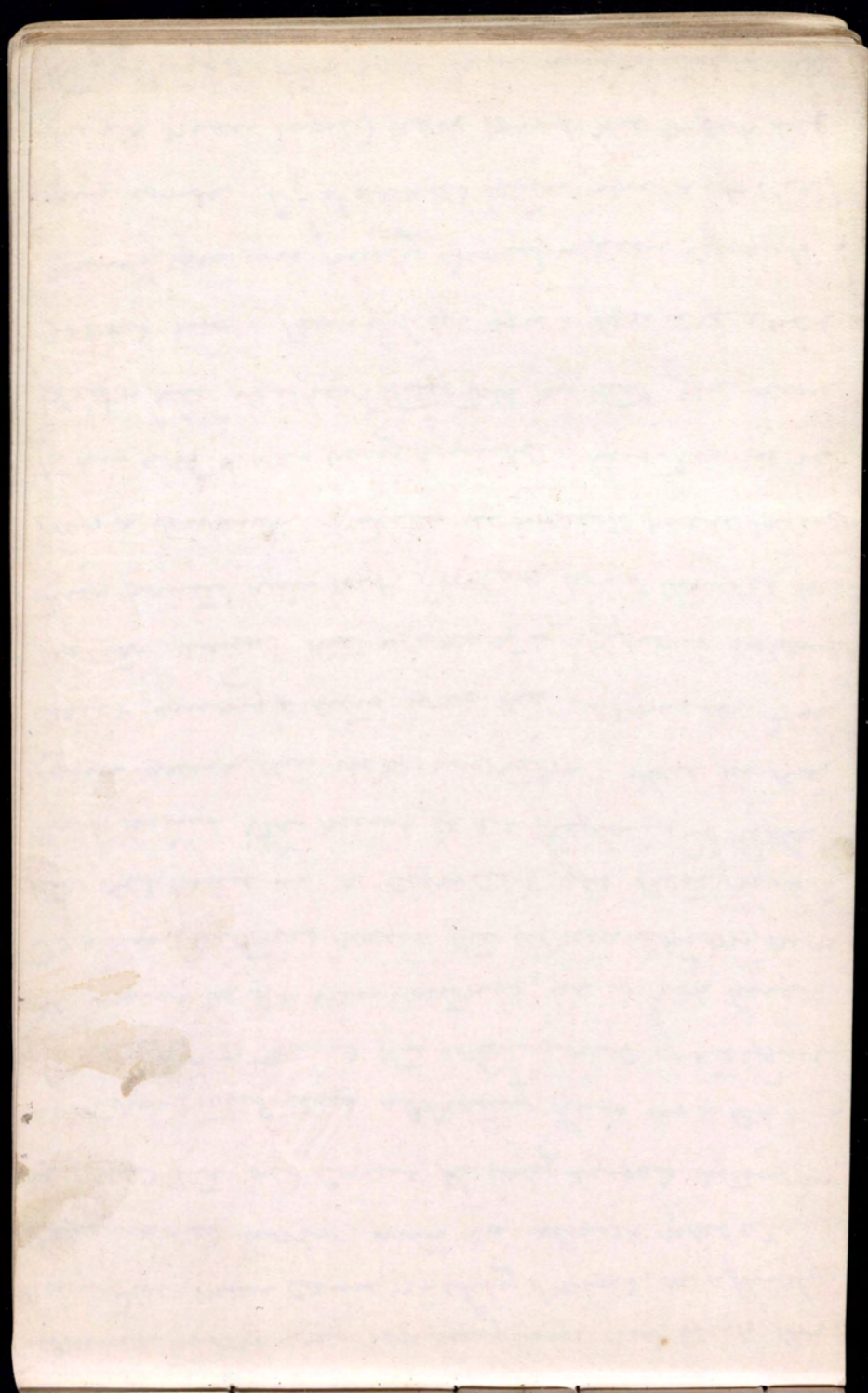
great fragments of the basalt which are fastened by wooden pegs and heavy chains to a four cross-armed support and run by water power. The bottom of the grinding basin is made also of basalt blocks carefully set and chinked and the spacings filled with the silver mud. Here we saw several patios operating: a man or boy standing at the middle knee deep in the silver mud drives a crowd of horses round and around in it so that the quicksilver shall get on all the silver. At present they sell much of the amalgam to a contractor; but they also have some reducing mills and only last week made about \$15,000. of bar silver. The amalgam is heated, driving off the mercury and leaving the silver. This is then melted and run into molds.

On our way home Eusebio told me this story of an old time Count of Regla. The domain was very great and many administrators had to be employed to care for the different properties. The old man, tho very rich was simple in tastes, dress & habits. He heard that one of his



55.

Administrator was robbing him and sent for him. The man came, richly dressed, on a finely caparisoned horse, with an almost royal retinue. He found the old Count, plainly dressed sitting in his courtyard and addressing him as a servant demanded to know the whereabouts of the Count. He must be at San Antonio, he is not here. So San Antonio went the Administrator, but the old man by a circuit got there first & met him. "He must be at Regla". So Regla again went the Administrator. Here in the Court among others was the old man. The visitor asked the servants - "Where is the Count?" They pointed him out. "What! he - I thought he was a servant." Then he began to make excuse to his Lord & was very humble. But this he replied - "See" said he "they tell me that you have robbed me! But I like you - you are a rich man! you are finely dressed - have servants, & fine horse. If I should turn you out the next man would have loved me to get all these things. You have them and there is no

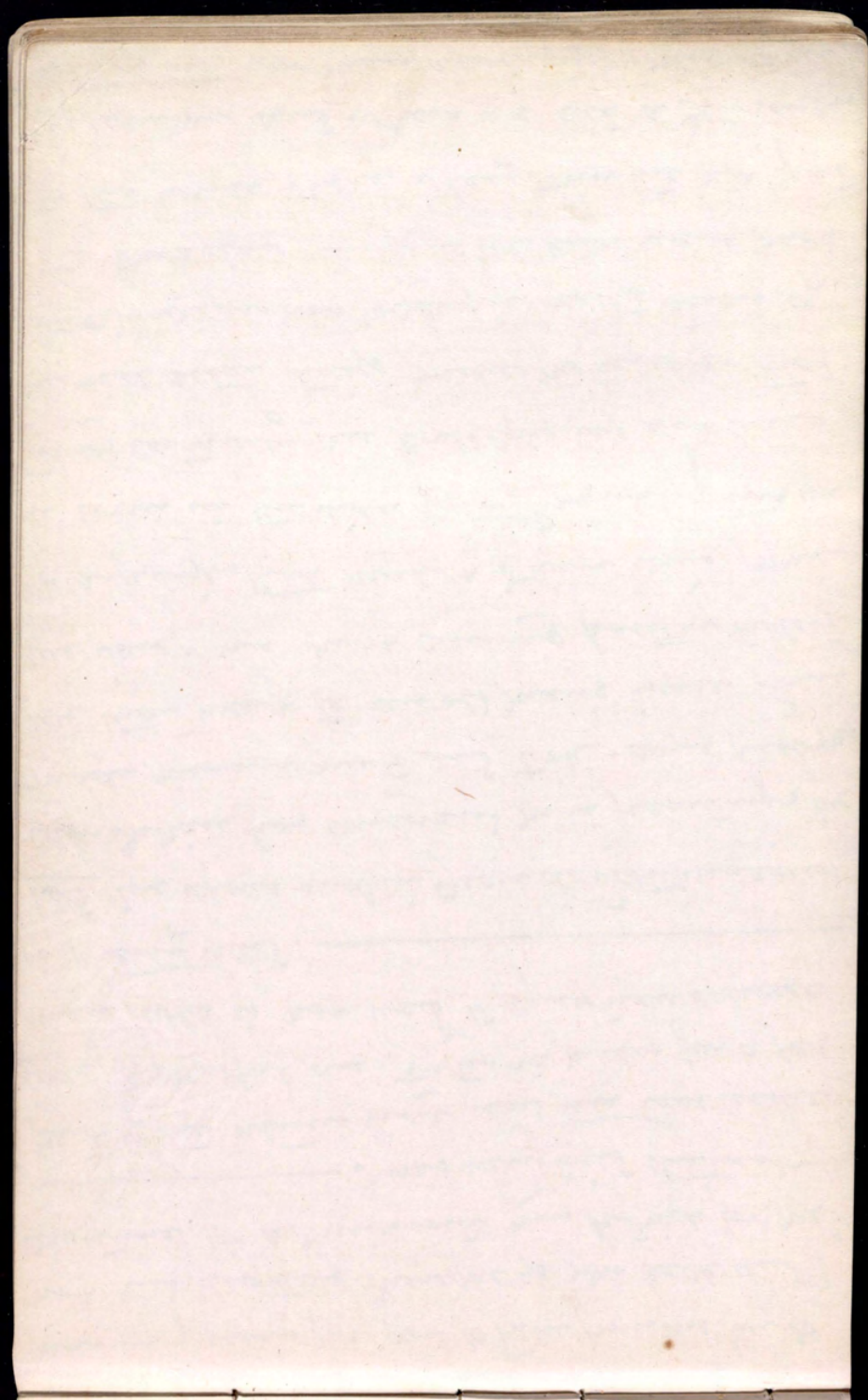


56.

more any reason for you to take from me. You do not need anything. Therefore go you back and continue to administer my district for me."

———— I was very tired the last part of the return ride and the last league was a dreadful one. Forty or miles for a fat man, who is not used to equestrian exercise is pretty hard! —————

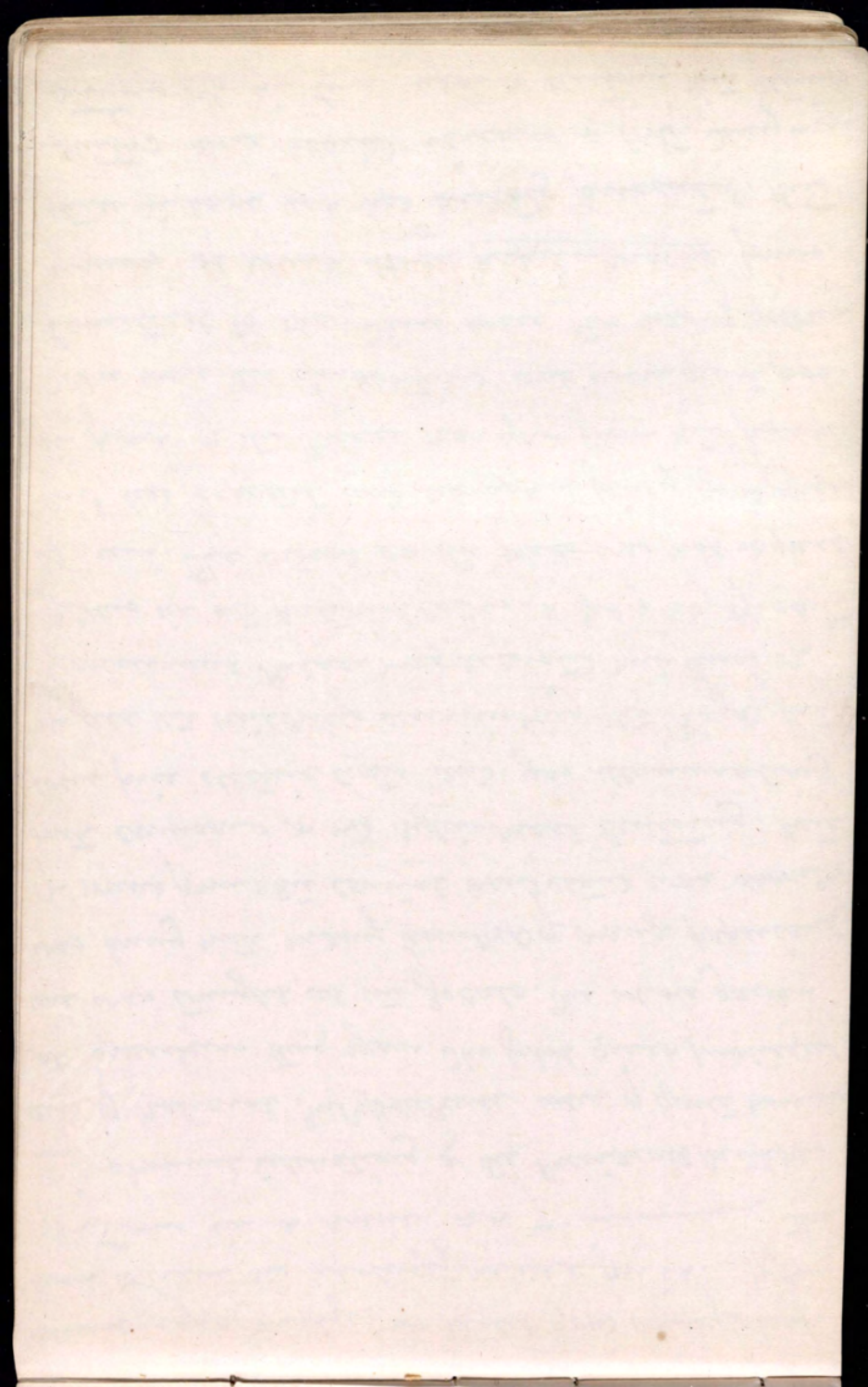
13th We spent at San Juan de Totihuacan: Our Indian has uncovered more paintings. We made measurements and took some photographs. We then went to an old man's house where we saw some most curious pottery tablets of large size, that perhaps I have come from a room in the side of the Pyramid of the Sun. They certainly are post-Congress and like several other things make me believe that Totihuacan was occupied at the time of the Invasion. ————— We then went back to the house, where I lay down the rest of the afternoon and where we ate a dinner for which the poor man apologized; rolls, butter,



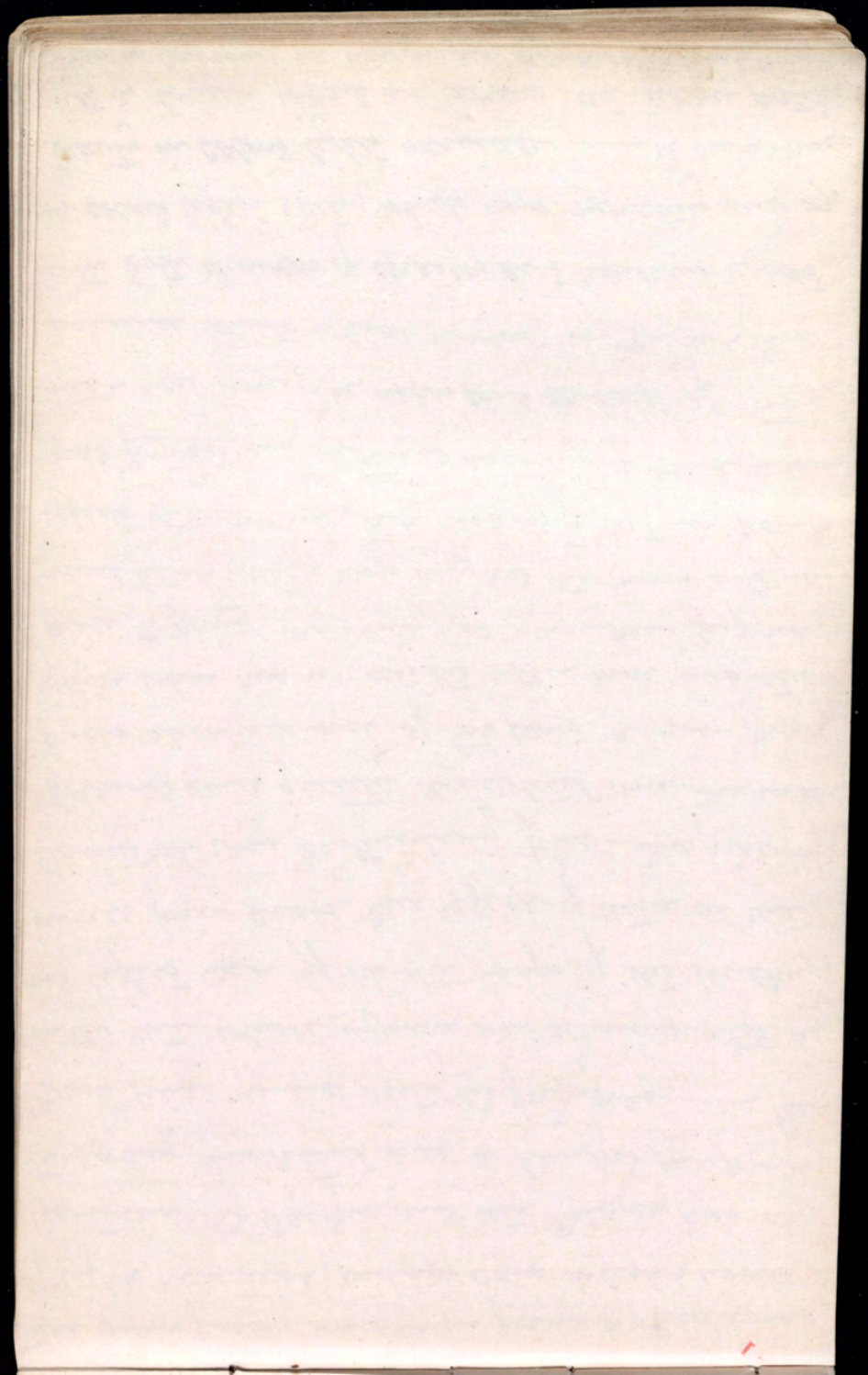
57.

cheese, eggs, maize. It tasted good enough how.
even to have no apology made for it. We
got home in a rain at 7. ————— The

14th Annual Celebrating of the President's Birthday
and of National Independence were of quite unusual
at grandeur this year. The first great public feast.
we was tonight, at the Zocalo. The whole garden
was hung with many hundreds of orange paper lanterns
of round form: the central band stand was decorated
with crimson or red cylindrical lanterning; there
were fine electric lights and gas illuminations
on all the buildings surrounding the Plaza: the
Government Palace was decorated with lines of
globes in the national colors - a lot of red, of white,
of green. The crowd on the place was not so great
as I had expected and we got a fairly good place
in front of the Palace not far from the fountain.
There were set in position and were quite prob-
lematical to me. There were two sets of soldier
figures of about seven papier-mache forms,
three in each set had pistols presented, the
others were behind screens or forts. They were
strung up in line upon a platform with strings.

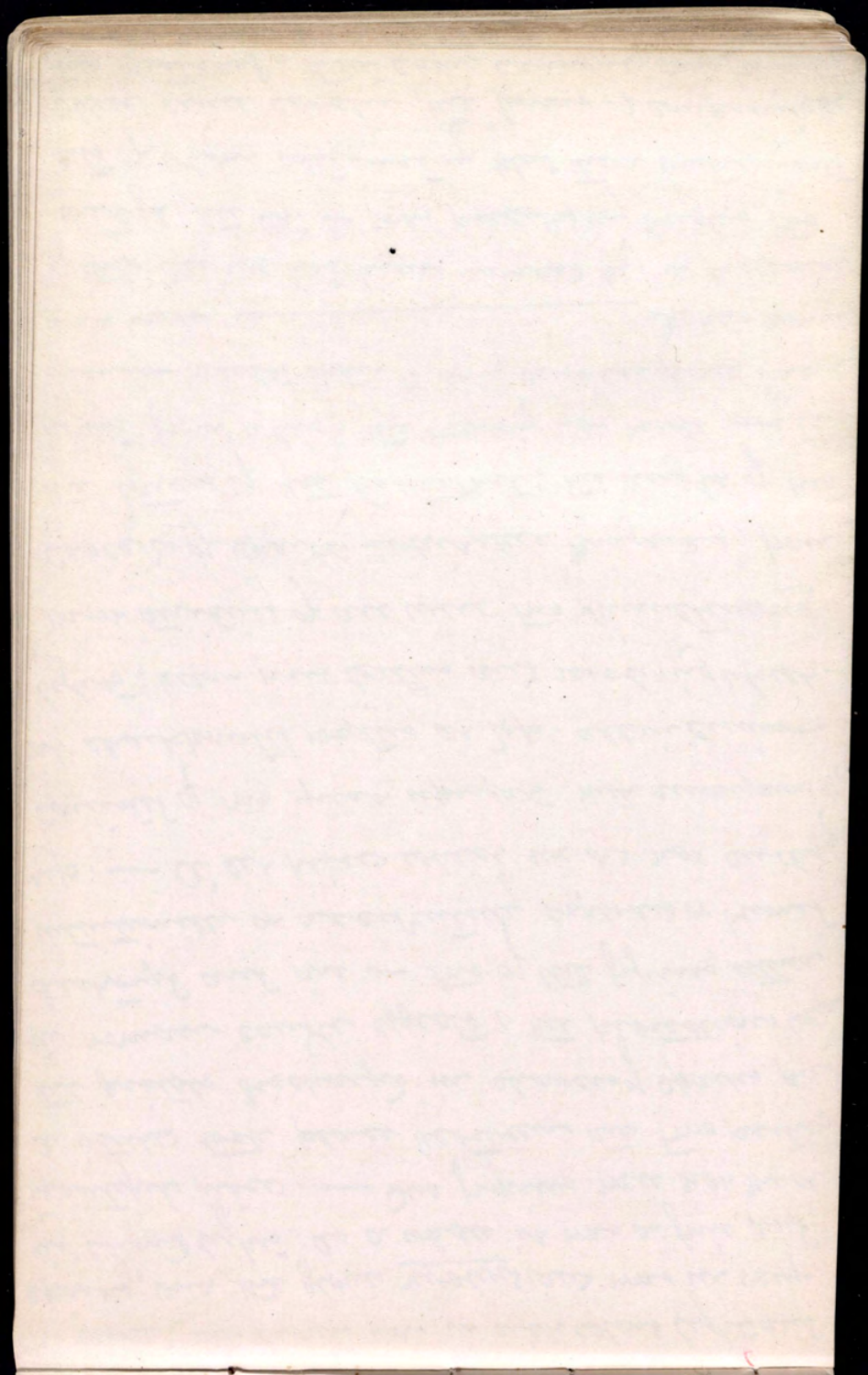


The other pieces were open frame & wheelworks of light material, perhaps cane or light wood. — Between the Garden and the Palace was a temporary Bandstand and a hundred performers gave fine music after the fireworks. — Presently the whole square was illuminated by red lights set off on the roofs of the buildings on all four sides. The effect of those at the Cathedral was particularly fine. — The fireworks followed and greatly delighted me. The revolving pieces always consist of two parts a lower pinwheel which when run out sets the upper more important piece to going. One such had a handsome carpenter-wheel below, which not only had the movements and effects of our own but also at a certain point had forward and backward shooting of spark masses that were fine. The upper part consisted of two parallel wheels which revolved in different directions with both showers of sparks and handsome effects in colored lights: these wheels have radiating lines of beauty in colored lights variable. — A second piece had a lower wheel as above; the upper portion was a crown in the upper part of which worked



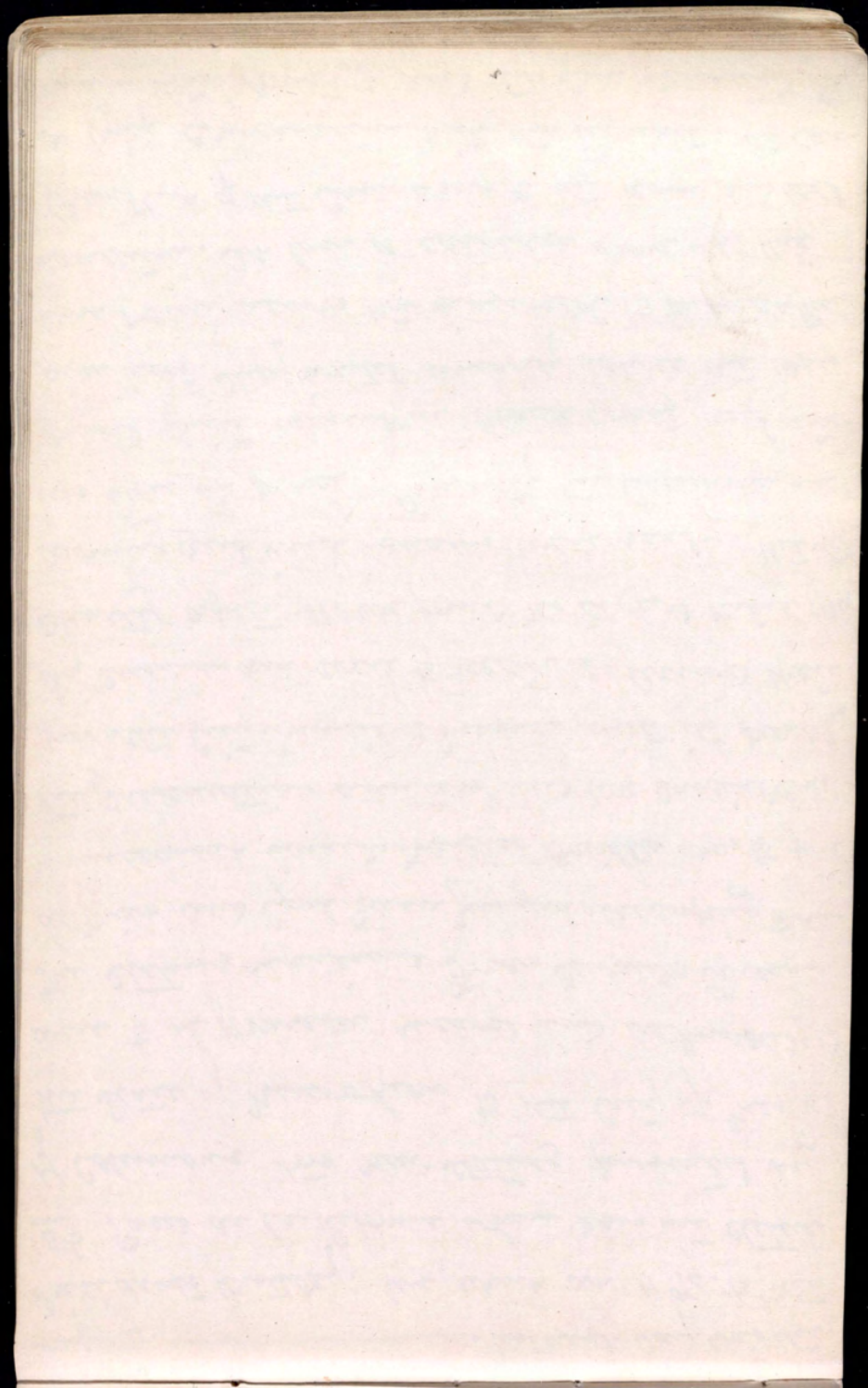
a globe: the crown was in rich colors light and
sparks, but the globe revolves and was in vary-
ing colored lights: as a whole it was a fine and
beautiful piece. — The figures were not much.
a battle took place between the two parties
the pistols discharged in showers of sparks and
in roman-candle effects: the protections were
destroyed and one or two of the figures, either
intentionally or accidentally exploded or burned
up. — A set piece which we did not see clearly
consisted of two great uprights with unsymmetri-
cal sharp-pointed rosters at top - all in crimson
lights; below were letters and revolving wheels —
most striking of all were two simultaneous
cascades of sparks - veritable "Niagara's", from
the towers of the Cathedral: the heights of the
points from which the display was made gave far
grander results than to any similar piece I have
even seen.

————— In the morning
of this day we had been awaked by a procession
through the St. It was preceded by bugles, two
sets of whom alternately blew their instruments.
Then came cavalry, the horses of companies be-
ing matched; then came cannons and finally



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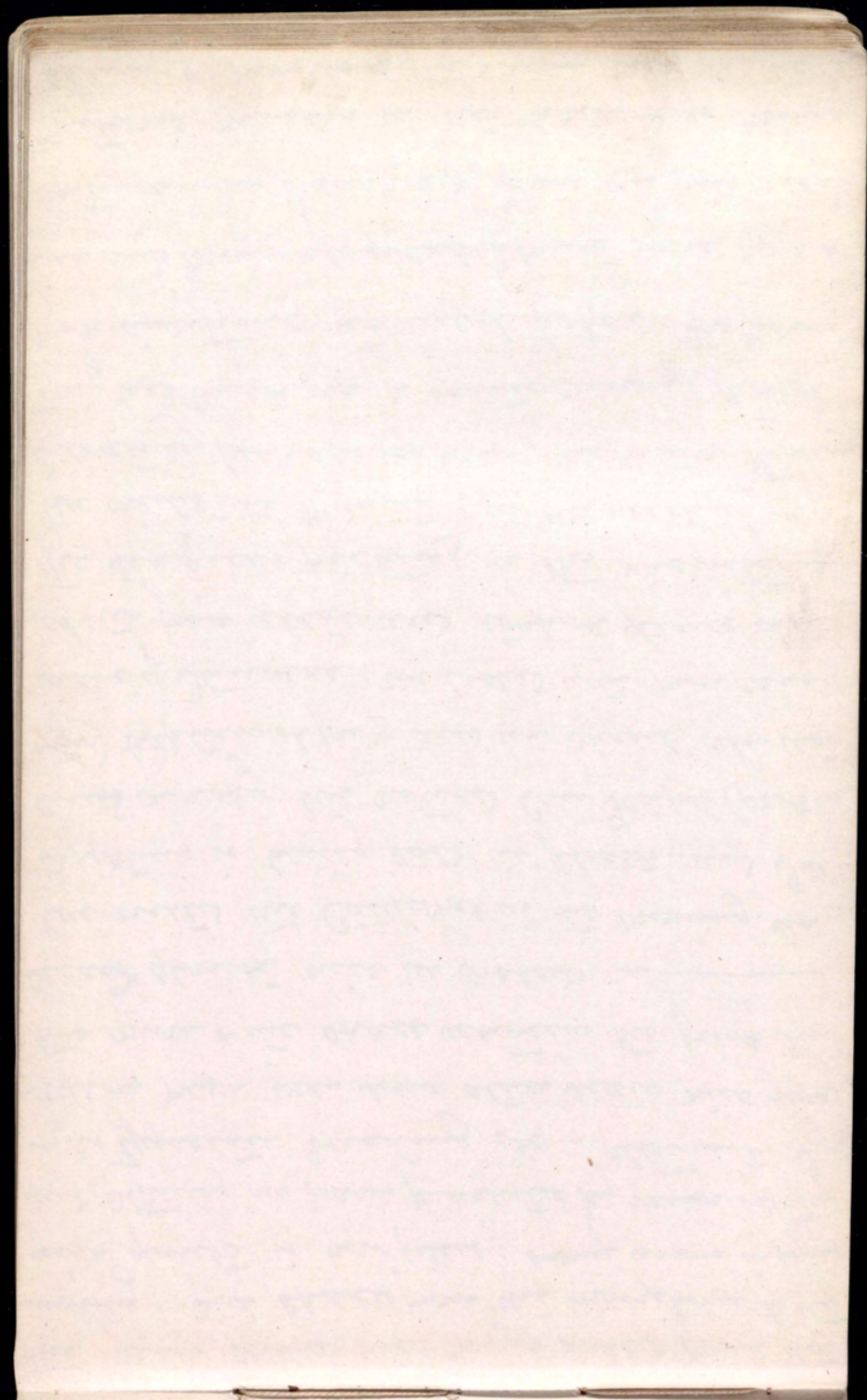
wagons. ————— The next day was the
President's Birthday. We went at 11^o to the
15th Pased de la Reforma where near the statue
of Columbus two new statues presented by
the State of Nuevo Leon to the City of Mexico
were to be formally received and acknowledged.
The statues represent Friar Fernando Pires
de Mier and Genl. Juan Zúñiga. According to an-
nouncement Senal Francisco Davila was to give
the presentation address and the Special Com.
from the City Council of Mexico, with its president
as Chairman were to receive it. Arrived there
shortly after 11. we found no crowd there: an
awning and some chairs were ready: the stat-
ues were in place. Presently the Commission
arrived quite elegant in black coats and stove-
pipe hats. They waited uneasily, while the ropes
were drawn across the sidewalk to protect their
sanctum. At last a carriage drove up; the
President of the Com. went to the door and held
a brief conversation with the inmate; the car-
riage then drove off and the Com. sauntered down



61

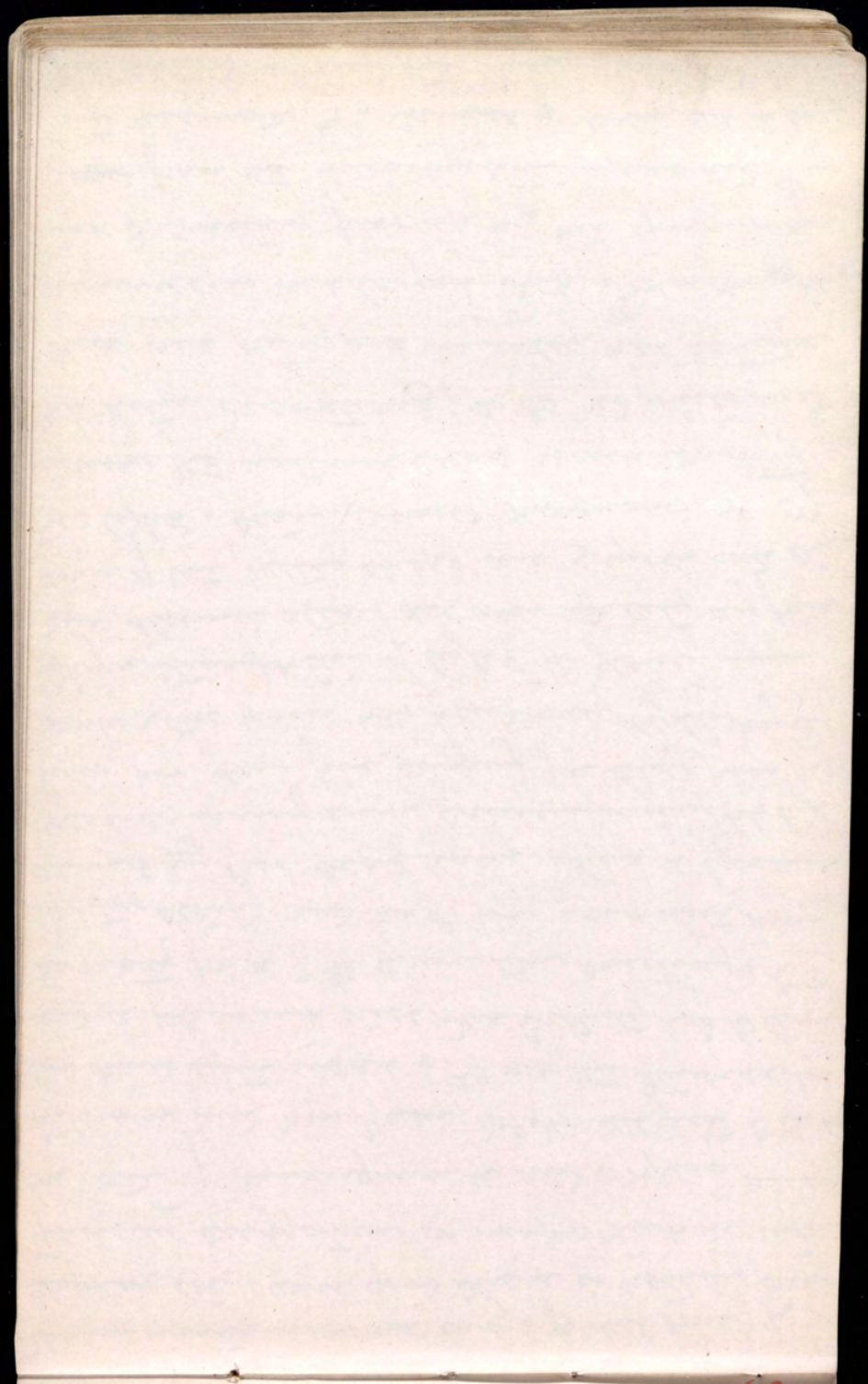
the Pases, while the mugs pulled down the awning! The space from the bronze house to the first gloria is now filled: bronze urns in pairs and statues in pairs presented by various states — as Yucatan, Vera Cruz, etc. — alternate. I suppose next year some other state will give two more & the space between the first and second gloria will be broken. —

We visited the Cathedral in the morning. St. Expeditus is being sold in photos. and I exchanged a copy. We noticed San Felipe (protomartyr) baptismal font and his chapel, also the grave of St. Sebaste: we looked with more care at the fine altar and took a glance at the six great pictures in the sacristy. — We visited the Mineria: in one hall they were decorating, perhaps for some celebration therein. They had built up a rather curious though not inartistic technical trophy. The Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets were not so extensive as I supposed. There are fine great metamorphic masses in the hallways down-stairs & models of the same ones in the Mu.

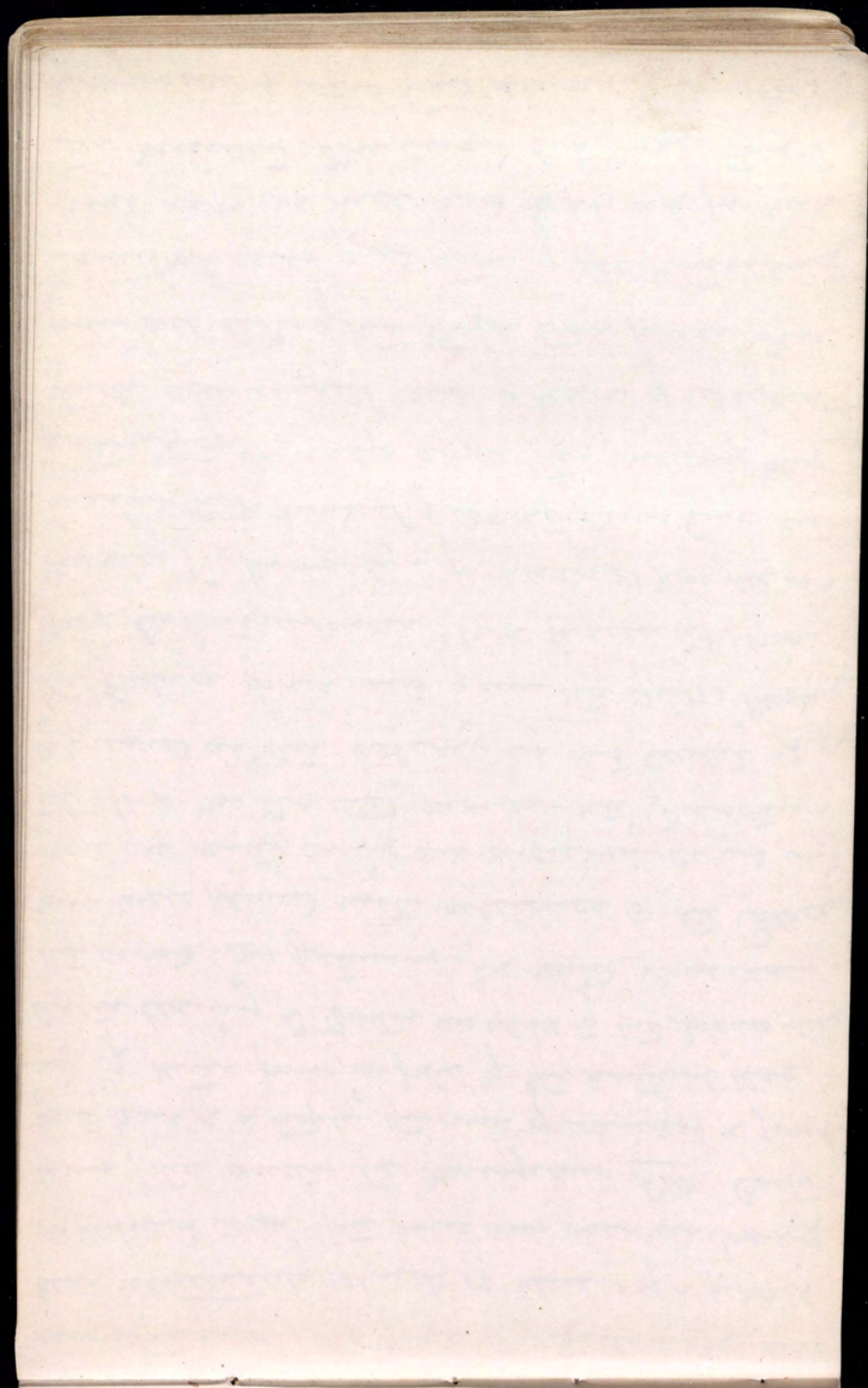


seem upstairs. Some large fossil bones of
 Elephas, etc. were good. There is nothing par-
 ticularly suggestive or important in the
 matter of arrangement and display. —

D. Green and Mrs. Green, Mr. Howell and D. Cut-
 ler dined with us at 6.20 at the Turbide. We
 had a pleasant visit. The Baptists had to leave
 promptly for a 7.30 Convention meeting: Dr.
 Butler stayed and at 8. we went with him
 around by Pres. Diaz house where a German
 vocal company were complimenting his high-
 ness by some fine singing we could hear but
 poorly. The house was handsomely lighted by a
 single straight line of lights in globes. —
 The illuminations all over the city are fine.
 Some of the better shops are gorged with elec-
 tric lights. Signs, comets, movements, &c. Of
 course the national colors recur constantly
 in their decorations: so do red, white and
 blue but these are usually not patriotic
 Americans but loyal Rep. Française people.
 The decorations put up by the government
 apart from the illuminations about the Plaza,
 the Alameda, &c. consist of poles, set in pairs
 and spaced around the whole Plaza and down



our street from the Plaza to the Alameda: these
bear alternately shield of blue & of a reddish
or salmon color: the blue ones bear the coat of
arms, the others the monogram R.M. Both
form part of a trophy the rest of which is a group-
ing of three, four, or five of the national flag. -
After leaving St. Butler we went to the Zocalo, where
the crowd was gathering. We rented some chairs
not well placed with reference to the Palace.
Here we waited amid an increasing crowd un-
til 11. p. m. At that moment the President
appeared in the balcony at the centre of
the Palace front and gave the cry: "Mexicanos,
viva la Independencia! viva la Libertad! viva
Mexico!" (probably - for we could not see or
hear at that moment). At the same time the
portrait of Hidalgo above this balcony was
finely illuminated and a blaze of red lights
from all sides of the Plaza took place. The
Cathedral bells and those of all other churches
broke out at once and kept up for fully
ten minutes. The crowd let loose. Fun, noise,
confusion of every kind prevailed. Crowding,



thundering, yelling, whistling. We got home
thru the crowd and went to bed at 12. but
the racket in the streets continued no doubt
till daybreak. — When we got up at
16th found a line of soldiers on the street: they
formed in double line guarding the whole
street, a line on each side near the curb
and extending presumably from the Zocalo to
the Alameda. Later - (9 a. by the program; in
reality 10. or more) - a procession moved toward
the Alameda between these guarding lines, which
fell in as they passed. First came public school
children, a motley crowd, in twos, with Can-
nery; then a few societies; then gentlemen in
black suits and sturpikes; then dignitaries
among them near the end President Diaz, with
full uniform and all his decorations. After
them three government carriages - all the
risk had been in foot; then military, with
the guard falling in. They went to the Ala-
meda where the following program was
announced to take place:

Reading. Act of Independence. Sec. City Council

- List of Jackson's photos. Mex. Central Cal.
- 220. Aguas Calientes. Trees
 - 221. " baths.
 - 236. " Aquadons as fountain.
 - * 238. " Aquadon.
 - 3906. " Arcades.
 - 3922. Chapultepec.
 - * 3952. Barranca - Guadalupe. Fall.
 - 3955. Patio.
 - 4149. Quarry & huts - Tampico Branch
 - 4168. Jetties. Tampico.
 - 5661. Carreta.
 - 5236. Clarks - pottery - A.C.
 - 5249. Water Carriers - Guanajuato.
 - 5250. " " "
 - 5636. San Juan. Pyramids.
 - 5638. " Idol.
 - 5693. San Luis Potosi. Aquadon
 - 6475. Aguas Calientes.
 - 6435. Statue Chas. IV.
 - 5277. " Columbus
 - 6436. " Quetzalcoatl.
 - 6437. " "
 - 6457. Hill of Star

65.
Music. Band.

Address. Langer Jemstucka

Music. Band.

Poetry.

We did not go to this but remained at the Hotel. They apparently got through promptly for before long (11:20) the government carriage came hurrying back to get the President to the Palace for reviewing the Grand Civic and Military procession of the day. This started from the Paseo and passed to the palace, before which it marched. We watched it from the Balcony. Altogether there were between 5000 and 6000 in line. The "civic" part was apparently reduced to the orphan school boys and the fire department. The Cadets of the Military School, the regular soldiers both foot, cavalry and artillery were not. The cavalry were very handsome: the cannons, ambulances, wagons and so on were all not; the finest part of the procession however were the Rurales of whom there was a grand display: their leather clothing with the silver lace, their elegant horse harness, the saddles & the

1587. Tampico Beach. The Downgrade.
 1588. " rocks.
 1589. " Tunnel.
 1594. " On for Rascon
 1597 " Puente de Dios.
 1599. Palms
 *1601. Tree with parasites.
 1602. "The Falls"
 1605 Quarries for jetties
 +1606. Cavern
 *1607 " int.
 1610 En Camacion.
 +123 guanajato.
 1617 (?1607) juanacatlan.
 1620 Queretaro
 1623 Nochebueno
 1624. Pulque pits.
 1130. Cathedral at Mexico.
 1134. Guadalupe.
 1132. Idol.
 1135. Cypress at Chapulte.
 1144. Cholula.

saddle cloth of the yellow leather being beautifully embroidered, and their gray trousers with the gleam of silver ornaments were striking and characteristic. — The bugles delighted me as much as ever, especially those mounted on horseback: — The band music was good: that of the orphan boys being noticeable: — The fire department is, of course, no great thing here in Mexico: the wagons are little red affairs: the engines are almost toys and the whole outfit would hardly be adequate for a town of 10000 Americans. — I counted the lines and made 5651 in all, which is probably only approximate anyway. Of the handsome rurales there were about 905. Of the orphan boys about 266. — of cannon there were about 30. Of cadets I thought I recognized about 200. — The rabble was bad to manage. In the most good-natured way they would crowd in in mobs between companies whenever they could get a chance and trot along as the full speed perfectly happy until run

Contents of Box & Crate shipped Sept. 17th

4 squeezes from Tula.

1 set Mus. Publications.

3 spurs.

1 Muller.

1 Fan.

1 Braided palm.

Pkgs. Teotihuacan, Oaxaca, etc.

1 Pod.

Personal.

1 Loom.

6 Cotton belts.

Pkg. Teotihuacan Heads.

1 set Mus. Pubs.

1 spindle.

Books & ap. quirk. Bly. Holl. Reader.

{ Taments. Clangero. Yaca.

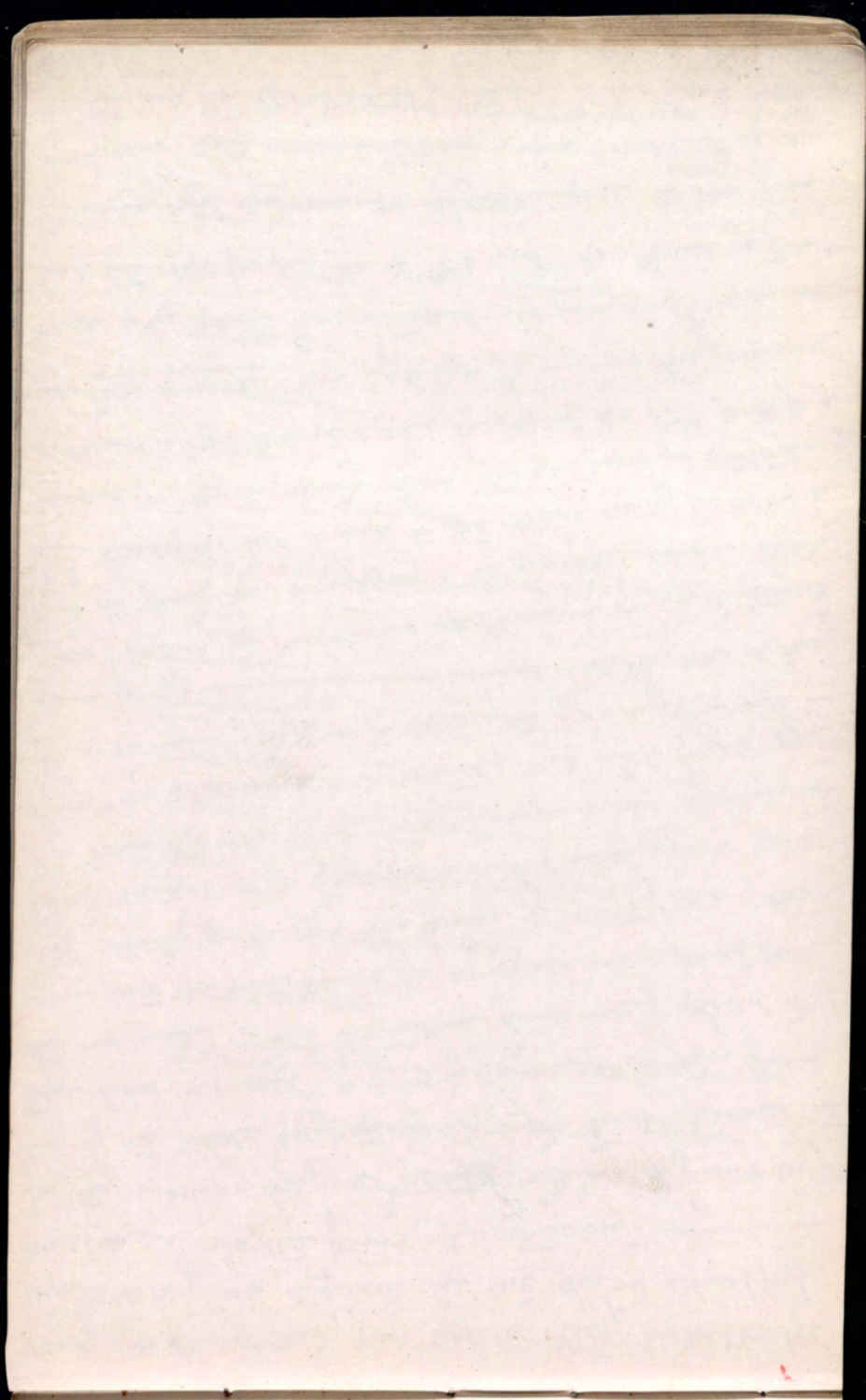
{ Pamphlets, 8+1.

67

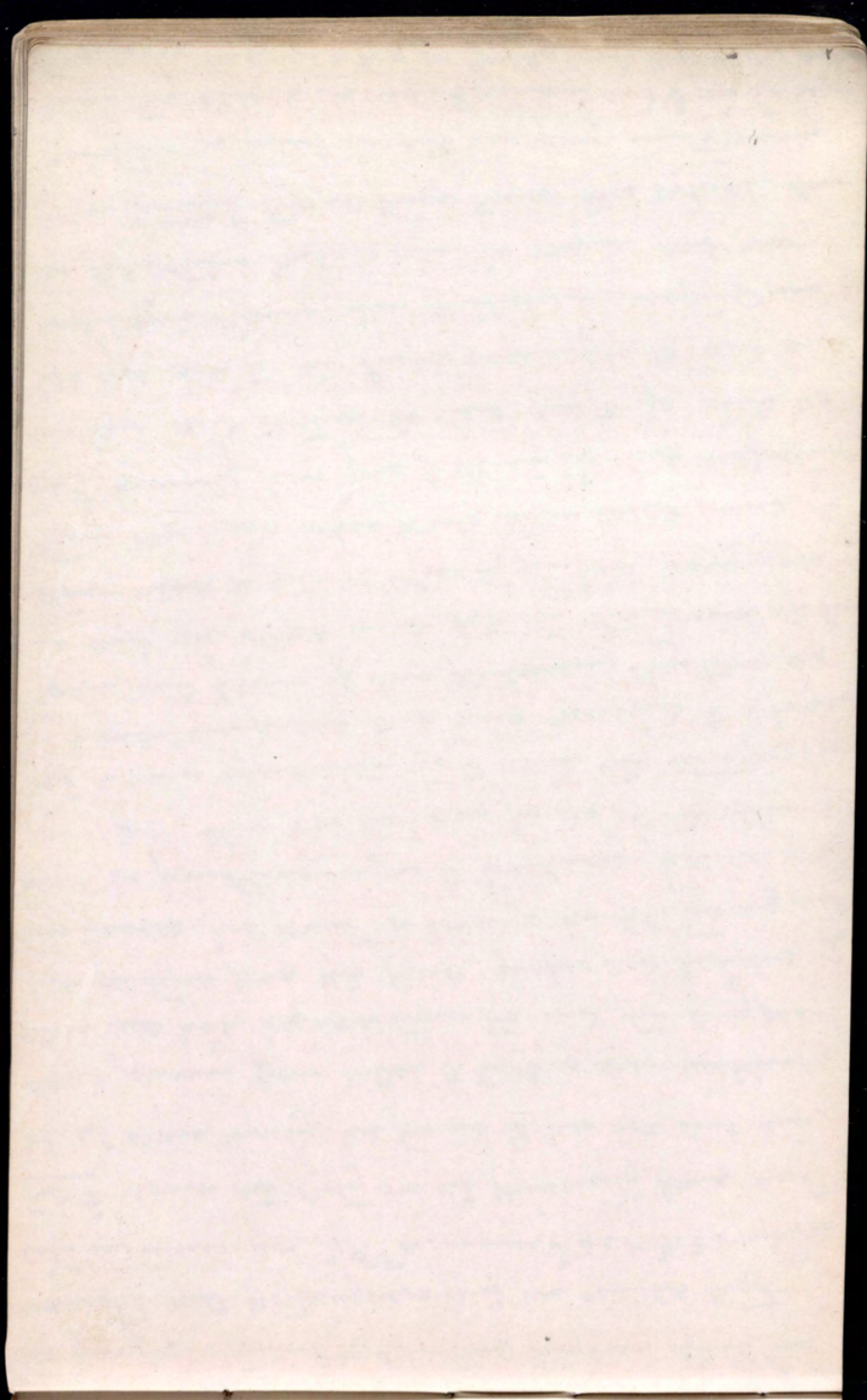
Our on crowded and when they would wedge
their way in again in the most cheerful
manner at the first opportunity. —

In the evening was a grand display of fireworks to
end of the whole celebration; we got seats opposite the
best line of pieces: a grand flower-pot display from
the middle of the Cathedral; fine pieces, where a
vase with several series of revolving wheel parts fell
into relation during the going off of the piece, two
set pieces - one a Tro pillar and tinted affair with
the date Sept. 16. 1810; the other a great square, in-
closed by columns and tinted and with busts of
four mortals and a full length figure of Hidalgo -
were good. —

Monday was a busy
day, spent in finishing up various odds and ends
and in packing, freighting and the like, also in sundry
17th errands. We went to the depot early in order to
allow of my looking over the Company's accounts
of news. Mr. White came around at 8.30 p. to give
us Bon voyage. We left at 9. — The journey
back was quite uneventful. As far as Ponce we
had the company of a Mr. and Mrs. Pursh of New
Orleans and as far as Albuquerque a Mr. Leigh of
St. Louis and her children. Her husband is a
brother of the Mesdames Wyman. Also with us was
Mr. Shreve, Conductor of the Chenueco Ry. with

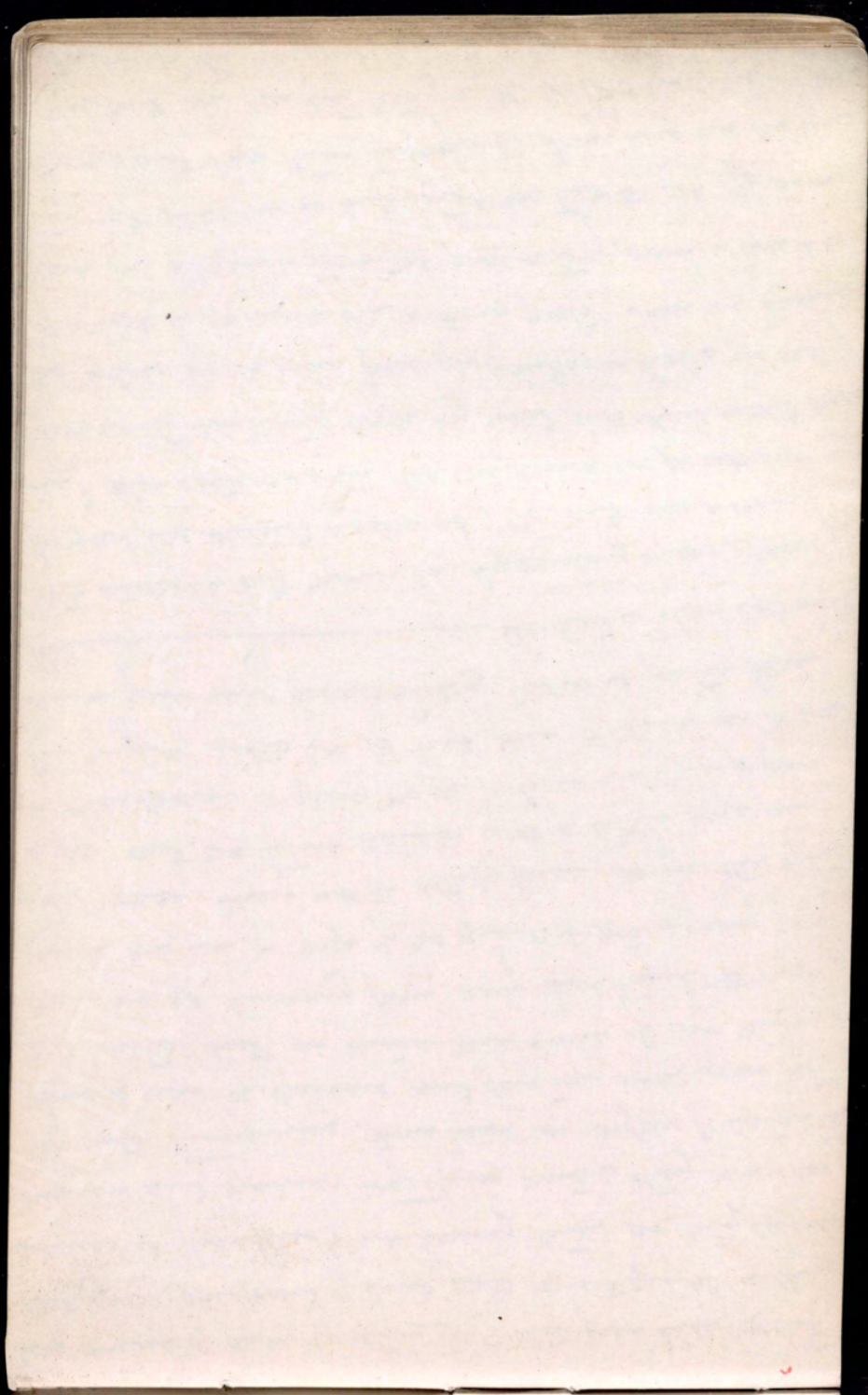


his family. — The customs bugbear at El Paso
vanishes into nothingness and we reach that
city on time at 7.55 a. — I saw Mr Woodside
20th about the duty on the University boxes and
raised some money. We found El Paso hot and the
day's journey from there to El Paso was intolerably
close and hot. We lost time too and the duty paid.
Our feature was the fruit, grapes and peaches, &
Las Cruces. We found a change in R.R. train and
went on from Albuquerque to Wallace reaching there
at 11 p. There was no room for us at the station
and a man went with us to rouse the storekeeper
— a quondam priest but now married to a buxom
dame and father of three children. They took us
us and we slept in a bed in the corner of the
store, next a pile of wheat. — We were not
thru breakfast when John's team called for us. He
21st himself has gone to Santa Fe but his father-
in-law and brother-in-law are to go with us.
We got out to the Pueblo well before 10. and loafed
until after dinner. The children recognized us
as did others. Melons are in vogue and we
were treated two or three times. The voluble School-
mistress is here in all her glory. — Finally
near two o'clock we left. Herman and I are home-
back, the baggage & box in ~~the~~ the ~~quadrant~~ quadrant



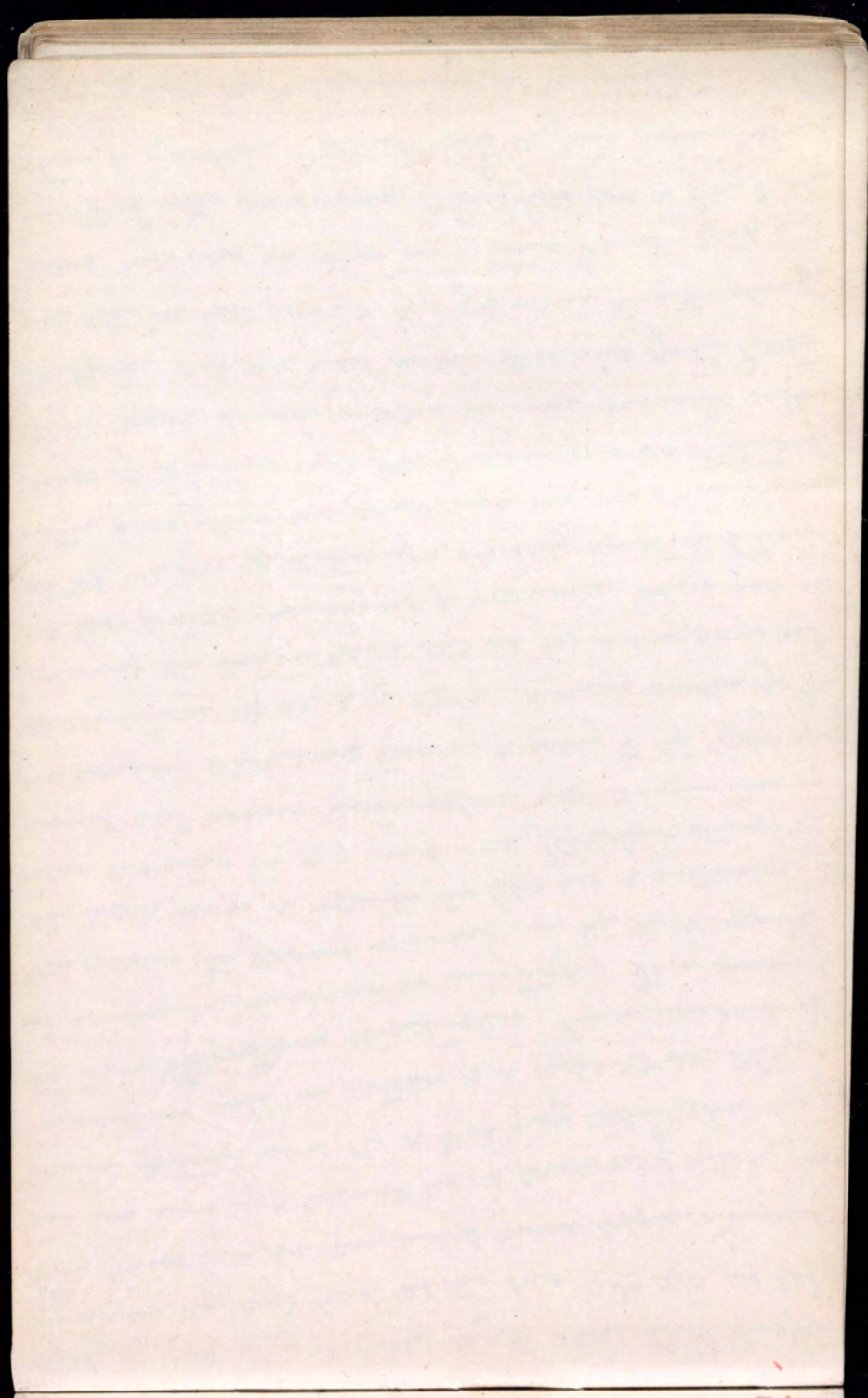
We traveled out northward to the foot hills, round and gray, composed of sand and round gravel, with scattered junipers: up among these as they came nearer and nearer together until they crowd us up into themselves. From here we begin to catch a glorious view of canons and erosion masses in red and white and as these are some of our mines. Down we go, turning from any real trail: to our right we see a gorge of no great depth among very solid rocks. Then up a steep hill, down the other side and we turn aside into a little gorge in reddish-brown or gray rock, where we camp for the night altho it is but four o'clock and we have gone only nine miles. There is water here however.

————— We had a clear, cold night with starlight and moonlight. By morning we were nearly frozen! We started again at 7 A.M. and went over one 22^d hill after another. At one point we passed over a soft white sandstone worn by wind into sharp peaked masses whose walls were full of windworn holes in many of which birds have built their nests. Then we came out on a great flat-topped promontory, over whose side the road became so bad that we had to get off our horses and drive them before us. From here up are more hills and we see the Rio Grande below us. The lower part of the descent is very bad, when we reach the



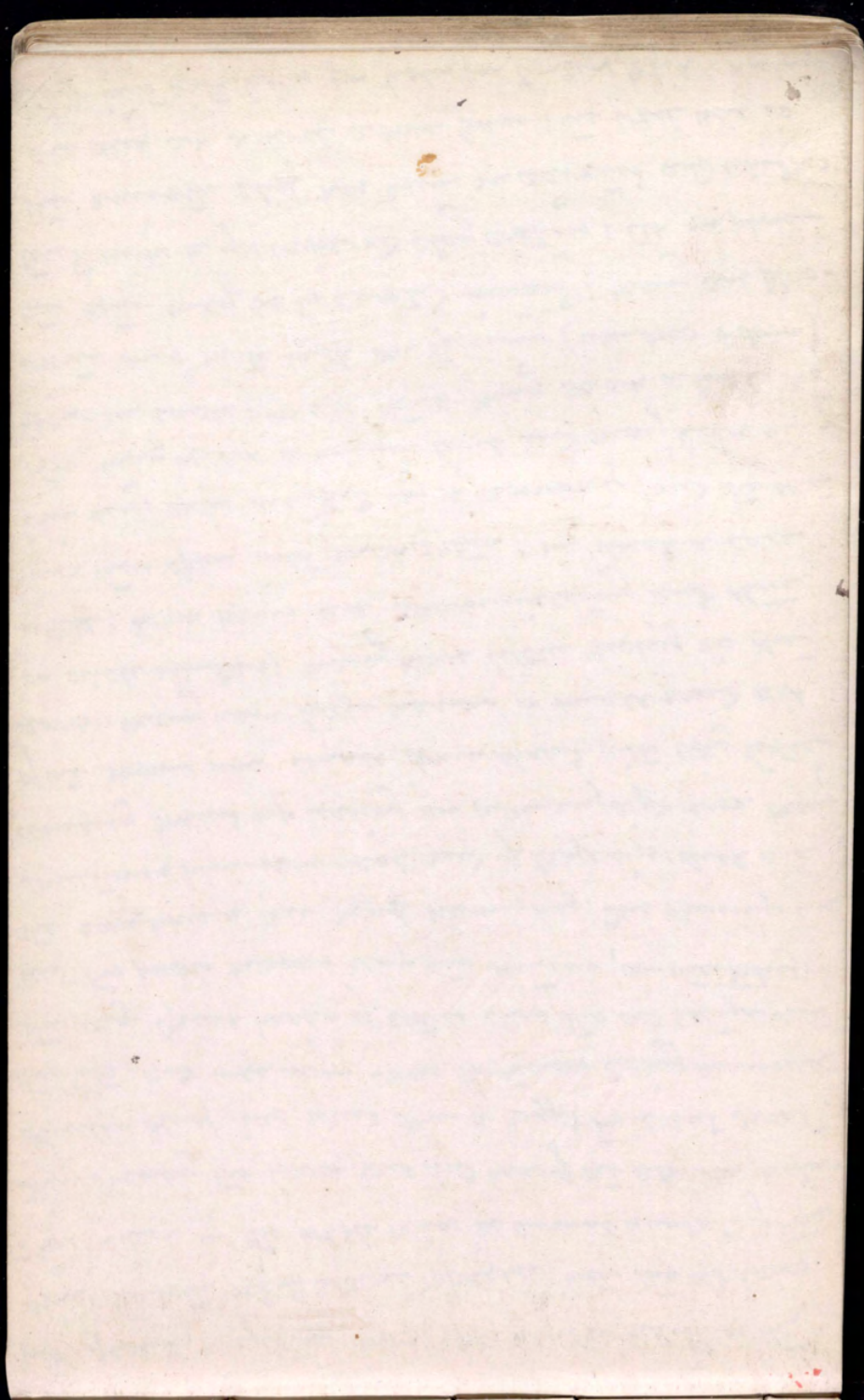
river it was only a little way to where the Alamo Can-
on comes in, and here about 9.30 and we had
nine miles left we camp and make coffee. The great
hill we have left behind us is composed of nearly hori-
-zontal strata below, of a dark gray color: above this
remaining only in patches is a light red sandstone.
The lower ~~part is~~ ^{part is} structureless; the upper part is
as handsomely columnar as any trap. This mass of
rock follows the Alamo upward. — Up the Rio Grande,
the second mass of rock on the left has a quite slope
below but rises in one great rock, table-top straight-
walled and nearly rectangular above. —

We went up the Alamo turning quickly to the right up
a dry stream bed back of the great mass spoken of. We
followed the stream back and up for a long ways and
at last struck sharply up a rocky hill, when at the
its top we bore off to the left, sharply up thru a heavy
little pass. Here we could look across at our fine
mass of columns and found ourselves at their level.
A bit more, climbing up a similar massive red
sandstone and we were on the summit of the Potosi
del Rito. We had passed through some fine longling
pines but here we are on a true barren land, with
scattered little evergreens. Along here for a long time
thru a gradual descent into a fine pine district.
Here we came out suddenly upon the Cañon del



71.

Rito grand, majestic and to my wonder "pitted" in its
fine smooth red sandstone rockface with the old houses.
There must in the whole mass be several hundred of them.
They occupy the lower part and base of the almost perpen-
dicular bluff. We went down a rugged trail and crossed
the Rito and rode on for some distance seeing ruins all
the way. Great heaps of stones show the old estufa sites
and two public masses near the stream, on the table;
the cave houses are more numerous. The openings are
sometimes hemispherical and of large size: such are
usually walled up leaving an ordinary sized door. Many
of the rooms are small, dome shaped, with very little
doors: many have little narrow or small round slit
or circle windows; many have little niches in the
wall; some rooms are communicating and three
may then open into each other; in such a case
one may open inward by a doorway, and the other
two may be at a higher level and may have win-
dow in each; or all three may be at a level. Two
other ones with each one opening (window & door)
the other may be excavated inward; many are plas-
tered with a yellowish-red clay coating; At one place
the smooth cliff has been excavated and windows
are dug at a level above base; the wall here is
cut into with holes for holes for timbers to fix; niches



and plastering remain to tell of a lower floor built here; there was also in part of the extent a second exterior story as shown in same way. Many faces, concentric circles, etc. are cut into the stone surface.

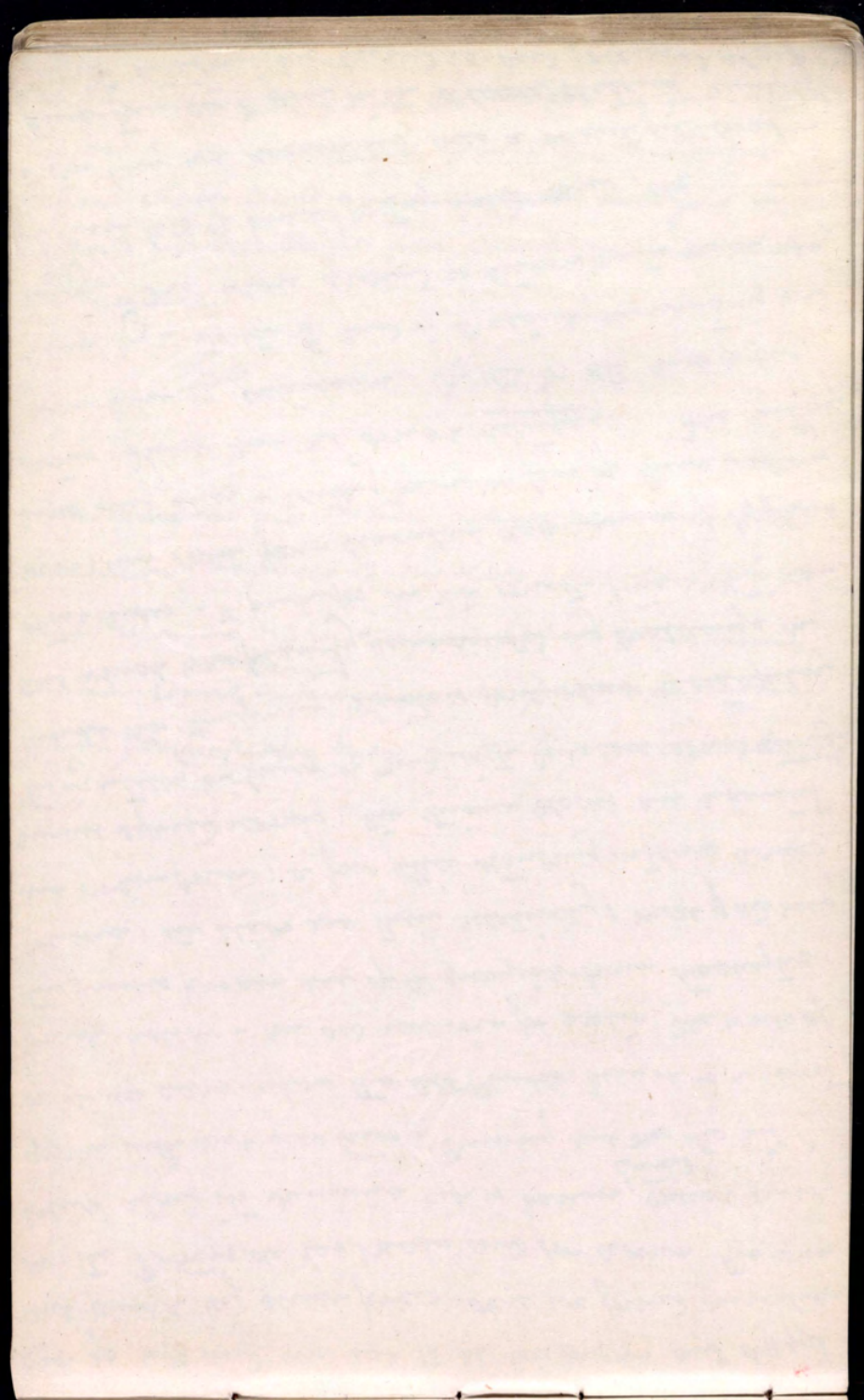
— After some boiled potatoes and coffee we got started, pretty late on our return trip. It was a race with the darkness, in which to tell the truth it got the better of us. We went up the hillside by another and better trail but still nearly straight up & down; we stayed on our horses until four-fifths up when we had to, in pity, get off of the poor beasts. We got thru the worst of our descent really before dark and got to camp, at our morning's lunching place, too late to pick up wood for a fire. —

We had the murmur of the Rio Grande for a lullaby and I must have slept some. I did not suffer with cold as the night before. — In the morning, we were a little late about starting and just as we were going 23^d to leave we spied a line of wild turkeys walking down the nearest hill. Herman and the boy started after them drove them back and at the hilltop the boy struck one of them with a stone. They came back in triumph with their booty. It must have been 7.40 at least when we started on. We struck right up the side of the great hill below us (with the fine red columns). It was a fearful climb and no. third up we got off our horses. At the last step the mule would

Shortly after getting onto the Patern we looked over the bank on our right to see the magnificent Cañon, which could here been seen with fine rock sides to its mouth at our camping place on the Ridgeway.

There were at the Patern ruins near an ~~rotunda~~ depression two pieces of long slabs (perhaps 3 ft. long x 1 ft. wide) upon the upper surfaces of which were many shallow round ^{or oblongish} depressions, as if made in rubbing paint; both pieces may be parts of one original great slab.

not go up and she had to be unpacked and dragged
and pushed by sheer force. Here we found ourselves
on the Paterno de las Vacas and for about five hours
went along its summit: it is barren, much grass-
grown with but few trees. Finally out ^{toward} the end?
of it we came upon the old Pueblo. Near it is a curved
bench hollow - an old reservoir for water. The walls of
the pueblo proper are of a grayish-brown trachytic
breccia: the slabs are thin relatively: most of the walls
are broken down: a few still standing outline some
small square rooms: the thicker blocks are separated
horizontally by lines of mud with smaller round stones:
inside the enclosure which is somewhat rectangular
and which was plainly surrounded by buildings on
three sides - & perhaps on the fourth toward the reser-
voir, are some four circular depressions of different
sizes and still showing more or less of their walling
stones. There are no doubt estufas. The outlook
from here is extensive. On the W. the deep gorge
near by - to the E. and S. distant mountains now
hazy. The whole ground is strewn with Jasper, ab-
surd bits of painted pottery, cold-war, etc
From here we descended into a beautiful broad
pine-tree clad glen with a little stream running
in its bottom. We curved it and followed along



74.

down its lovely grove banks, past a little heap of muck
called Red Hills Pueblo. At noon we stop to cook our
turkey and take lunch near the stream amid a drove
of cattle, some of the bulls among whom were seeing
looking black fellows. — Here we ate but met
with delay in starting by our horses wandering: we lost
time after starting from a breakdown; we reached Cueva
Pinita after an easy ride down the pine wood slope
at 2.45. It is in the same curious porous sandstone
that we now know so well; there is a great cavern
below which has been excavated somewhat into two
or three rooms and caverns: then a great cavernous
aperture extends upwards for perhaps 30 ft: this is
capped by a broad low cavern: its walls are covered
with red paintings: (a few black figures have been
lately added: wolves, deer, crowned snake, man on horse-
back, crosses, human figures with eyes & features in white
and black, man with child, ^{groups} ~~hand~~ of red bare hand-
prints, and the like. — There are also
handprints in white on a red ground; also some red
circles with central dots or spots; concentric circles: most
of the human figures have arms extended and somewhat
upward at elbows; a catholic church appears above
the general lines of designs; there are handholds that
allow of rather easy ascent; a little cavern opens on
one side the left as we face up, with zigzag and in-
terlacing lines on the walls.

First Day - nine miles

Second - Twenty-seven miles.

Third - Twenty (?) miles.

as we left Cueva Pintada we had an adventure with
a rattlesnake - a great fellow fully five feet long
and as large around as my wrist. He was in a little
rock cavity and it looked for some time as if we
should get him but he finally crept further into
his hole and Hernando's belt, which looks like
realization vanished. An uninteresting trip
then - up among pines and through a creek bed
brought us to a flat summit, of no great extent
with scattered cedar or juniper trees, on which were
the ruins of the Pueblo of San Miguel. Of much
the same character as those at the Potrero; built
of flat blocks of trachytic rock, surrounding
an enclosure. The layers of flat blocks are separated
as there by small stones in lining: what cement there
was once is mostly gone: the shapes of rooms is plainly
made out in many cases and mon walls are standing
in good condition than at the Potrero; There are
no signs of estufas inside the enclosure, but two
small circular depressions near together and presu-
mably on the South side look like them. There is much
petrified wood lying in around in pieces of considerable
size: there is pottery in fragments and bits of obsidian
tho not so abundantly as at the Potrero: Two pieces

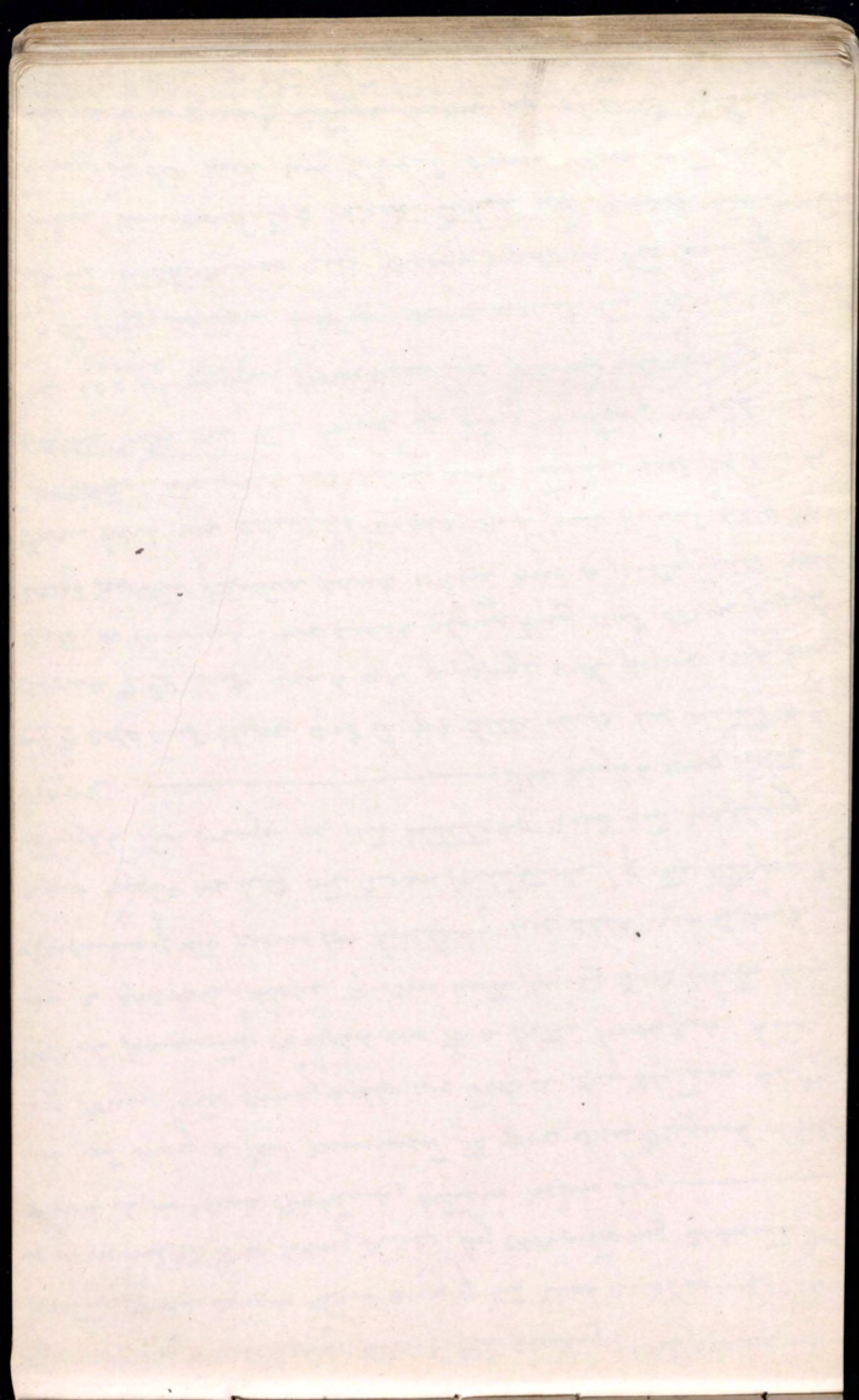
List of negatives: Rio Grande Trip.

1. El Rito.
2. "
3. "
4. "
5. " general view of the gorge.
6. Pabrero de las vacas.
7. "
8. Cuevas pintadas
9. ~~Cuevas~~ "
10. "
11. San Miguel.
12. "
13. "
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.

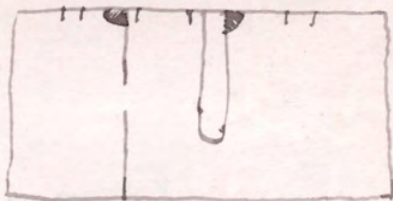
of outcrops were lying about the ruins: the place is pretty, more quiet than any of the rest and less wild: it is dominated on every side by mountains separated from it - some distant, others near by. —

We had only a few minutes to give San Miguel: striking down the piney hills, we took a dry stream bed which presently brought us to a little brooklet: here on a gravelly slope, grown with pines and with the sighing of the pines for lullaby we cast our camp. Last night we had the roar (veritable) of the Redoubt; tonight the breeze in the treetops and the rippling brook. — The night was bitter

24th cold and clear and I got little sleep. We started at about 7.30 and went up a gorge with pines, out finally onto a summit: we went along this and down pack way on the further bank where was a pretty hard trail. From here we caught sight of a fine threat fall opposite: we followed along horizontally and at last came out on the brink of the fall itself which may be 100 ft. high: from here we followed along the side of a dizzy cañon until we reached the top of a bridge of the rock-mass and followed along the base of the little unwooded top mass. When we reached the further edge of the hill we looked down upon a truly lovely scene. The great cañon before us, opened into a fine valley; beyond the cañon on the further hill was the



Pueblo Viejo: beyond the broader valley was a fine flat-
topped terrace on which was La Ciénega: it is still occu-
pied by some Mexican families: the one story houses are
built the older ones of stones and adobe, the later ones
of adobe: they surround the rectangular space finely
on two sides, only in part on the others: the square
cornered church stands in the middle and is very
plain, of adobe, with a belfry of three poles meeting
above and having a small bell hung in it. We
were taken in by a compatriot of our old man. The
adobe house had a roof of transverse beams of con-
siderable size, round; longitudinal poles and rafters;
dry stuff above. The floor of adobe was partly covered
with various pieces of carpets and serapes: the walls
were whitewashed: two windows, one in each room.
A false wall, reaching more than $\frac{2}{3}$ to the ceiling shut
off the entry way from the bedroom proper. The fireplace
is in the smaller room:



From here up a trail of the usual kind to Pueblo Viejo
which is high up at the further (upper) end of the rock-
mass and at the base of that tallness, with per-
haps a depression between. The walls of the buildings
are in character like the others seen but are in

Cochiti

~~Co~~-kwim

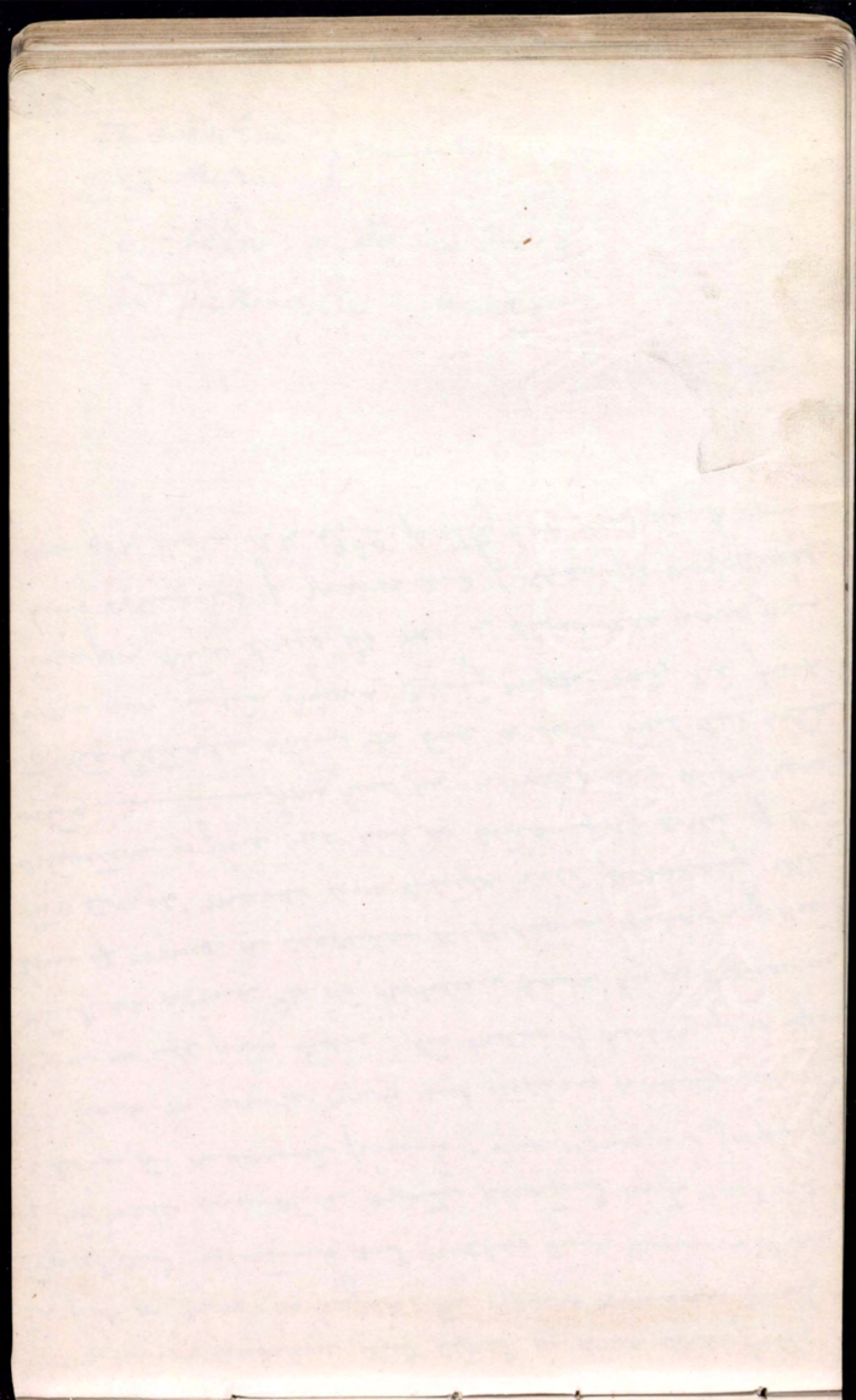
Ko-kwim

} man woman.

ū-tein. = dance dress.

ū-pāk-djēn = beads.

much better condition and stand in some cases fully
ten feet or more in height: the square rooms are easily
framed and apertures and niches still remain: many
of the walls are still partly plastered with mud or
adobe to a smooth finish; The rooms are frequently
at least in double rows and enclose a rectangular(?)
area on all four sides; the mass of buildings is sepa-
rated at about $\frac{3}{4}$ its distance back by a transverse
line of rooms: a circular depression in each of the
two courts marks an estufa xite probably. The
situation is fine but not so striking as some of the
sites. — From here we retraced our steps nearly
to the Cañada, where we took a side trail and were
soon out on the bright, dusty, wagon-road, the first
time for three days. It was a slow ride home, over
hills composed of gravel and of decayed volcanics.
We got there at 3.20 pretty hot and tired —



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- ~~6. San Juan de los Rios.~~
- ~~7. With and Monte Altam.~~
- ~~8. Puerto and Saraca.~~
- ~~9. Bull fighting and Cock-fight.~~
- ~~10. Mexico in Science.~~
- ~~11. The National Museum.~~
- ~~12. Cuernavaca.~~
- ~~13. The Laja.~~
- ~~14. The Plaza.~~
- ~~15. Ixtapalapa.~~
- ~~16. San Pico Trip.~~
- ~~17. Cochiti Wanderings.~~
- ~~18. Art Industries of Mexico.~~
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