

Frederick Starr Papers

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31 of 57 notebooks

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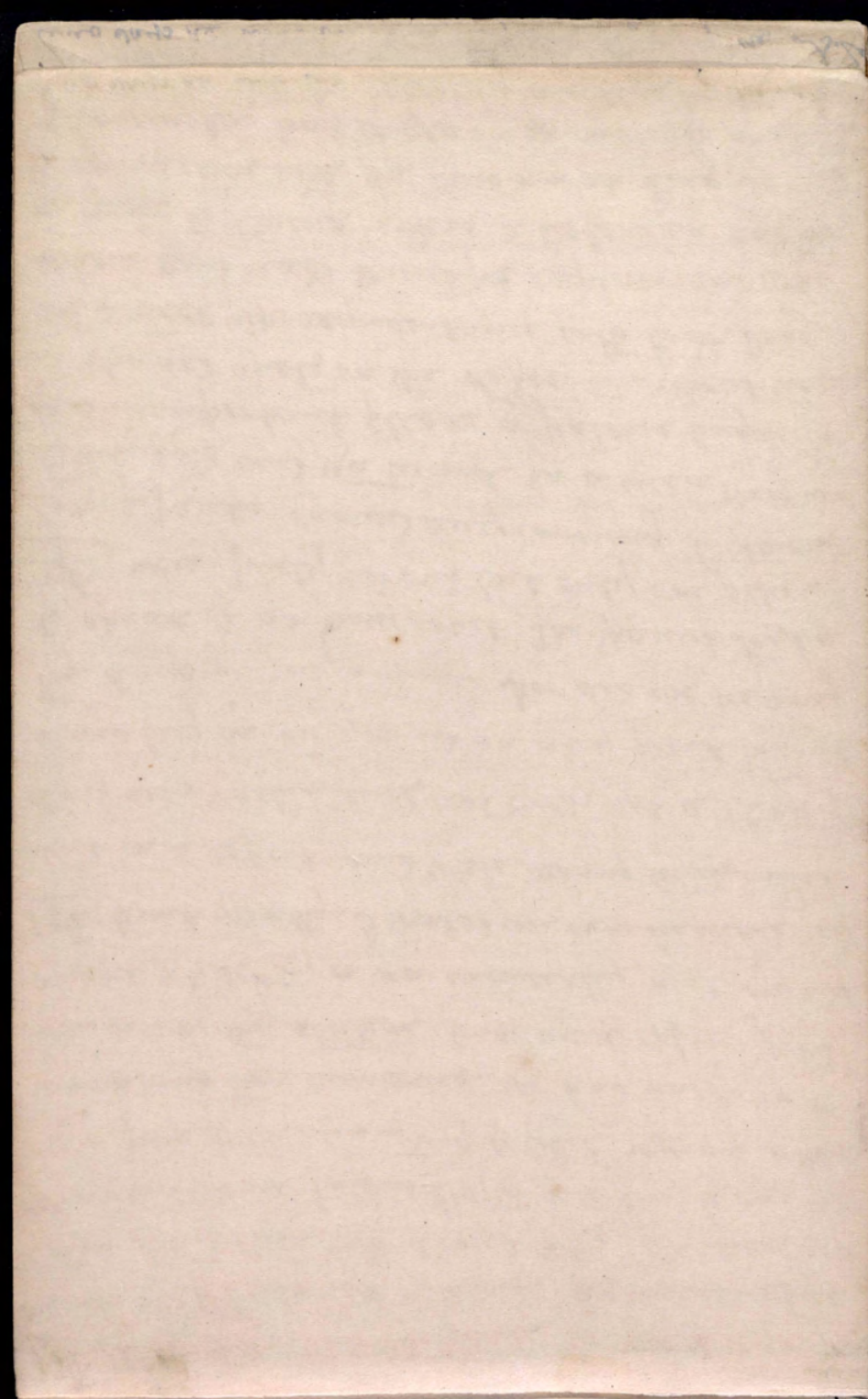
(31)

Frederick Starr,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

1900.
Dec.

17th. After a hard day of unexpected arrangements and business errands we were ready to leave the house at about 8 o'clock. Leonard and Frank Mann helped us to the cable car with our five bundles - big satchel, square satchel, lunch, and two cameras. We had an hour to wait at the station but were off in good shape at 10 o'clock in an unusually nice fourish.

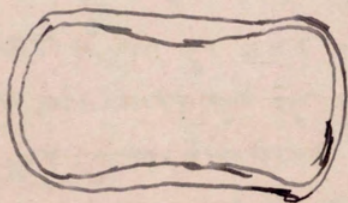
18th. Went quietly. I looked over examinations and sent in a report and wrote many letters. The day was rather dull, not cold: not a speck of snow lay on the ground at any point through the day's journey. — Nor did we see any to speak of at any point. The Spanish Peaks 19th were finely covered but only one other lot of peaks showed any covering. Between Trinidad and the tunnel for a little way we saw unimportant flecks or patches lingering on shaded spots on the slopes. — About noon we struck up acquaintance with E. St. Vraz whose card reads Scientific explorer and who is going to China. He is a Bohemian and claims a connection with the Museum at Prag. Is a citizen of Venezuela but a year ago married in Chicago and says he intends becoming a citizen of the U.S.



He knew Brash and has traveled in South America extensively; he has gone up the Orinoco and through the Casiquiare, up the Amazon and over the mountains in Peru and Ecuador. He met Orrey when he was in Peru. He has been asked to write a book on China and claims to be going there for that purpose. He seems occupied with the idea of a comparison between the ancient cultures of Peru and China. He says he makes his living and backing from his lectures and literary work, having bought from the Museum or Government. He states his interests as Natural History and Geography. ————— We were so late at Las Vegas as to have only an hour and twenty minutes there. Mr. Hewett met us and we went up to his house and the School. He has had good success this year. He showed us two wash color sketches, one of an excavated site - fa and the other of a restoration of a cliff cave house. Some photographs showing - one a fine crested rattlesnake carved on the rock face; one of a lot of spear heads and a curious band pattern; several of ruins: two or three of a peculiar little type of



all of these bands and arms have
some decorative or symbolical mark-
ings which I do not try to reproduce.



cave houses where the artificial cave was
walled up in front, with one small doorway &
with projecting wings of excavated rock flanking
the entrance. Also a beautiful mountain-lion
fetich about seven or eight inches long, with tail
laid along back, well made of satin spar —
this from their own excavations. At the school
he had some fine funeral pottery. Among
characteristic decorations on inside are triangles
& band zig-zags ending in designs somewhat
like rain-cloud patterns: also crosses made
by intersecting bands which may be cleft
or square cut with diagonal pendants or both
in one cross. All were of white & black ware
& most are fresh and new. One had a curvilinear
flattened form that Louie quite justly com-
pared with a cranial cap: it was large, fresh
and finely made. ~~He~~ also showed us two more
of the cylindrical, quartz, pebbles, showing
thumb rubbing, & we discussed the matter
of phosphorescence. — He has a number of
beautiful & carefully made ground plots
of the ruins examined this season. — He



says from are moved they took out fifty good skulls presenting notable flattening. They are occipitally and frontally compressed asymmetrically - the former on the left the latter on the right side. — We talked over the Cation family and he tells a story of Mr. Cation when he was in Congress: he says it appalled the whole legislative body. Acting within his rights he nominated candidates and alternates to Annapolis & West Point. To the former he nominated his sons John and Charles: to the latter his sons Charles and John! Both failed for both! — He says that Dr. Cole sent what few pottery vessels he really dug to Los Angeles: that those he sent to North western were bought in Santa Fe at 25 cents each: many are not ancient: also that the seller avers that Dr. Cole asked him to make out a bill at fictitious & high prices! — There were absolutely no incidents of importance on the road to El Paso where we arrived on time at 7.30 a.m. — 20th. The Central has just adopted a new time card by which we left Juarez at least

Copied from destroyed note book.

Near Zapotlan are two rocks called the compadres. Disappearance of tule in the Lake near Zapotlan, with loss of ducks, and sunken river are all attributed to enchantment. To cement friendship shots are fired. — An Indian woman at Tuxpam told Victor she would do any witchery for him that he wished, if he would bring her two bottles of Cocoa-oil — one of three pints, the other of one & a half. That she could change any man into a woman and viceversa. — If an owl hoots a witch is feared: heppen is thrown on a fire: if it then coughs, the suspicion is proved. — If a lechusa (ip. owl.) screeches as it flies past they think it a child from limbo and say:

"Vendras por tantito sal
del bantisterio

y por tantito chilis y tomates."

— When a child is lost the mother goes to the Chapel of the Niño perdido and ties the feet of the image together with silk and refuses to undo them until the child is returned. —

Victor Godinez 1898.

E. E. Zwiler : Torrem.

Passion plays are reputed from Ocotlan,
Tlacomuleo, San Andres, Comalla, Ju-
chepila — all in Jalisco?

Fiesta at Cordoba - Jan. 6.

Danza at Zapotlan: Oct. 22^d.

Tuxpan — native celebration of Corpus Christi
Bern. Apizaco and Huamantla - Jan. 12. ?

School. Teacher at Chapala & others.

Two hours earlier than anticipated. It is no ad-
vantage however on final time as we reach
Torrón for breakfast as heretofore but at ^{6:50} 8 a.m.
instead of 7. a difference of five minutes. Here
however we had to delay two hours for the Inter-
national train. Here too, we had a little ex-
citement. Three Gendarmes were trying to arrest
an American, who was on the Engine of our train.
It seems that two days ago he had a difficulty
with three Mexicans and got his head split
open. This morning as he came from breakfast
they were waiting for him and he claims
assaulted, one holding a revolver. Either some
one handed him a revolver or he seized the one
from his assailant. He claims that he
called them and summoned a policeman
to arrest them. That the policemen pro-

ceeded to arrest him and he fled taking refuge
on our engine against the wishes of our Engineer.
When we arrived at the scene three gentlemen
were trying to arrest him and he was re-
sisting arrest. He refused to come down and
threatened to set the train going the moment
they attacked. They made an attack when
he struck one in the face, threw a second
down & just missed being shot by the ^{volley}
of the third. One of them struck him with the
revolver, which he tried to snatch and cut his
face open along the nose. At the moment he
seized the throttle and started to set the train
in movement, but was stopped by the Engineer
just across the track ahead of us lay a heavy
freight train less than two ^{cars} blocks away.
The gentlemen were preparing to renew the
assault: the excited man, who could speak
no Spanish, stood ready to set the train moving.
I was a good deal excited and expressed
my feelings to him: I scolded him for having
no consideration for the property of the Com-
pany, the lives of passengers, and for resist-
ing the officers of the Country in their duty.
After some parleying he agreed to go along
peaceably if they would go first to the U.S. Con-

Sule's and if I went along. Explaining matters to the gendarmes they consented and we started. I and my bleeding companion, the three Officers close behind us and the roof of the train then. We went around to the Consular Agent's but he was not there. After waiting some little time the officers reminded me that time was passing and we ought to be at the jugs: so further we went, where I left the fellow after some explanation and promising to see the Consular Agent in his behalf. This gentleman, Mr. Elder, was not enthusiastic. He granted, what I fully agreed with, that in New York or Chicago these fellows would not break the laws & resist arrest without expecting to suffer and they ought not here. He promised however that he would go around and see him — In the yard where we were standing was what was left of a wreck of a couple of freight cars: the wheels, axles, & other debris were piled up as three flat cars. Finally at nearly 10 P.M. the I.M. train had arrived and we got away. At dinner at Camacho I heard some one saying there say to his companion — "why, there is Prof.

Prof. Wheeler.

Prof. Geo. Bruce Halsted.

Fanny Chambers Gooch Iglehart.

Jefferson D. Smith. Coliseo Viejo 13. City Mexico.

} Austin,
Texas.

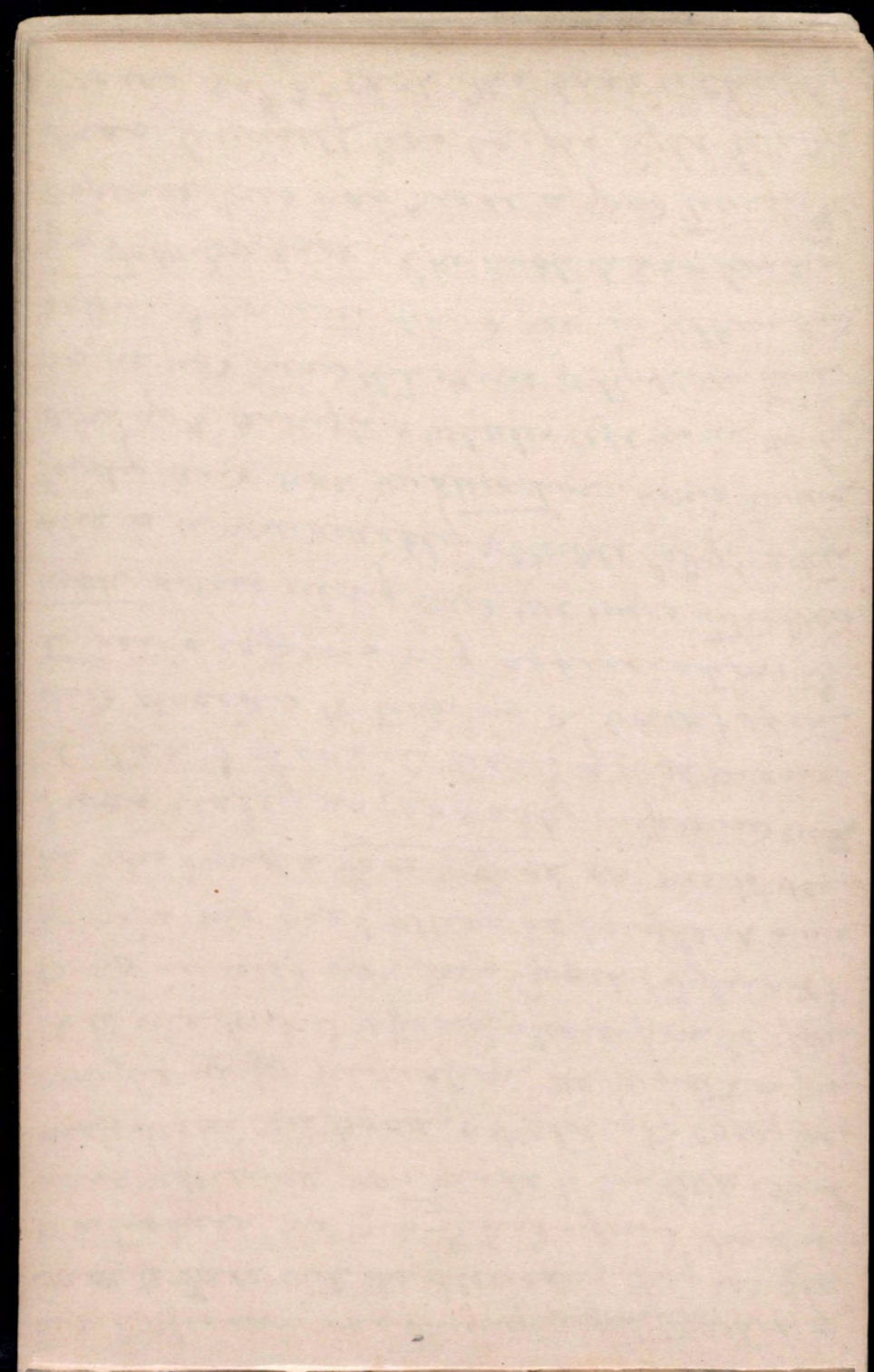
Starr! He greeted me as he went out & I replied
of course. After we started he came in to see
me: it was Wheeler, who for long, from 1892 on,
was at the University on the Biology force. He
is now Prof. of Zoology at the University of
Texas. His specialty is ants and he and
Prof. Geo. B. Halstead are taking a short vaca-
tion here: they will go to Cuernavaca, where
ants are plenty. He told us many interest-
ing things about them. He says that the ants
of Texas & Mexico are almost unworked: that
there must be many unknown species. He
spoke of the habits of the leaf-cutters, whose leaf
bits are for raising fungi: he traced the
whole history of the nest from the mother, pro-
ducing a swarm of little workers in a closed
cell, then a swarm of larger ones nourished by
the food the first, green-nourished ones brought
in, &c. He says the fungus grown with other
manure or in a more natural way does not
present the same form. He says 1500
species of companion insects have been found
in ants nests, representing several of the
great groups of insects. — He brought Prof.
George Bruce Halstead in to see me. He is

one of the funniest men I have met. He is nervous, exclamatory, excitable, and delights to appear to show the calm judicial scientific mind. He has been coming to Mexico for a long time. He has a fierce, thick, curiously bushy or matted mustache. He has a nervous laugh, which consists of two bursts exactly alike each of two monosyllabic exclamations, followed by a queer falsetto double cry. It is always alike and is used for every grade of surprise or interest. He punctuates any story you may be telling by "fine", "good", and so on at all intervals at equal intervals rather than with reference to thoughts. Yet he is thoroughly imbued with the seriousness of work, the importance of life & the value of personal influence.

— Before we reached El Paso we had made acquaintance with a Mr. Smith of Meadville, Pa., Rochester, N.Y., and the City of Mexico. He is ultra-sociable, but a rather interesting man. He has traveled well in Mexico, Salvador, Guatemala and South America. That I took some stock in him is shown by my showing him my Al-

-burn. When we came to compare notes we found some curious inter-incidents. Halstead attended the Congress of Americanists in 1895. There he met Mr. & Mrs. Selser before they set out on their long journey. I followed them by a week or a month (as pains to point). Smith met them for several days after they got back. And I am reading, and showed them - to their great interest, Mrs. Selser's book, descriptive of the journey, but just now out of the press. — We were laid up for a long time by a wreck at one station and Smith, Louis, Wheeler, Halstead and I went strolling out after ants. It was not the best hunting but we found some that were interesting as also some Solpugidae. — It was almost dark before we got under weigh but were soon laid up by a wrecked freight car and caboose on the track. There they braced up & threw over: it was dark before we could pass. The track for some yards beyond was so twisted, bent & warped that it appeared to me very dangerous. Still we got over it all right. — In the other car, with the

Two Professors was Fanny Gooch, author of
Face to Face with the Mexicans. They had offered
to introduce me but I had refused. However
some reference was made to her little Chint-
mas Mexican book, & Hatfield's copy was
brought in for inspection. He insisted on giving
it to me but I refused, whereupon he offered
to go in and ask Mrs Gooch (Iglehart)
to give me one! When he brought it to me
he also brought Face to Face for me to see.
I was really so favorably impressed with
it that I spoke in terms of high praise
and decided to take in a back paper
to her & express my appreciation. I
took Lorie along and we were introduced.
She is a remarkably voluble lady, rather
lively and not unattractive. Lorie however
soon got enough & wheeled left us in the ^{land}
as he had heard the same forty-seven times
before. I however showed her the Album and
the Folk-lore book. She published at her own
expense but has made a good thing. Pres.
Dias himself has bought eight-hundred
copies at \$3.- each. The book is chiefly



interesting as depicting sympathetically many little points rarely touched upon by writers — gestures, childrens ways, street cries, cookery, modern literature. — She is, so Halstead says a much married lady. Chambers, Gooch, and Iglehart all figure in her name as she now writes it. One legitimate husband does not figure and to my great surprise turns out to be my quondam acquaintance, Dr. Bibb of the Mexican National. It seems that he was not sufficient for her and that she had a paramour. This young man was found in bed with her as his own house by the Dr. who promptly shot him. The wound was not fatal and the lady insisted, first that the Dr. treat him & ^{respects that} she nurse him in their own home! the plan was carried out, but later the Dr. took a divorce. Such is Halstead's brief sketch of Mrs. Fanny Chambers Gooch (Bibb) Iglehart.

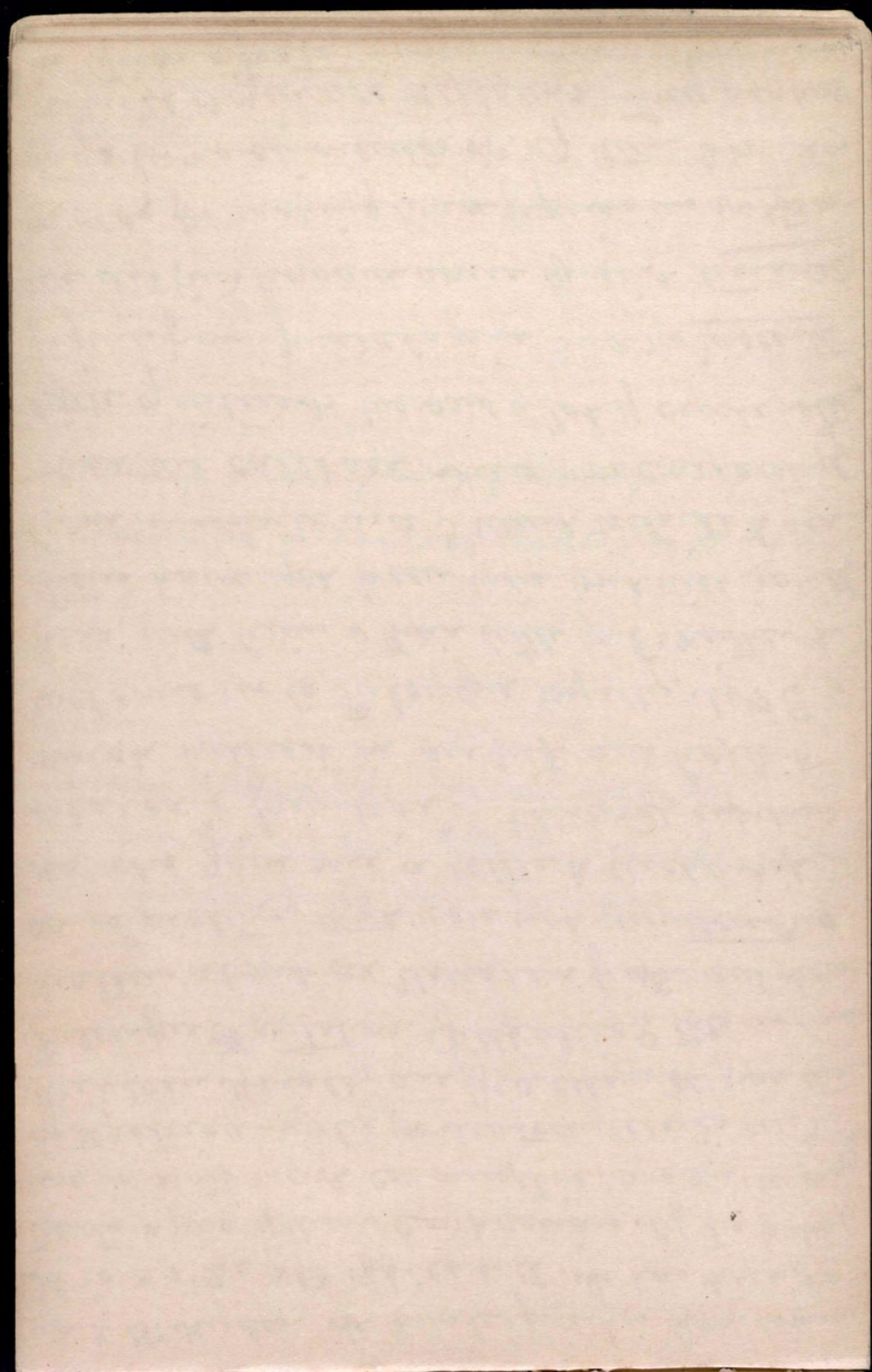
22! We wake at Chicalote to find ourselves ten hours behind. As it was entirely impossible to make the Guadalajara train we decided to stop off for the afternoon at Silao. We reached there at 12.10 and walked

Wallace Gillpatrick.
J. W. Ellsworth - Palenque.

Look up description of Urnapan pro-
-cession in Mexican Herald for July -
1899.

Terra Cotta molds: Guanajuato.
lechuga, organo, nopal, pescado, gallina,
burrito, niño dios, bañadera,

up to Dr. Hydes. He has begun his Sanitarium.
It is at the old office site. He has three pa-
tients & five of their companions. Of the patients
one is a Spanish consumptive, one an American
Gillpatrick - writer for Modern Mexico and
Mexican Herald, and J. W. Ellsworth from the
Palenque Plantation. Gillpatrick told us some
matters about an Uruapan fiesta and showed
some pictures that were not uninteresting.
He also gave me a letter to Archbishop
Alarcón's "familia". Ellsworth expressed
much interest in our trip and hoped to
welcome us to Palenque royally. Mr. E. is
here with him & their little girl: neither of
them have yet been there but will go with
him. — Louie and I went outside to see
what we could see. There was comparatively
little of interest. We saw a lot of crude pottery
figures from Guadalupe but no inocentes.
We did find however some grains tema-cotta
molds for making wax figures as votos or
toys for nacimientos, &c. Of these I brought
a full dozen all different. They are made
in Quanaquato.



The afternoon train was on time and we had no incidents. At Irapuato went to the Jardin where prices are mounting & we with difficulty got a \$1.50 rate. Nor was the supper as good as usual. —

23^d We got off at 6.30 and had no misadventures on our way to Guadalajara where we arrived at 2 p.m. Sunday. We took rooms at the Cosmopolita and left our things there. We called at Wilson's. He took us around to see Padre Areola — or rather showed us where he is. He has been raised and is now the head of the Jesuit Colegio de San Ignacio Loyola. He welcomed us heartily and took much pains in showing us his collection. It is particularly rich in figures, interesting and characteristic of Colima and Tepic. He has done some real study; his neckrings of obsidian pendants are beautiful; his series of shell objects is extended and varied enough for a monograph. One of his most striking pieces is the great acrobatic figure that Mrs. ^{Selby} ~~Hutton~~ figures. She does not tell the whole story. It was on his way back from the Hotel where she photographed it that the monkey carrying it dropped it! Her remark becomes a very Irish bull in view of this fact! The Padre quite can

This old woman is at Arandas, a half-day's
ride from La Barca, in the fonda on the west
side of the Plaza.

didly stated when asked about selling that he did
not care to sell as he was now in much better
condition than formerly and preferred to continue
collecting. — We then went to the Baratilla
where we had unusual luck in disciplinas and
cilicias securing four fine ones of the former
and one good pair of the latter. One of the disci-
-plinas was entirely new to me in being made
of brass wire. Wilson told me in the evening of
the old woman whom he had found who made all
sorts of these cilicia devices — bands, soles, &c. &c.
She works constantly at the business and
when she has a good stock made up carries
them through the country to sell to the Padres.
Among them she makes Wilson bought two things
which he was pleased to consider "bits". He and
the woman agreed that they were for the mouth.
They consist of a partly doubled ring, from
which hang two little chains of points and
a chain loop: there are little sliding rings which
serve to tighten the two separate rings toward
each other. They believed the tongue was thrust
between the two rings which were then tight-
-ened, that the point pendants were put
in the mouth between cheeks & jaws, & that

the little chain in some way went over the tongue
or lip. I tested this in their fashion with no result
and think that they are entirely wrong. I believe
the object is a penis ring for masturbation &
that the little chain, opposite the double part
of the ring is for the thumb to pass through.
Quien sabe? — After supper which delayed
us sadly we went to Wilson's service. The room
was full. My two Daniels & the little brothers were
delighted to see us, as were Ramon, Victor, et al.
24th. Monday was a day of weary movements and
labor but little accomplishment. Louis, Ramon
and I went to Agua Azul in the morning. Then
we (L. and I) started out to make up lacking folk-
lore items. We became footsore without finding
all that we wanted. We found Ismael at the Markt-
ch & he guided us to the places necessary. Leav-
ing Louis to make some pictures the boy and I
went out to San Pedro to try to complete our orders.
We took supper at Mr. Wilson's and accompanied
the family to the American Christmas tree which
was in the patio of the Comero House. The space
was covered in with red stuff & the quite large
tree was prettily lighted up with electric lights.
The little people were arranged in seats near
the tree & grown ones in seats behind these.
There were perhaps a couple of hundred persons

present: a program of recitation and song was carried out by the little folks: Santa Claus then appeared and then the presents from the tree were given out. We were too tired to greatly enjoy the performance which lasted from 8-10. — We were up early and at Wilson's packing 25th and unpacking before breakfast. We went up and saw their simple little Christmas tree where Mr. & Mrs. W. worked late last night and then got to breakfast. We met Mr. Crowe and Dr. Russell, visited with Wilson, Ramon and Ismael until train time. I also bought of Wilson for 25 pesos three pretty good figures. One from Tepic he dug out himself: one with an arm banded in bracelets came probably from Chapala district: the third is from Tonala, which just now appears to be yielding, if not producing, rather abundantly. Wilson tells me of a collection of 50 idols in Tepic for which 500 pesos are asked: he also tells me of a collection of 13 which sold for 450 pesos & set the district ablaze, raising prices wofully. I think these are the ones Sumholtz got for the American Museum and, if the are, he must have paid a pretty raise on that price. We got away at 10.³⁰

and were on time right up to Orapuate. We
ate at an old Juan Torres, at 32., and boarded
our train. Leaving about five minutes behind
we went to bed as soon as our overland
and rather surly porter would make up
our beds. ————— We were due at
26th 6.30 but when we got up at 7 P.M. we were
standing at San Antonio, north of Tula! We stood
there several hours, a wreck being on the track be-
tween us and Tula. Finally the order came to
go on to the scene of the accident and trans-
fer. While we were still standing at San Antonio
I happened to look out and saw Judge Minamon.
He greeted us warmly and visited with us more
or less the rest of the way to the City. He no
longer lives at Toluca but at the City of
Mexico having been made a Justice of the
Supreme Court. He is very enthusiastic over
his new French (Nancy) camera, which he
showed us. It is a marvel of compactness:
it is a stereoscopic instrument and the
whole mechanism appeared exceptionally
fine: the tripod is marvelously light, made
of aluminium with the hollow sectioned legs
sliding into a round staff only a foot long. He

Acch. Ramon.

72 anobas ygo @ 8r. 72.

Paid Ramon : 50

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27 days an molds. 36.

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\$ 66.12

Check sent Dec. 28th

has just been to Queretaro to see the Chapel to the memory of Maximilian. He was overcome by the thoughts of what might have been if the Empire had been preserved. He made a photo of the Chapel and promises to send me one with his autograph. It will be interesting to have this from a nephew of General Miramon.

Our own train had but one sleeping car: the North-bound train to which we transferred had four so there was no need of crowding. The week consisted of three freight cars. Both the Judge and Louis took pictures of it. With the Judge there was a Cuban, a black-faced man, a member

of the Camara de Agricultura of Jalisco, who lives at Guadalajara. We were almost finished by the time we had made our transfer, and were glad of lunch at 12⁰⁰ c. or thereabouts. We finally backed up to Tula and pulled away something after 1⁰⁰ c. It was just 4⁰⁰ c. when we reached the City of Mexico. — After going to the Hopkins House, getting shaved, cleaning and eating, we went to the Mint to hunt for Minister Leal. He is no longer in the Cabinet but has been made to exchange places with

the Director of the Mines, Señor Fernandez. Judge
Miramon told us that he had moved into his
official residence, which is in the Mines itself.
We found however that this was a mistake
and went to his old home, where after a little
delay we found him. He was very polite: ap-
peared gratified at our bringing him our
notes, Bulletin 4, and "literary curiosities".
He assured us of Fernandez' interest and
promised us a letter to him tomorrow. The
old gentleman is suffering from rather a
hard cold but was very gracious.

~~27th~~ ~~Before dark~~ Thursday was a busy day. We
went first to Willie Pavell's, where we completely
ransacked the place and got out spears or
four boxes (three of antiquities); sent three
boxes to Blake for smuggling; shipped our
spears; went to the Central for cash and trip
passes; with all this we were so crowded that
we got to the Mines just too late - at 8 o'clock
with no chance to see the Director until 5 p.m.
There was no help for it. Scrap work finished
the afternoon: I got my letter from Leah
at 5. and at 6. Louie and I went to see
the Minister. Met Prof. Herrera there, who

told us that Fernandez is a good deal of a stickler, that he prides himself on his dispatch and that he will dispose of twenty pernos, while Seal would of one. It appeared to me that he does not much like him. We were called in the exact order of our arrival and dispatch was clearly the order of the day. Still he gave us all the time we needed. My errands were three. (a) I stated my plan of work, its results, and my wishes in the matter of letters: - certainly, call at 10% tomorrow for them. (b) the matter of casing at Buffalo: referred me to Nuncio of the 2^d division of the Department. (c) arrange an interview with the President, as Seal last year, for tomorrow: would willingly buy the time was too short - he had seen the Presidente today, would not see him again until Tuesday - would suggest our presenting ourselves, with a little letter. On the whole not an unsatisfactory visit. — We then went over to that wonderful old monastery where Abadiano lives: took a candle and matches as I did not suppose the old place would be lighted. To my surprise found great

old glass framed lantern with kerosene lamp (?)
inside at sufficient intervals to render
the journey easy. Passing through the great
arching, dimly lighted passages, we reached
32 at last, but no one seemed to be in. We
sat on a box to wait and at 7. ³⁰ the brother
came. When we opened the door found a
third brother, stretched on the bed sleeping.
Room filthy and neglected, books, copies of
antiquities, unpacked boxes, odds & ends
piled upon one another; passing into the
next room, with a second bed, other things
as before. Here we sat down to be filled with
astonishment as ever when we come into
contact with these gifted, erratic, non-prac-
tical brothers. Eufemio showed his interesting
antiquities: a lovely pyrite mirror & a green
dark-stone hatchet in the shape of an animal
head both from near Leon; pottery from Colima;
a fine heavy copper ring from Tarascan Py;
two finely carved pieces of bone, upon which
& the are in the Ryerson Collection, he
wants to write a monograph. But nothing
for sale - no. He showed us his delicate
and most perfect plaster reproduction of a

carved stone slab, showing these advantages of gel-
-atina in making molds; also his beautiful
little plaster copies of the Calendar Stone, &c.
He has made a magnificent full-size copy
of the great huchimet at Toluca and a fine
little miniature of the same, exact in every
detail. He called attention to the fact that
form affects sound in all musical instru-
-ments, as in the guitar body and the organ
pipe and emphasized the importance accous-
-tically of the peculiar way in which the base
is cut away: he is untroubled in praising the
carving and considers the piece the finest
piece of art work in Mexico. As for Francisco
he showed us his astounding work at the Palace
of Mitla, which now approaches completion
and his sketches for a monograph on the
decorative art of the Aztecs. When I raised
them or never doing things in a way that
one could deal with them, I crossed a scene.
They nearly wept over the Moluisas. &
told me Blake's dealing in the matter was
entirely contrary to their agreement: they
had his promise that the book should
not be sold unless it were printed & as
the reproduction was published the portraits

of their father and mother. Then appeared the setting-
-musk most beautiful in that squalid room. Step-
-ping to the head of the bed Francisco reverently
lifted a little black cloth and displayed a delicately
painted miniature of a beautiful woman framed
in a finely polished wooden frame and set
about with imitation gems of brilliant hues.

— But Friday was equally busy. We opened
28th the big box as Dr. Butler's and repacked
those idols which we considered worth the
expressing: the rest we handed to Blake for
his services in the matter. I then hurried
out to the Mexican Railway where I had a
pleasant call with Mr. Van Antwerp: then to
the National, where Mr. Mason's clerk fitted
me out: to Abadiano's stall for certain books;
to the Fomento for my good letters; to the Bank
for a draft to Ramon; to Porter's to pay a small
balance due. At 3.³⁰ Louie and I presented
ourselves at the Palace armed with my card
and a brief note asking an audience. We
were first in the general waiting room, with
the crowd; then in pity the old man moved us
into the inner waiting room; here there were
a number of important personages in waiting

Negative List.

1. Silao: Sugar-cane booth.
2. " Sandal-maker.
3. " Sandal-maker's row.
4. Guadalupe: Dried fruit stands.
5. Beggar children: Tula.
6. Between San Antonio and Tula: R.R. wreck.
7. Breaking piñata; at Manuel's: Puebla.
8. Sta. Ana. Street decoration. Jan. 1. 1901.
9. " Car.
10. " Ruin of the old Church near town: Leguía.
11. " Walls of old church, near Spring.
12. Sanctuario: Ocotlán. Music - Jan. 1. 1901.
13. Old painting on paper: San Antonio
14. " " "
15. Ofrendas - breads - Cholula, &c.
16. " " "
17. Ox Cart: Oaxaca. 4 x 5.
18. Chicahuites, woman, &c. 4 x 5 Oaxaca.
19. " " "
20. Little girl with parrots. Market: Oaxaca. 4 x 5.
21. Boys with cakes: 4 x 5. Oaxaca.
22. Train near mouth of Tomellin Cañon. 8 x 10.
23. General view near Quistepac. 8 x 10.
24. General view of ruins site 8 x 10
25. Firm wall described. 8 x 10.
26. Pyramid I. 5 x 7.

a secretary or two and the two guards. It was plain that these officials hardly knew what to do with us and our card and letter, as we were not on the list of appointments. When the critical moment arrived the list, and our card and letter went in. Immediately came the call and we were ushered in first of all the waiters. The President looks old & not well: he wore a white woollen muffler around his throat. He greeted us kindly and listened to my statements regarding our work of last year and our plan of ^{this} ~~next~~ year, also to my remarks upon my offering — Notes, Bulletin IV, Paper, Mapa of Huautla. He expressed interest. When speaking of the paper making he told us of the method of soaking and beating our pita fibre by women in Eastern Oaxaca & of its bringing into town. He called our attention to the interesting Cenizo at Sta. Maria, where I have been twice but of which I was ignorant. He borrowed it for Madrid — they making a great point in lending it, of the fact that they loaned it because of their personal affec-

27. Stairway at Pyramid I. 5x7.
28. Wall at Terrace 5x7.
29. View beyond the great terrace. 5x7.
30. Great wall near painted Tomb. 5x7.
31. Painted Tomb: entrance. 5x7.
32. Inside painted tomb. 5x7.
33. ~~Pig~~: ~~Quito~~ Ruins? near Station. 5x7.
34. Pig: Quioquec. 4x5.
35. Boy with chance machine: Quad.^a 4x5.
36. " "
37. " "

tion for him dating back to the old Oaxaca days: he says he took great pains to return it after having a copy made of it. He describes it as very old, hieroglyphical, and migration. He spoke of the Chamula Indians as likely to interest us specially, although he painted them dachley. On my suggesting our hope to visit the Lacandons he stated we might safely do so as far as troops were stationed but no further. Thus we had a most pleasant interview, with no fuss of interpreter or American minister or appointment. I put on my Dutch decoration just before going in and called his attention to it: he gracefully remarked that he was sure it was most worthily bestowed. — While I was at Abadiano's stall this noon Dr. Leon came along. He insists on my going over to the Museum, where he showed me his quarters, his library and his instruments. He claims not to as all like his new place and gumbles over everything — especially the Director. He is publishing a bibliography of Mexican anthropology (savalology) which is about half

completed. This, so far as printed, he gave me. In response to his wish for a list of my Mexican busts with prices, I asked some questions. He says there are no Mexican decorations: the order of Guadalupe established by Iturbide and revived by Santa Ana and Maximilian is extinct. Nor may any Mexican receive a decoration from a foreign country without permission of the Congress: this permission, usually given, has been sometimes refused. The Society of Geography and Statistics Congress medals, including gold medals. He expresses his belief that an offer of my series as a reduced price, if the Gold Medal of the Society were given would be accepted.

Yesterday at Ortiz' and today at one of the stalls, I saw a handsome (at all events attractive) looking old man tall but stooped, who has gray hair and talks in a whisper. He told me he had idianas and urged my coming to see him. I appointed for 4.³⁰ and got there at 5. He is Father Jose Garcia Marin, Capellan of the Hospital of San Andres. I found him occupying three rooms with miscellaneous gatherings illustrating everything in Mexico. He is a wonderful old man: he is a born collector — as he says he has gathered since

he was a mere boy. I was appalled at his stock
and had to leave, asking to return a.s. - I
hurried thence to Mrs. Alice Tweedie at the
Hotel Jardin, who had asked me for a few
minutes. She is "flying high": receptions, inter-
views, lion visiting, inspecting, riding a private
Car, &c. &c. She makes me a little tired &
her motto "Aut Pax, aut bellum" irritates
me. She must miss Mexico, if she sees
it only from the high Society side. She is
bright and not unattractive, but totally
lacks tact. She thought "people in Chicago
very stupid not to have told her sooner of
me" and had tried ever since coming here
"to find out who & what & where I was." Re-
gretted not knowing of me & my works sooner
but in England they were so little likely
to know of American books. On my sug-
gesting that my folio Catalogue was English
she expressed great love for Mr. Clodd who
she knew was a member of the Society.
She begged to borrow my books until she
had to go out to an 8 o'clock dinner &
hoped I would find her at Guadalupe.

or San Luis Potosi or Tampico where she would
be living in the President's car of the Mexican
Central, if not actually with the President Mr.
Robinson with the Vice President Mr. Micherson.
When I was writing at ten o'clock a gentle-
man called & left a note from Mrs. Alcedo.
Enclosing a letter she received from Mr. Clodd
just after I left her room, in which he de-
voted a third to myself and speaking highly
of me hoped that she might meet me "as
he had told her" before she left.!!! —
Louie and I went together to call on Padre
Garcia at 8. What a wonderful collector he
is. His three rooms, which he rents only as
stock are crowded with everything. His
books are almost all well bound: he has
extensive series of everything of Mexican.
He has scrapbooks, clippings, coins,
engravings, portraits of every kind, Maximilians,
weapons, china, glass, antiquities - as he
says - "whatever you want I have it or
can get it - and á precios comodos." We
looked at much but did not even make
a beginning. He showed us a series of pas-

Idea.

Print Sandoval's texts: proofread &
translated by himself.

With English translation from the Spanish
Photos. of Pilar and Garcia -

* Such Virgin representations as seem
desirable.

-total congratulations written in Apéec by a
priest of Xochimilco, Pilar Sandoval,
who is himself an Indian "chapparito". These
are written annually at the time of the Guad-
-alupe Festival and printed in one or another
periodico. These Pablo Garcia has preserved
for a dozen years. I looked over his ironies
which are numerous but the best have re-
-cently been culled. He has just sold a
Gilberti - original edition - Flores for 50 pesos
to a priest! — He agrees to try to fish me
out with ciliciás and says he can get
me twelve of the Ignacio Castro paintings
on copper! He has a great Album of
the Clergy of Mexico portraits: all the
presidents, 1c., 2c. He can illustrate
anything, complete series or supply full
files. He is very proud of his American
acquaintances among whom were Church
and Jaurier: he has sold Boston 3000 pesos
of books; supplies Blake Stein's Lewis
source when he wants to illustrate any-
-thing: he sold Leon the bulk of his mor-
-los coins including golds. He begs us —

"Anything you want I can give you or get you.
As Padre I have my conocimientos: I was the
first to collect all Mexicans and I have
never sold on the street. Here you may
see at my house what you wish. And
"a precios muy comodos." He gave us a
souvenir of Diaz Dec. 1. 1900 and a copy
of Maximilian's decree in Spanish &
Afes: also his New Year's Card. I brought
a pile of idioms of him really, I think,
a precios comodos. He walked down with
us to near the Hospital where he left us.
29th Up at 5:45 we took train at 7 and
reached Puebla without incident at 11:45.
Going at once to the Hotel de Las Estaciones
we hunted up Manuel's house and learned
that he was working at the Cerito de San
Juan. We walked down there and hunted for
him. He is working at carpinteria at the decorations
which are being prepared for the President's com-
-ing next week. The boy was glad to see us and
though dressed pretty badly, as he said for work,
looked much better than I expected to find
him. Leaving him to finish his work we took

St. Car back to town and then to the Playa. We called on Romualdo and then on Auselmo: finally on Spencer, where we cleaned out everything we had left there. In the evening I made up my note book and Manuel was around for a time.

30th Sunday: the jangle of Church bells announced Puebla. — I had arranged with Romualdo to go to Ha Ana with him for the Indian series of things of "the feast of the dead." Why he should have taken them there is a mystery to me. We left at 7:00. On arriving we went first to the house of the Presidente of the village to see some idols he has. Two of his larger ones were good — one fine: both represent a figure seated with arms folded and elbows resting on the knees. He also had two less well made idols, one of Ehecatl and the other he called Tonantzin. He also had a beautiful specimen, flat and polished dark green, square, perforated longitudinally. These are all from the neighborhood. This is the man who got the beautiful feather dress from the Pueblo of ; this he sold to Bates for 50 pesos, who then suggested that he ought to give him the green stone! — Romualdo says there is a tlapa at San Antonio Cuauhmanela, a miserable little pueblo, which we saw from the railroad as we passed. — On the whole I was rather disappointed with the net result of the 15 pesos, he had for securing

my outfit. He has a big basket, a little one, two potatoes, some pottery of two types in vessels, censers, and candlesticks, one or two kinds of breads, some copal, etc., etc. After packing we walked about the church. Today is the annual festival of the village and people were coming in from all directions. Election of new officials takes place on Tuesday. The Topils, were making a ladder of canes to which they were tying candles. They were at mass in the church and a great display was made of candles some of enormous size. On the roof, to punctuate the service, was the music from the town of San Bartolo where we were last year. The player of the "huchuch" recognised me: the player of the tambour was a little fellow perhaps not more than ten years old: there were two chirimiyas. The picture of Christ blessing children at the head of the Cloister stairs represents him as receiving by preference a little Indian child among the white children who came to him. In the ^{room} ~~sacristy~~ (of the Indian govt. we found that each ward has its strong box for the candles given by it to the church. — Romualdo was taken with a sudden notion to remain till evening so I left him: at the station he begged a peso or two to get back with and promised to come back in the afternoon and stop to talk and plan. We agreed to go tomorrow to a town where is a mex. vocabulary, Aste and Totonaco. Tuesday to Tuesday.

-tuario to see a celebration, taking in San Antonio on
our way. The boys met me at the station. When we
reached the room I was greatly pleased at Manuel's
showing. He had only four pesos but it was well
used in breads, totopostes, muerito potteries, &c. His
mother attended to this for me and certainly did
well. While I beguineze Romualdo's \$15. The two
collections together will even up nicely. The boy
also brought over a pair of the mustijo stuff he
bought for me last year. — At 5 P.M. we all
three went to the Teatro Principal to see Los
Hijos de Bato y Bras. I could see little of the
Pastorala idea in it. There was a ^{Cancilio} ~~Coloquio~~ as first
of Lufbel, Astucia and Pecado. The three were
all females, tho Lufbel of course was a male
character. Astucia performs deformities upon
Bras & Bato, whose children make love in spite
of them: Astucia aids these producing of course
more or less of disturbance. Finally the young
people & old kneeling acknowledge Jxi, Ma, &
Jesus (who do not appear on the stage). So do
the old clowns: the result is the disappearance
of the deformities and reconciliation & blessing
of the lovers. For the first time I saw & heard
(& he was a great nuisance) the prompter un-
der his queer wooden hood at the front of
the stage. We were out at about eight and I

Ricardo A. Mumm, 90 C.B. Waite, 1^a Sn. Corps 8½

hurried the boys home to receive Romualdo and in-
vite him to take dinner with us. He did not come
however, nor was he home when they went there
after supper. — Nor did the fact that he had
310th made an engagement with me for today
seem to affect him in the least. The noon train
arrived but no Aztec. We attended to a variety
of errands, outfitting Manuel and Louie and in
the afternoon I sent them on other commissions
and I packed up Mestizo muertos and made up
my notes. But all work is absolutely at a stand
still and time is lost, because of his carelessness.
There is a young German stopping here with us
who has lived several years in Chicago. His name
is Munson and he has been in this country several
~~years~~ ^{months}: he is working as a photographer for Waite &
is down after the volcanoes whose unusual snow
caps please him. He and Louie went around to
Manuel's house tonight to break a pinata. They
seem to have had a good time. When I was down
town at 8 p.m. to see what had become of Romualdo
I found the churches crowded to the doors. The Ca-
thedral in particular was full to overflow. The
bells jangled and there was music in the Plaza.
At about 11 the bells became practically continuous
and cures were in evidence: the old Century
died in a great din. — We decided altho
hearing nothing from Quechol to take him at his

Manantial del Conyo: on the edge of the town: fine
sweet water. They say that once a man pursued a rabbit
from the village and it leaped into its burrow. Digging
with a stick he came, not on a rabbit but upon gush-
ing water: the spring has remained.

Icopanzole - (Icopantzoltic). One day the villagers
saw the sky clear and cloudless: suddenly at 10.³⁰
in the morning was heard a fearful crash of thunder
such as accompanies the torrents from Malintzi.
Rushing out to see whence the noise the people saw
descending from Malintzi a body of water like a
vast lake of great depth, which advanced slowly
with a smooth and brilliant surface. It overtopped
the church bearing great masses to a considerable
distance (where indeed we saw them later.) This sheet
of water was called Tetzahatl: der. uncertain
"water of great depth" or "water of evil augury." Before
this the greater part of the barrancas hereabouts
were not-existent or smaller than now: then they
assumed their present character.

Barrio de Tezcacoac: Two chuechuetes: formerly. On
one occasion about half past three in the after-
noon there was heard a crash of thunder: all rushed
out in fear to see the prodigy believing that divine
wrath thus furnished some terrible sin. They found
one of the trees smoking and at its base a little fellow
entirely naked. Except for a red band diagonally girdling
him: he was embracing the tree with both arms
hid his face from sight lest it be seen. The people

crowded around and the women with kind words or blandishments tried to attract his attention but to no avail. Suddenly as they did so came another crash of thunder and the Nawáka disappeared. This name antedates the Conquest, and the name is generic, never must have been seen. Planawatekis = verb = abracar

— ^{Cibola} Swateome. Barrio ^{Cibola} Swateome. Between San Bernardino and Contra. The young people there are much given to night strolling and often they hear in the barranca noises as of women talking, singing, laughing, quarreling. If one approaches carefully he may see them, with garlands on head, in the water disposing themselves. Also they signal to them to their risk and peril.

Cuauhtlapanea, = head divided, was Malinche a beautiful woman: in love with her was the neighboring mountain who had offered her his hand in marriage and been accepted. Just then Popocatepetl, having lost his wife, offered her his hand — Enamored of her. On her refusal he was angered and hurled a great missile at his rival splitting his head open as now to be seen.

— Objects of the Indian feast of dead. —

Hueycopalxaxitl. (here)
Hueypopocatepetl (near Cholula) } Puebla.

Candeleros & all other little black pottery are from there.

The black & colored wares are made in Puebla

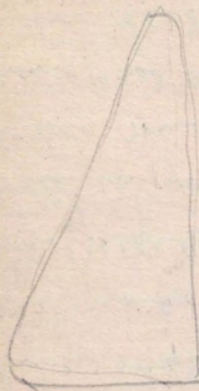
but used by perdeliction in Huastecas and San Martin. The little pitchers ~~are~~ are for holy waters: plates are used chiefly for dulces made of calabasa or ayote, also compositions of chocolate & chillacallote: also toys of various kinds. —

Hueyflapacchicihuitt = great washing basket, must be new — in it are enclosed all the offerings for the souls. Ordinarily there are in this separate portions for each person and one portion laid by for those who have no living friends to care for them. After the petate is laid they sprinkle flowers — especially the flower of the dead over it — about the edges or in designs: the portions are placed on the sols called. The mother is likely to do the calling; the father to burn incense. The ^{corners} ~~cardinal points~~ are sprinkled with holy water, a death flower being used as asperg. —

Xochipetlatl = flower mat. Especially made with color designs. Are made in Tepexitl. — Tepexomilte from Guerrero: usually containing relics, or (at all in some places) ~~but~~ copal. — Cigarras for the muertos made in San Martin: regularly used at weddings but also at the fear of the dead: here not permitted as the souls do not smoke. — The little baskets are used for offerings also but may be used to



Cocolochtl.



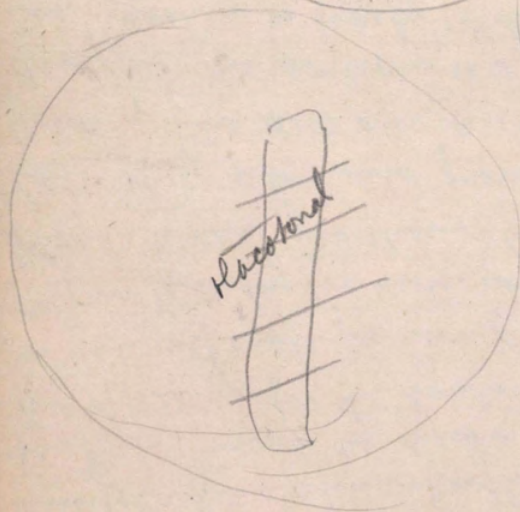
anima.



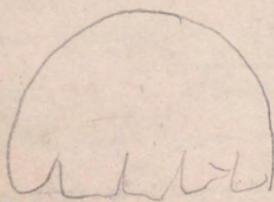
cocott

maimon.

Fus du train.
uu



Escobonal



ojaldres

contain all the offerings for a soul, being
left with them. — Breads: pan istle
bread in anal form: is made without grease
& symbolizes purity. — pan totopo = encala-
dilla: heart shaped, thin, colored with red, = hard
bread. Also called pan cacalachtli = ^{thin} ~~weak~~
but strong. — Pan Tochtli: — Pan mañtli.
— Pan Placotonal — The crude yellow,
red &c. wares are made largely in Tex-
callantines: As are the crude censers &c.
— In Quautengo, Tepetlapan & other
small pueblos on the slopes of Popocatepetl
They think the souls cannot come until a
special man has been said: the houses and
yards are carefully swept, so are the roads.
Remolinos & mariposas are eagerly watched for
as signs of the souls coming. — In these
same districts the belief that it is bad to
neglect the souls exists much as we
already know it. In houses where there
has been a death during the year the
friends have the right at the time of the
feast of the dead to come & give 5, 6, or
10 cents & then to eat & drink there.

With the money thus secured a sheep is bought. This is decorated with ribbons, papers, &c. and taken to the grave of the newly dead where it is left. It is gathered in by the Cura (his representative) who must say a mass in return.

In San Martin Texmalupa, with the money they buy a carga of wheat which is similarly left & gathered in —

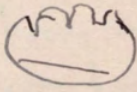
appointment and spend the day at Ocotlan. We were not met at the station but went up to the house. Here we found our man in the hands of the doctor with an ugly open sore in the leg. We found Sta. Ana itself in gala dress and preparations made for a holiday. The streets were hung across with lines of terrace-cut streamers of tissue paper in the tres colores. When the wind blew across them the rippling sound was very pretty indeed. On one street there was a double row of post-poles wrapped with white tissue paper. Poles surmounted by torch lanterns were set in lines for night illumination. The town building was finely decorated with greens & artificial flowers and with flags and bunting of the national colors. The "car" was being prepared. — We were at once started out with José (who, after all, is my favorite of the three brothers — he is the brightest, quickest to take an idea, & the most responsive) and the scrape-alls.

List of Indian objects for the Feast of the Dead.

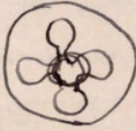
Cholula: bought by Manuel.

- (a) Breads. Cocolochtl.  12. Some sugared & red
" very large. 2. (below).
" small. 7.
 2. Sugared and red below.

- Pan Fotofo.  2. white with red designs.
" medium. 5. "
" small. 2. "
Scalloped, small. 2. "

- Pan Hlacotonal. 1. 
small 1.

- Pan de las animas: 2. tongue-shaped: white
& red.

-  2. brown & glossy
above: with seeds
sprinkled over

-  2.

- Pan liso: double layer, round, hard,
cracking & breaking in drying.
flat, plain (2,
small. (2)

- Mamon: various sizes & shapes. Spang
small: rectang: dec'd. sugared.
#2

nephew, for a walk to the ruins of the old church
at . On the edge of the town we passed the
spring of the ~~concho~~ and then after a few min-
utes came to the "ruins". All that is left is a
corner where two walls join: they are plainly Span-
ish I think and are made of regular layers of
good sized pebbles set in mud. The story of the place
is an interesting one and I am inclined to think
it is historic: on our way back, just below the
rabbit's spring, we found the reputed fragments
of the old church wall: I am of opinion that here
the tradition is historic - We were pleased with
the town decorations and made a picture of them.
At 12 sharp the little procession began. At the
head with banners went the various ~~quadrants~~^{quads} of
Laboring men: there were three or four bands among
them one of little Indian fellows dressed in their
white garments with black, sleeveless, woolen jack-
ets over them. They represent the invincible band
of Indians who participated in the battle of
and are called . The car

was covered with tin foil: the wheels spokes & hubs
were covered with the same and had a background
solid of red tissue paper. Artificial flowers, greens,
gray moss &c. were used in the decoration of the
car. Two figures only went therein one a boy
to represent the new century, the other a boy
as an old man to represent the old siglo. The

(b) Pottery (black basis: red, pink, green & gilt decoration.

✓ Vases. (2)

✓ Censers (2)

✓ Pitchers: little: various sizes. (5)

✓ Mugs or cups. (2)

✓ Small wide vases (2)

✓ Plates: all diff. (3)

(2) Red, white & blue coarse ware.

✓ Candlesticks (2)

(3) Brilliant black ware.

✓ Plates (2)

✓ Cups, pitchers, &c. small (6)

(4) Crude, painted stuff, Tlaxcallantzinco

✓ Censer bowl. { red, yellow, & white.

✓ Joforotto &c. (6).

✓ Candlesticks (2)

✓ Figure - candlestick. (1)

✓ Figures - music, &c. (7)

(c) Basketry. Large carry basket: ✓

✓ Two small fancy carry baskets.

3 looking - 204 baskets - palm. (14)

✓ " boxes & covers (3)

✓ " goblets small (1)

✓ Rattles - bird (2) + (1)

✓ rattles. ~~(2)~~ 2

(d) Copal. (2) ✓ 1 petate. (1)

car was dragged by men. After eating at a little
Tonda we started on foot for the Sanctuary. I, on
account of my bad feet and blisters, on account
of his new shoes had a hard time. On the way Don
Juan who was now our companion (with the nephew)
told the story of the mountain in front of Malintzi.
— Malintzi was a beautiful woman and this
mountain, who was a handsome prince loved her &
offered her his heart and hand: he was accepted. Just
then Popocatepetl, who had been bereft of his beloved
Ixtaccihuatl wooed her but was refused from her
love for her neighbor. Enraged the great one hurled
a vast rock at his rival whose head was cleft
— whence the name CuauhTepaneca. — We found
a considerable crowd at the Sanctuary with
marketing in progress. It is not at the best how-
ever as all the pueblos around are celebrating
also today. In the churchyard the musicians
were at the chirimiyas and "teponastl." Inside
the church was mass and in the sacristy &
chapel was a throng looking at the pictures of
the miracle, etc. We saw the chapel of the holy
spring as we went down from the heights. There
was a great crowd about it filling their ves-
sels. We sat a little in the plaza, waiting for
the tramway. On getting back to Santa Ana I
talked with Romualdo & made up notes for the
Indian Fest of the Dead. We also laid plans for
tomorrow — to arrive on the first train, find horses

Bought at Puebla & elsewhere: Remunaldos?

(a) Breads: & C.

Pan totopo : 2 & 1 broken.

Pan istihl : 2 & 1 broken.

(b) Pottery.

✓ Black basins: color decoration. 2 pitchers.

Brilliant black ware.

✓ Great Censer.

✓ Small Censers: (3)

✓ Small Candelsticks (5)

✓ Pitchers (2)

✓ Plates (5)

✓ Small Casacas. (5)

(c) Basketry: etc.

✓ 1 large carry basket.

✓ 1 handle fancy carry basket ✓

② ✓ 2 wicker baskets (6)

✓ Jicaras (3) colored.

✓ 1 little sieve.

✓ 89 goods decorated. 9

✓ 2 chocolate mullers.

(d) ✓ 2 Xochitl petals.

✓ Copal: (4)

✓ Cigarros. (6)

(e) Flowers: ✓

Words on painting at San Antonio:

(44)

Vino a fundar este pueblo y de Barrio de Sapotichlan. Rey Maxicajin de los quatro Reyes que fueron de las Ciudades de Tlaxcala. de Mil quinientos y treinta y sei

2d ready saddled and waiting to rush off to San Antonio and arrive there, work, go to Panzacola, & take noon train. It was a charming program. Lorie and Mumm went again to a pinata breaking at Manuel's. I looked over books and made out lists of Muestras collections. — We got up early and left at 5:40, arriving at Santa Ana in good season. No horses: no man: no nothing! Walking over to Romualdo's the only sign of life was the old man outside. Romualdo sat shivering in his blanket: after we had been there some little time Juan appeared dressing himself. A first lot of horses were brought but dismissed as unsuitable, though we did not see them: a second lot were ordered: chocolate was prepared: Chinese politics were discussed from every point of view. Finally at 8:30 we were ready: we had left Manuel behind to get certain trifles at Cholula and await us at noon. We rode along the railroad for some distance then struck in heading toward the foot of Malinzi. We passed through Magdalena and San Luis and finally at about 11 reached San Antonio. We were rest-

-fully slow: Don Juan's horse was one he was afraid
of anyway - and as he was not used to riding he did
not permit him to go off a walk: Louie was pretty
good: mine was so lazy that he could not be got off a
slow, slow walk. Magdalena is the town most famous
for its rainmakers and is the place where the clouds
summoned from Cuauhtlaparica battle with those
coming from the other direction. Leaving our horses
at the only tienda we went to look up the Agente
Municipal. The first demand after we made known
our wishes was for an orden, which of course we
did not have. Still worse the man who keeps the Alfo
is working at Panzacola: having overcome the
scruples, of the Agente, he was about sending for
the keeper when he thought of consulting the
Regidor: this officer was suspicious and undid
all the little we had accomplished: we had to
go through the whole argument again. Leaving
them to send for the key of the chest to the house of the
keeper, we went to eat. After a dinner rather
long in preparation we returned to our Agente's
house expecting to find things our way. Nought
appeared except the Jefe Auxiliar, who began
the same system of objection, which we had already
met. Hereupon I gave out and we indited a letter to
Don Prospero. After a scene, all the Principals being
present, the keeper conveniently appeared and, after
a search, produced the much desired paper. It was
a single sheet of paper on which was a picture
of an old Tlaxcalan chief, a coat of arms, a

tower, a man and woman (probably Herman and Maria),
and some words, rather unsystematically written and
blotted in red ink. Red ink was the chief material in
the chief's figure: green & brown & black appeared in the
other designs. We would hardly have taken so much
trouble for so little result, but we made the photo-
graph and got ready to depart. They say there is
another mapa here, but the pixcal, who is its keeper,
has gone to be installed in his new position and
we could not see it. It was now three o'clock and
Don Juan remarked we were in good reason: that En-
-zacola was not far: merely to Santa Catarina and then
-just beyond was Panzacola. Santa Catarina was reached
and the railroad crossed but Panzacola was long ap-
-pearing. Juan had insisted that the train left
Sta. Ana at 4.³⁰. We were pushing on as well
as our miserable mounts would allow: we saw
the train at about the time we saw the station
but the case was hopeless. It reached Panzacola
exactly at 4.³⁰ and pulled out promptly. As
for us it took a hard half hour longer to reach
The Station. Here we just had time, leaving Juan
mush hastily, to catch the tramvia. Of course it
lost time on the road and reached our corner at
7 instead of 6.³⁰ However that was an hour
saved. — The boy was glad to see us and
after supper Louie developed. — We spent
3d a busy morning writing notes, packing &

shipping, photographing beads and sending them
to Anselmo for molding, settling up with everyone
+ c. + c. We did not much more than make the
2 o'clock train on the Southern railroad. —

In response to a list of questions, + c. Manuel says:
the words called on hearing a person sneeze are
Jesus me ampara. The resumbadera is made usu-

ally by oneself. not sold - and are plain, though they
may pain them. — Lechuga ensalada is a special

dish for Noche Buena. — "Los patos" is a little dialog
with action, + c. the words of which are printed in o-
plices. He secured for me in Cholula a medida
of the Pyramid Virgin for the folklore collection, and
a copy of Los Patos + of the little book for Pozadas. —

We arranged also to prove the lechuga ensalada
on our return here on Monday. —

We reached Tehuacan 35 minutos late and went
to the Hotel del Fero-carri. We were rather
surprised at the neat, clean city: the streets are
well swept, the houses are fresh + good in con-
dition and the wide streets with a line of
trees down the centre are striking. We rode
in as the sh. car by beautiful moonlight and
4th walked to the station in the morning. We
ran to the dock on time: reaching Oaxaca

at 7.10 To the Hotel Nacional. After a shave
I hunted up Belmar's place but found him
gone to bed though only 8.50.

5th. In the morning on going to the Government

Palace, I found the Governor gone but Belman
in his place. He was entirely agreeable and fin-
of all gave me a copy of his new Chontal book.
He took my desires and had the letters ready
when, as appointed, I called at 5 for them. I went
to see Archbishop Gillow first at the Palace &
then - as he was not there - to the Secretariat. He
was very busy and begged me to call at 4 or
4.30 at the Palace. When I did so at 4, I found
Saville also there waiting to see him. We had
a long talk and he gave me some helpful
points. He was present at several finds in the
Escalvillas. To him the most interesting was
a great mass of pottery representations of the
musical instruments: these are certainly of
high importance and everything he knows of
is represented except the huehuatl. Among
them he says is the chirimya: the omechica-
huay is shown with its rubber: the teponastl
with its pounders: the ayotl; &c., &c. Besides
the pottery reproductions are others of stone.
There have been a number of sacrificial knives
taken out: one the largest is an enormous
flint piece a vara or so in length: some (?)
had a painting representing face and cutting
teeth like the conventional tepatl of the
chromographic signs. Many wooden heads
were taken out - as firm in good shape but

Leon, 5^a de Hidalgo, 31.

later shriveling dreadfully. He urged me to see Lacandon arrow-head making and to find the mode of ~~barrow~~-release. He also recommended Sapper's great work on the Geography of that whole area published by the Geological Institute in Mexico. — He says he has his wife and baby at Mitla and that this time he is free to work without finding any relief as the Duke, who pays the bill, gives free rein and does not care for archaeological results. It is on the Duc's part that he calls on the Archbishop Today. — At 4.40

I wrote a line regretting not seeing him and started to leave as I must meet Belman at 5. Just then his Grace appeared. I merely shook hands & left. — Met Sen on the street this morning and appointed to call this afternoon and see his skin Mapa again, for which - as two years ago he wanted 100 pesos. On calling and talking for some time I agreed to give 80 and took it. It is from the town of Cuixtla not far from here. It is not in bad condition and I think is worth the price. To my surprise I found on talking with him that Maudsley is interested in mines near here and spends a good deal of time out there.

Saville says that the fact is that he put in a good deal of money in representations of friends and had to come down to prevent it all going to the dogs. It seems that he spends considerable time in New York where he married a Miss Gay but that he has a house in London and a country-place. I complimented Leon on his study of casting gold and expressed my surprise at his noticing the finger impressions. He was a good deal tickled over it and remarked that no one, even of those who had handled and owned quantities of the objects noticed them until he called attention to them. At present he is studying the head-dresses of the funeral figure-urns. — The boys and I went to the market and I was more than ever delighted with things there. It is almost as purely Indian as Tehuantepec itself. We bought a dozen little pottery vessels though the stock was badly culled over. For the first time I bought a set of the carved calabashes. There are halves, cups; wholes, for rattles; and $\frac{4}{5}$ s, for strainers; the designs appear fanciful and geometrical but what may they have been? One only showed recognisable animal, & human forms. These all come from Jiquila (~~Myden~~ ^{Myden} ~~Japanese~~). We also got some things at the hat stands: I got a bunch of the long-souled borrego de Encino; also two pairs of the disks

Ethnographic Objects: Oaxaca.

(1 doz. little vessels. .18)

(1 bunch bunch de encino .04)

✓ 2 shawms @ .10

4 ~~5~~ X rattles @ .06

5 ~~7~~ cups @ .03

2 Belts @ .25

2 pr. temple dills.

.80 Jugula

.50 Zaclula.

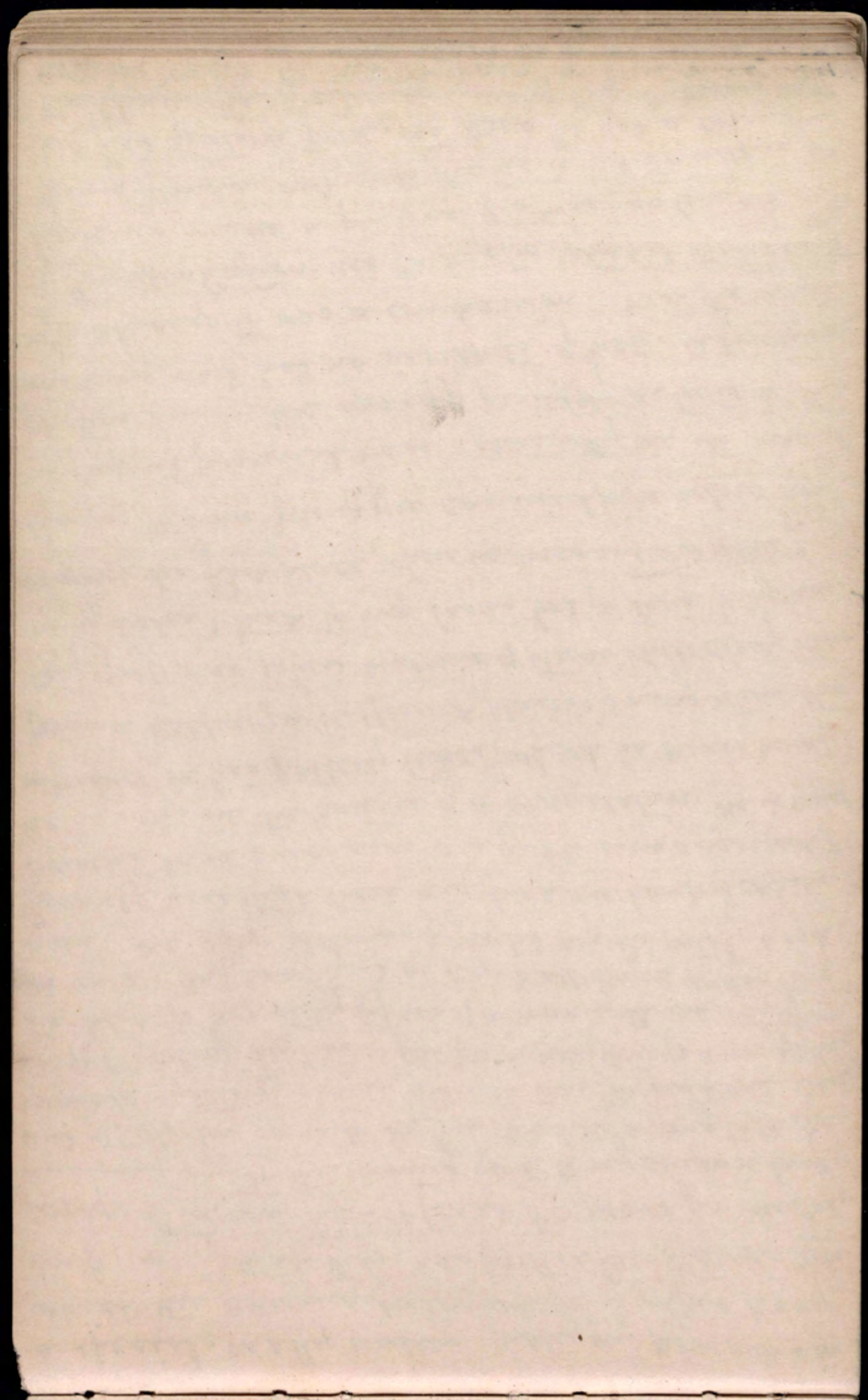
.03

for plastering on the temples, which seemed to be
pitched, or asphalted: of interest and need here
were skins of toucans, which seem to be staple
as they occurred at several stands: skins of
parrots were also on hand. Never have
the colored waters looked prettier: the fine red
jamaica, the green limon with the lines floating
on top, the brown yellow pima and white orchid
are poured out into humbles, and arranged in
striking combinations. Pineapples were abun-
dant and fine and sent forth a great odor.
A purely Indian party from Zachila were
selling other things but had several belts in
a basket. I bought two - one with red & the
other with blue effect. — at 6%. I went
over to Belmar's house to get a copy of his
Chocho book, which is really as he says very
badly printed. I also "crossed the Rubicon" by
buying two more books by Quintana. ~~There~~
There are three of these - not two as I have sup-
posed. The big one I still lack. For the other
two he asked ^{\$5.00} and I gave ^{\$4.00}. His copy of the
big one is magnificent: it must contain
543 numbered pp. besides the Arte before
& the unnumbered-paged index, &c. behind.
It has a beautiful title page. It appears from

H. E. Sherman
F. C. M. S.
Puebla

a special, neatly written note on pronouns in which the commentator says "I forgot to say on p. — " that this was father Quintana's own copy. Dr. Leon has offered 80 pesos for the copy.

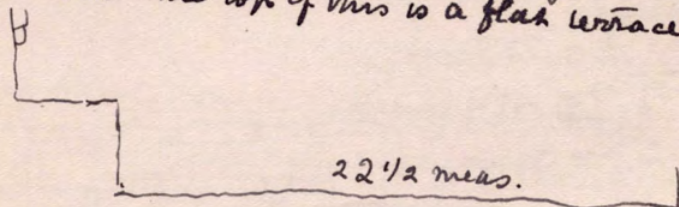
———— In the evening quite to my surprise Saville and Dr. Wheeler came to see me. We had a long talk over various matters, not at all an unpleasant one. Saville says Dr. Sologuren has a few fine new things among which the best is a pottery figure of a man with an atlatl & its spear in place and a second at spear under his arm. He says Belmar printed his Chontal book himself and that there are but one hundred copies. Saville's book purchases are on his own account & as he says in the nature of a speculation. He is much interested in his pottery tubes, which he knows now from a half-dozen different places: among others the City of Mexico where systems of them still carry running water! That to me looks bad for their indigenous origin: the first place where he encountered them he claims to have found the connected pipe below an uninspired funeral vase apparently in its original position. ————— We got off promptly on time in the morning and had no incidents of note. A disagreeable 6th Chicago Dr. was a companion. Near the mouth of Tomellin Cañon the Conductor stopped the train to have us make a picture that he has long wanted. Young Monom got onto the train at Tomellin & we had quite a talk. He says he got a copy of the Chinanta Doctrina among the Indians for nothing and knows of two or five more. I tried



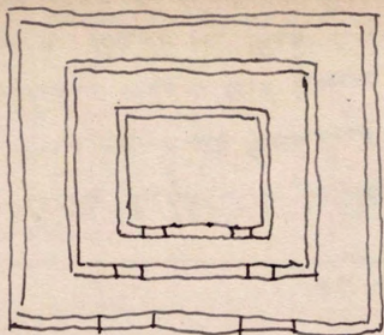
Ruins of Quistepac.

(53)

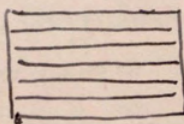
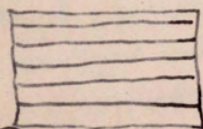
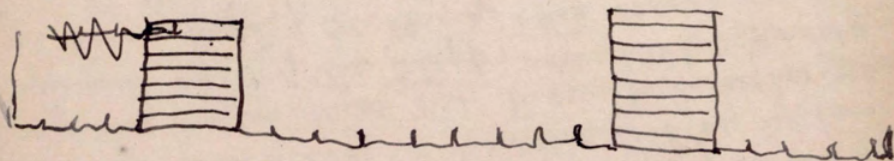
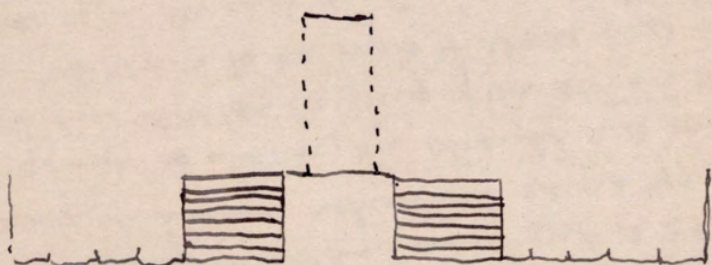
On the ridge above the stream which flows by the present village. The ridge is rather barren, overgrown with cactus and spiny trees. The trail goes rather abruptly up over red sandstone. On the crest are many ruins of buildings constructed of blocks of the rather thin bedded red sandstone laid in regular horizontal layers. View one Taken from below gives a general view of the cliff, horizontal bedding and three parts of buildings: the second gives one large building: it measures about $22\frac{1}{2}$ yds. (i.e. $22\frac{1}{2}$ measures estimated at one yard: the sharp corner is shown, the straight and vertical front & the regular laying of the stones: the cement appears to be mud or adobe and some traces of a stucco coating over the face remains. As the corner the walls here stand 16-18 ft. high. Not far back from this is a jog, outset, & a second corner. The cement is of clay mingled with bits of broken stone: the top of this is a flat terrace per-



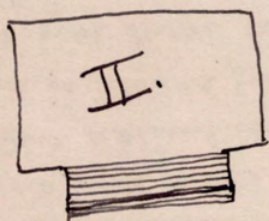
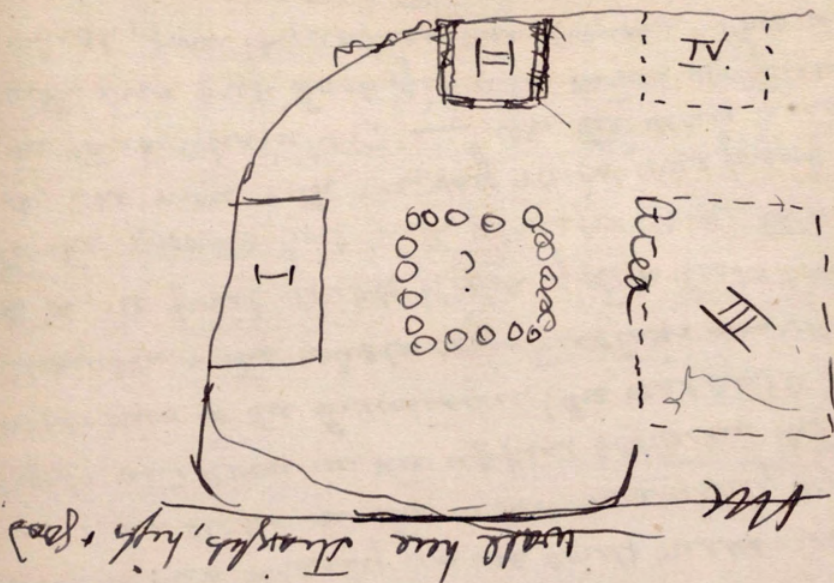
Laps a little higher in front: behind it rises another roll & terrace and behind it others: Below as & in front others that we have passed may be clearly made out. Back of this and above is apparently a double wall broken by a place where masonry



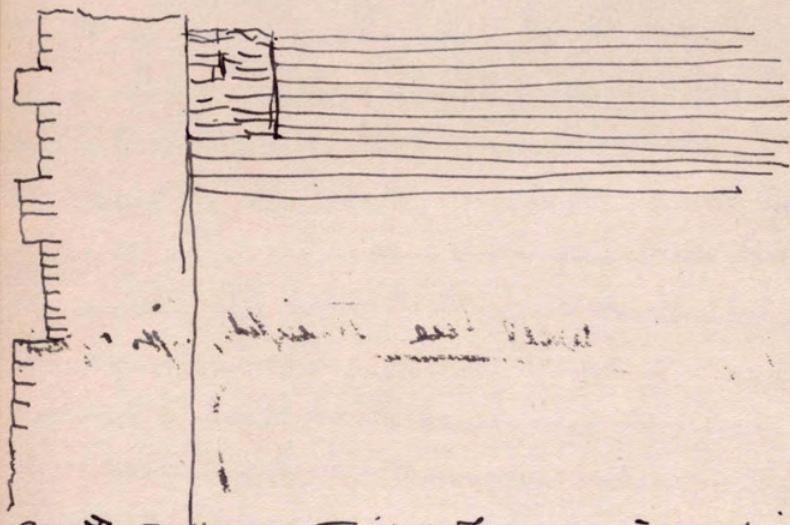
To this corner
 or was there
one vertical
 wall on all
 but the East
 side - & there
 three ^{platforms} ~~tracts~~ ^{of}
 three flights of
 steps.



have been stairs: from here on & up we pass some other vestiges including one place like a house wall and come to 3, a solid rectangular structure like a pyramid but with vertical walls. The construction of this is much like the other but on the west face at least considerable thickness of the coating remains. On the East side of this are the remains of a stairway which was plaster-covered. Some excavation here has broken the upper surface of the pyramid and have exposed a burial chamber not far beneath the surface: this is roofed over with rather broad lintel stones and both ends are exposed: it seems to run E. & W. The actual depth cannot be made out because it is almost filled with debris. The stairway on the E is not single but double and it contracts upward: as nearly as we could make out there are eight steps in the lower more widely separated flights and seven in the upper: between these upper ones is the E. entrance (the real one) to the chamber & the whole construction has reference to it. A final double flight of steps leads down to the ground level with perhaps seven steps in it. The men with me say relics were found in the tomb chamber. — On the same area with this but East of it are three structures which, from it, appear the same. This is really one of several structures around the Ego of a rather regular, level, walled space. The second one



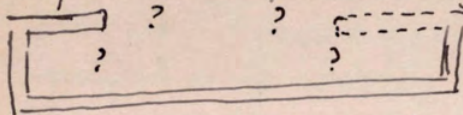
is much smaller, lies at the N. End: is rectangular, has ^{one} two stairways in its face - toward the plaza. It has been excavated at the place where the chamber should be expected, but perhaps none was found. -- No. III. is the largest and best of the series: a great stairway occupies nearly all of the West front. This is flanked above on each side by a projecting buttress. The stones of the wall as so handless to leave projecting lines, horizontal, at various heights.



See # 5. for details. Fragments of white plaster painted at places with red remain at some points on the wall. At the foot of this I saw the first disc shaped stone I have met here. A rectangular excavation on the summit near the West end does not reveal a chamber but does show a layer of white plaster at a few inches depth. The near E. side of this appears to have been occupied by construction, part of the walls being still preserved.

11. 11. 11.

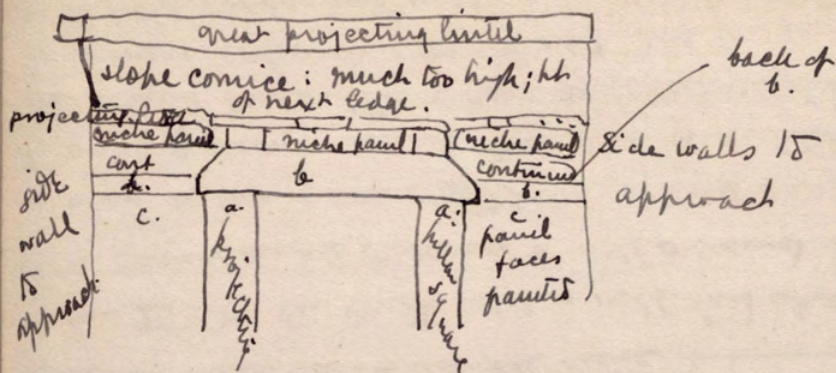
the rear wall was continuous and is fairly well preserved: the front wall parallels it at perhaps 5 or six feet distance: there are small traces of any of any transverse partitioning walls.



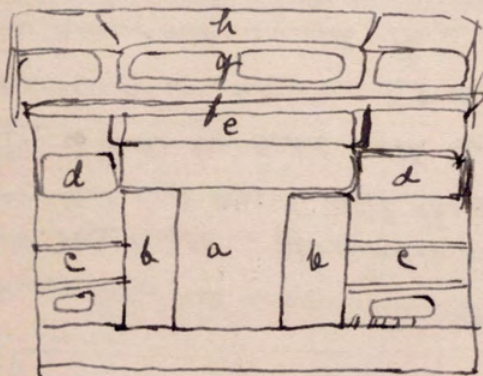
Behind this the ridge rises, apparently to a final crest. The wall is sprinkled with more or less extensive by walls and constructed spaces.

No. IV. is side by side with No. III. and some sort of construction has united them for half the height of the lesser monument: this is square, nearly vertical on three sides: at the W. almost the whole front is stairway: this & its guarding buttresses near the top were built after the central part of the pyramid itself and against it. No excavations appear to have been made here but from the kind this seeming higher than the rest & sloping probably formerly there was a temple there.

From III. W. the south wall is well laid up, & stays for a considerable distance & well preserved. There is more or less of an elevated line of earth &c. along it as if of debris and in this are quantities of the round discs. There can be little question that here were columns. For what? Not far beyond this is a well made and well preserved subterranean chamber and then in mounting we pass many evi-



on the guard walls - at sides of approach are niches similar to those in the chamber but smaller. Below the painted panels c. are a projecting ledge, sloping back, downward, followed by a similar ledge vertical downward and then a niche.

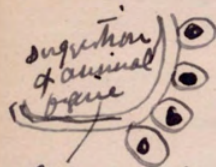


- a. entrance.
- b. square pillars.
- c. side spaces with two steps or excavated panel.
- d. excavated panels corresponding to the lintel, which is a little behind the pillar level.

slab projecting above lintel with part above niches d. f. Projecting ledge, sloping backward on upper surface. g. projecting band with narrow niches with side niches corresponding up slanting ledge, wh behind most edge of g.

-dences of constructions until finally we reach a
 great wall - many feet long and thirty feet or more
 high on which the morning sun strikes squarely.
 It was near here that we strike the finest chamber
 yet encountered here which must have been originally
 a beautiful work. I think it is oriented and opened
 to the west. It is constructed of the usual squared
 stones set in the usual way. The entrance is open-
 -ed by a single lintel-stone. The chamber itself
 was originally well plastered over with a plaster
 of great hardness and tenacity. From the original
 floor to the roof it was about 5 ft. 8 or 10. The form
 is square or perhaps six feet or so. The roof consists
 of three slabs laid transversely: the floor was originally
 cemented: on the N. + S. more than a foot from
 the floor were well made niches with single slabs
 for lintels, nearly three feet square and 2 ft. deep.
 These were cement covered. The rear wall was
 developed into a sort of a Palladian shrine arrange-
 -ment: behind this was a narrow room or niche
 extending transversely, the full width of the chamber.
 The front externally was much the same in char-
 -acter and both of these shrine-like facades were
 smoothly covered with plaster. On the panels at the
 sides of the pillars were formerly paintings in
 red: these are now almost destroyed but the
 one to the right of the entrance appears to represent
 a head, turned left, with a headdress crowned with back.

Over the north niche are traces of paintings in red: also between the south niche and the front wall. All of them suggest calceoliform or shield shaped spaces with more or less of decoration by circle (volutes), &c.



white in red.

him onto the lookout for an Arte of the same kind. We arrived at Quistepic about noon and were taken in tow by a boy who was just going there. It was not really a long walk but it was hot and considerable climbing and we all had leagage. We took our time & were more than an hour on the way. We got the Presidente and Town at work at horses (were soon supplied & with our foot mogo we visited the Pueblo Viejo, which was really astonishing both in quantity and quality though much abused and in bad condition. We got in and tried unsuccessfully to make a clay mould of the left hand of a little six year hexadactyl. It was a pretty case of an extra minim. After supper we went to bed in the Juggado with clean blankets, upon two cates and the table. I slept well enough until 12.30 when Louis got up sick: after that I did not sleep a wink, tho they both did very well. We were off again the next morning for the ruins & the painted tomb especially at 7.30. After we got back

to the river at 10%. I let the boys take a half hour's swim while I wrote up notes. Before me flowed the river making a great curve just below, then another around a ridge blocking its course and out behind it through a good gap. The opposite bank, gravelly at the edge of the water rose to a low sand terrace, green at the margin with willows & back with mesquite, rolling then to the great mass of red conglomerate, with fine escarpments at the summit & crest of which we can see signs of the ruins even from here. Organo, pitaya, and thorny trees make up its vegetation. At the ruins today we heard and saw two guacamayas. Our rock mass forms are side of the gap through which the river flows: behind both rises a finer and grander rock mass with undulating crest and with furrowed flank.

We took the long horse trail back to the station. We arrived there apparently in plenty of time and leisurely made our way to the ruins visible from the railroad to take a picture of them. I can hardly believe them very old: the mode of construction is quite unlike anything we saw above, many quite sized stones being set on edge instead of flatwise. The walls are like the walls of houses and the remains of those within indicated several rooms. I had no time for serious examination however but gave orders for a picture. Just as I turned to make for the station I heard and saw the train coming: telling the boys to come on I hastened to the track: they barely arrived

in time, without packing their boxes. We were
off a minute or two ahead of the nominal time
12!! The car was crowded and we had to take
the sunny single seats. It was a tiresome and
tedious, hot and dusty ride: I never realized
before that the dustiest part of the trip is between
Puebla and Tecamachalco, not further south.
— Talking of dust — we had a heavy wind all yester-
day afternoon & evening at Quetzotepes. They say
it comes only during two months — January
and February. — Shortly after our return we
received a call from Señora Maspey with lechuga
ensalada for which we had made arrangements.
It is really an elaborate affair. She had a great
basin full of the salad: the border was full
fresh leaves set around: in the centre was a
great mixture of chopped lettuce, radishes, on-
ions, collation, cacahuates, miel, salad oil;
on a plate were cross-sliced oranges, limes,
white & red camotes, jicamas. Plates were set
forth for each: border of lettuce, heap of chopped
salad, and then the red, yellow, white, ^{orange} lime
sections prettily laid on. It was good.
It seems that on Noche Buena they have
with this fish cooked with egg — apparently rolled
in the egg and fried: this is put upon the
dish of salad. — The Señora says that on
Todos Santos there are special dishes which
are first laid out upon the table with the drain

and then eaten by the friends. Three things in particular are por fuerza in this banquet: atole and mole colorado. There are

other viands generally. In Oaxaca she says they use mole prieto instead of the red. There also they have among the regular fondas bread in the shape of human figures.

8th Commemoration of Father's death. — We had a call from Jos. M. Quechol to inform us that Romualdo was still ill and could not attend to our commission. We called at Mr. Spencer's to say "good bye" and to arrange for Manuel's mother. To the transfer company's office about our trunk. Met Aurelio who has not begun work but wanted another peso on account (4 now paid out of 5.50). Met Mr. Barton with whom I had some little talk. He restates the story from Huejotzingo in regard to "the Cuescomate" much as I remembered his giving it before: he says some also claim that it was used during the Inquisition, the persecuted being let down into the hot water. He says a teacher in the City here has been down into it recently and found the water but it is not now hot. He says that according to the old ideas it is not only hot but flowing. — He says the volador dance is given each year at Necaxa, three hours

Books bought of Padre Garcia: Jan. 9. 1901.

El Inio mas venturosa:	0.50	
El Nacimiento de Nuestro Sr. J ^u Cristo:		}
de Jesus el Natalicio.		
La Amora de la Redencion.		
* Los Hijos de Bato y Bras.		
* Morir en la Cruz con Cristo ó Dénas El buen Cadm.		
La Noche mas venturosa. (Pensador. 1818)		}
Auto Mariano.		
Las Cuatro Apariciones		}
Bulua.		
Gracida.		3.00
Cuauhtemoc.		}
Leys de los Mex. Ant.		
Scler. 2 vols.		
Cocahuamilla. 1		
violen le Sue.		
La Rodda Azteca.		}
Reys - Emigracion — r		
Chichomoxtoc.		

from Huachuquing, in the state of Puebla, in
the month of June. He just missed seeing it, but
saw the pole, platform, ropes, &c. the day after.
The people of the town do not do it, but a party
who come in from the mountains: the villagers
erect the pole and make the preparations. Part
of "the torque" dance below, part take the true
volador action. — He also speaks of the
national dance of the Totonacas and says he hired
an old man to dance it for him: that it is highly
peculiar and interesting, accompanied by grunts
& cries, &c. — He is much wrought up over re-
ports he has been receiving of the Huichols: their
purity of blood, independence, paganism, &c.
He has not yet seen Schucholtz' book and his in-
formant is a man who has been of use of Huichols
in the Huichol country. He says marriages
are contracted for a single year first: at the
end of that period both give an account of
their views & claims in the matter: if both are
pleased the elders before whom the accounts
are given determine whether the marriage
shall become permanent. — He advised me
to get a copy of the minutes of the M. E.
Conference and write to all the native pastors
who, he believes, could give me much inter-
esting information. — Our journey to the
City in the evening needs no comment except for

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George B. Halsted 9-10-11.
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Fannie Poole. 12-13.
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