

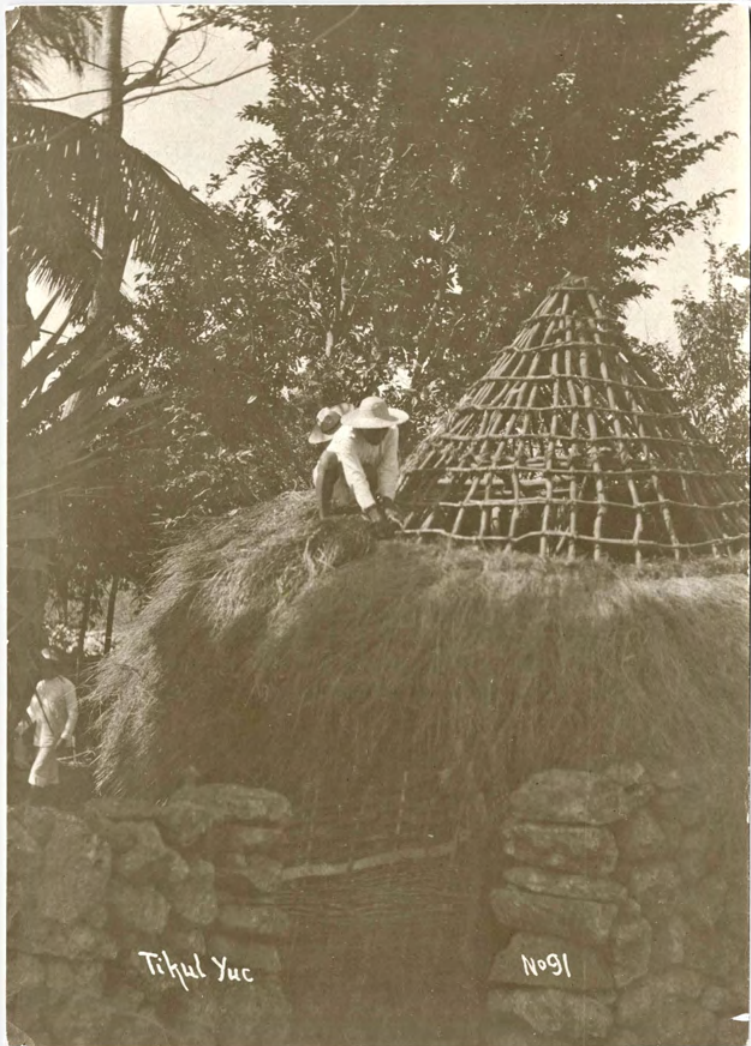


STEADMAN Y TRAGER.
PHOTO-SUPPLY DE PUEBLA.
Calle de Mesones No. 8.



*Papua Types v.c.
No 104*

STEADMAN Y TRAGER.
PHOTO-SUPPLY DE PUEBLA.
CALLE de PORFIRIO DIAZ 11½



Tihul Yuc

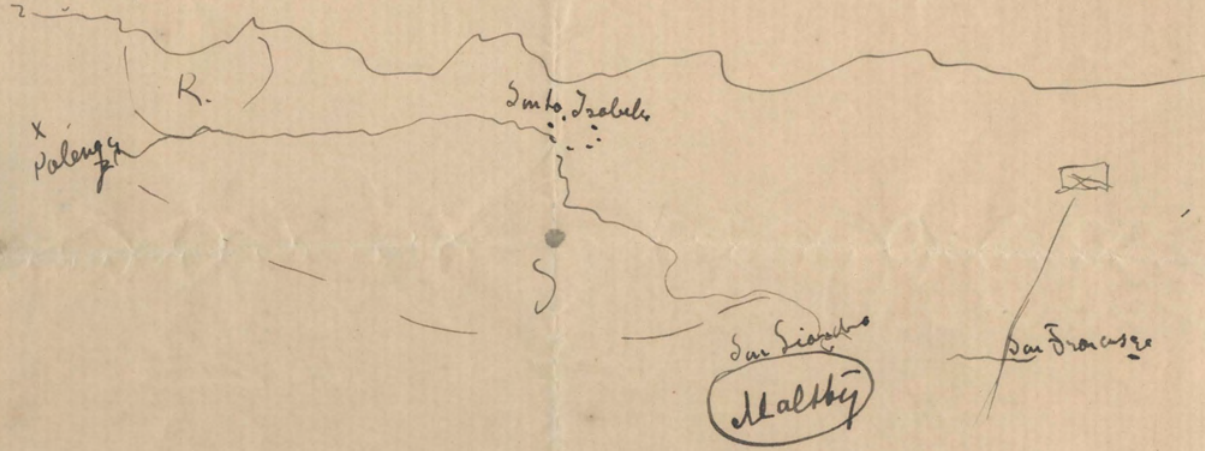
No 91

3

STEADMAN Y TRAGER.
PHOTO-SUPPLY DE PUEBLA.
Calle de Mesones No. 8.

The University of Chicago

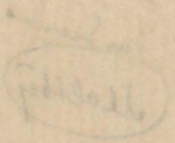
DEPARTMENT OF
ANTHROPOLOGY



Sebastian Perez

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Frederick Starr Papers

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39 of 57 notebooks

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November: 1902. Mexican trip #3.

Frederick Starr

(39)

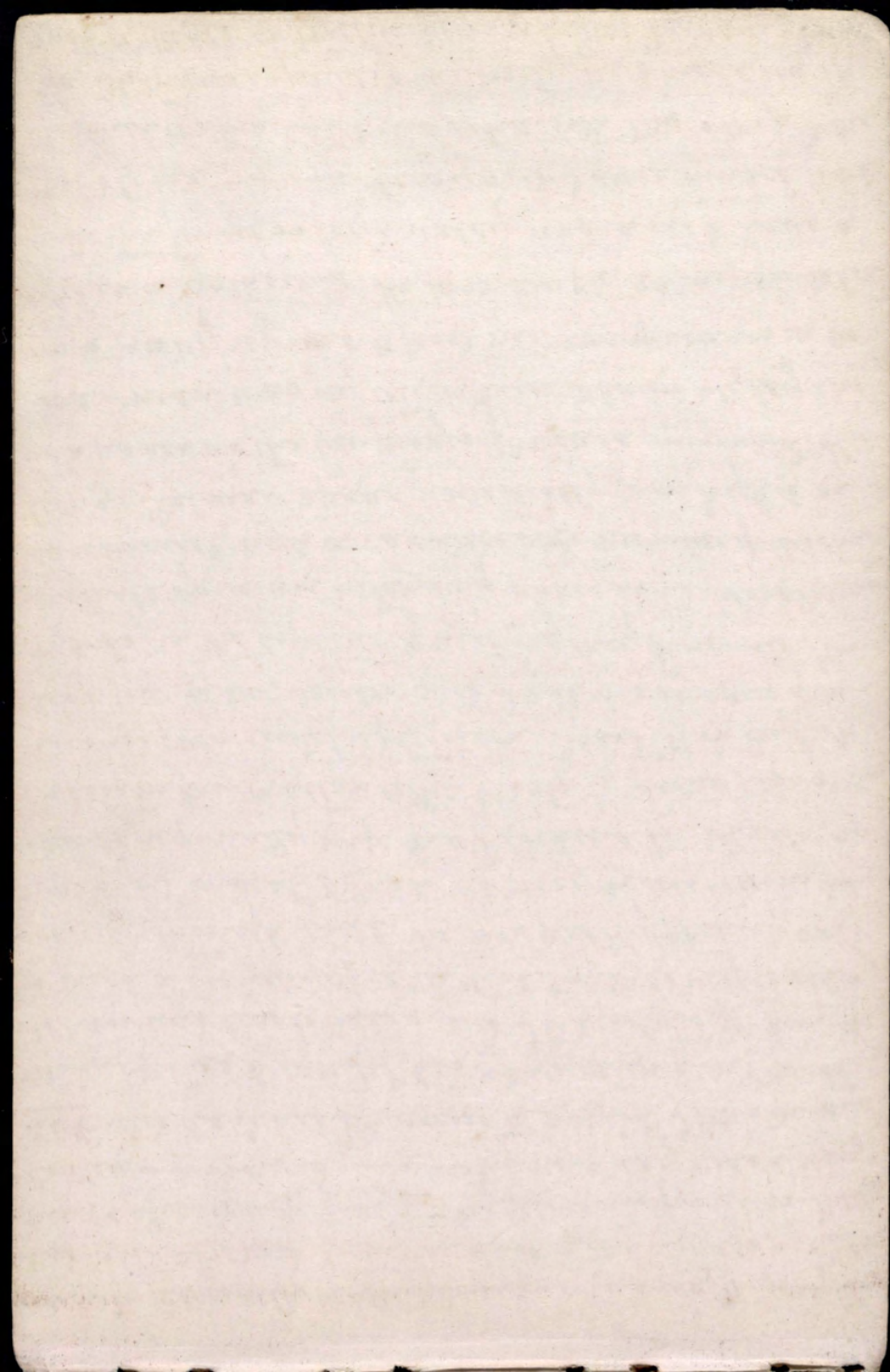
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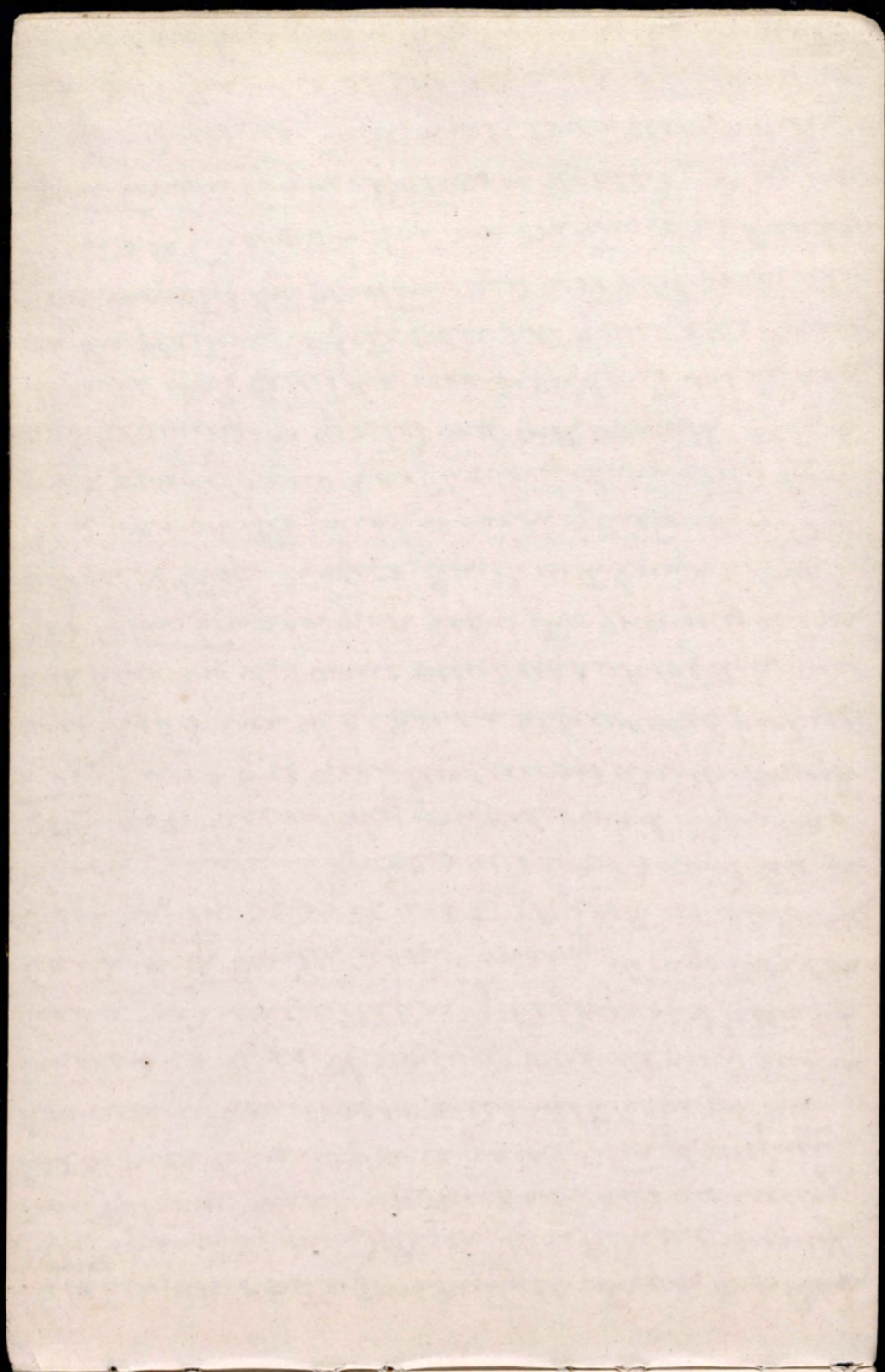
4 210

Dr. León started up and asked me to translate for him; he thereupon launched forth upon a warm eulogy of the work. I merely translated that he said he has been in all these different pueblos where I had taken the pictures and could vouch for their accuracy and representative character. Having translated this much I stated that those who understood Spanish would agree with me that it would be highly inappropriate for me to literally translate his entire remarks. When I had finished and taken my seat, I novel gladly have listened to Guinell and Fozzer in their papers but could not hear a word, as Maudsley (highly delighted) with my pictures came over and sitting by me, whispered constantly to the end of the session. Just before me Mr Arthur Farwell, who is here under Miss Fletcher's wing gave an extremely curious illustration of Indian music. He first gave the simple melody, which of course - as he said - is an ethnological specimen & has some significance: he then gave a harmonization, which he admitted was but one of hundreds that might be made with the same melody - and which he had worked out taking the circumstances of the original song into account; he then gave a composition, the amplification of this harmonization, showing what developments could be made out of the original simple melody. Then he treated another song in the same fashion. I did not feel like criticising but was glad to have Boas voice my exact thoughts - Fred was on hand and I went with him to John Wrights to dinner. I did not stay long and got

out to Elizabeth before Ellen and Helen had gone to
bed and showed them my set of pictures - I made
an exchange of one of my Albums for Mrs. Nuttall's
Codex - unbound. — The next day was Mexico
24th and as I had promised to assist I was on hand
early. Bates presented his observations on Monte
Alban and Escalerillas and I translated for him. He
is such a Frenchy speaker that I had had my doubts but
we got through well. He was greatly pleased and
warmly insisted that at once on our return he
should personally urge the President to tolerate no
delay in the matter of the busts! Lion's paper was
pushed over until afternoon. I read it in English
for him. Seler, Saviile and I all made some com-
ments on the system of writing they discussed. Mr.
Nuttall gave an interesting paper on the blood draining
ceremonial with a considerable number of illustra-
tions. Belmar spoke unusually good English in
his paper on the languages of Oaxaca. — Dr. W.
Boardman was in attendance almost all day and
was greatly rejoiced to find me conspicuous in so
great a gathering. He took lunch, at my invitation,
with the Congress and really appeared to have a
good time. — Hagar and I were invited to take
dinner at the Hotel Majestic with Mrs. & Miss Putnam.
Prof. Putnam expanded the party and made us up
into a table of twelve persons. Prof. Putnam - Miss



Hletcher, Ambrosetti, Mrs. Nuttall, Towner, Miss Boston,
⁹Miss Putnam (Cambridge) Hagar, Miss Putnam, myself,
 Mrs. Putnam made up the party and we really
 had a nice time. We were hardly through dinner
 however when Hagar and I had to leave for "the
 smoker" at 6 o'clock. Of course we were all men and we
 had a good representation of the Congress. I talked at
 length with Danille about many things Mexican.
 I left at ^{about} ten and got out to Elizabeth at a little after
 eleven. ——— I packed and waited until late so
 25th as to receive my forwarded mail. There was
 none! Met Fred near Underwood and Underwood's
 and looked over the Chinese stereoscopic pictures
 with him. We did some other errands together and
 got to the Congress just before the morning session
 ended. I took 1 o'clock lunch with him at John Long's.
 At 2 was at the final session of the Congress. The
 first person I saw was Chavero, elaborately dressed
 and beaming: he greeted me with warmth. After the
 session was called, the vice-presidents sat in a box
 on the platform. After order had been called Fernando
 rose, mounted the platform and read a telegram ad-
 dressed to Chavero — "You are continued as President
 of the Commission; Batres is recalled." There was
 profound silence. Then a half dozen clapped their
 hands: these were all in one group. I think all were
 Mexican but two — those two were the Duke & First.



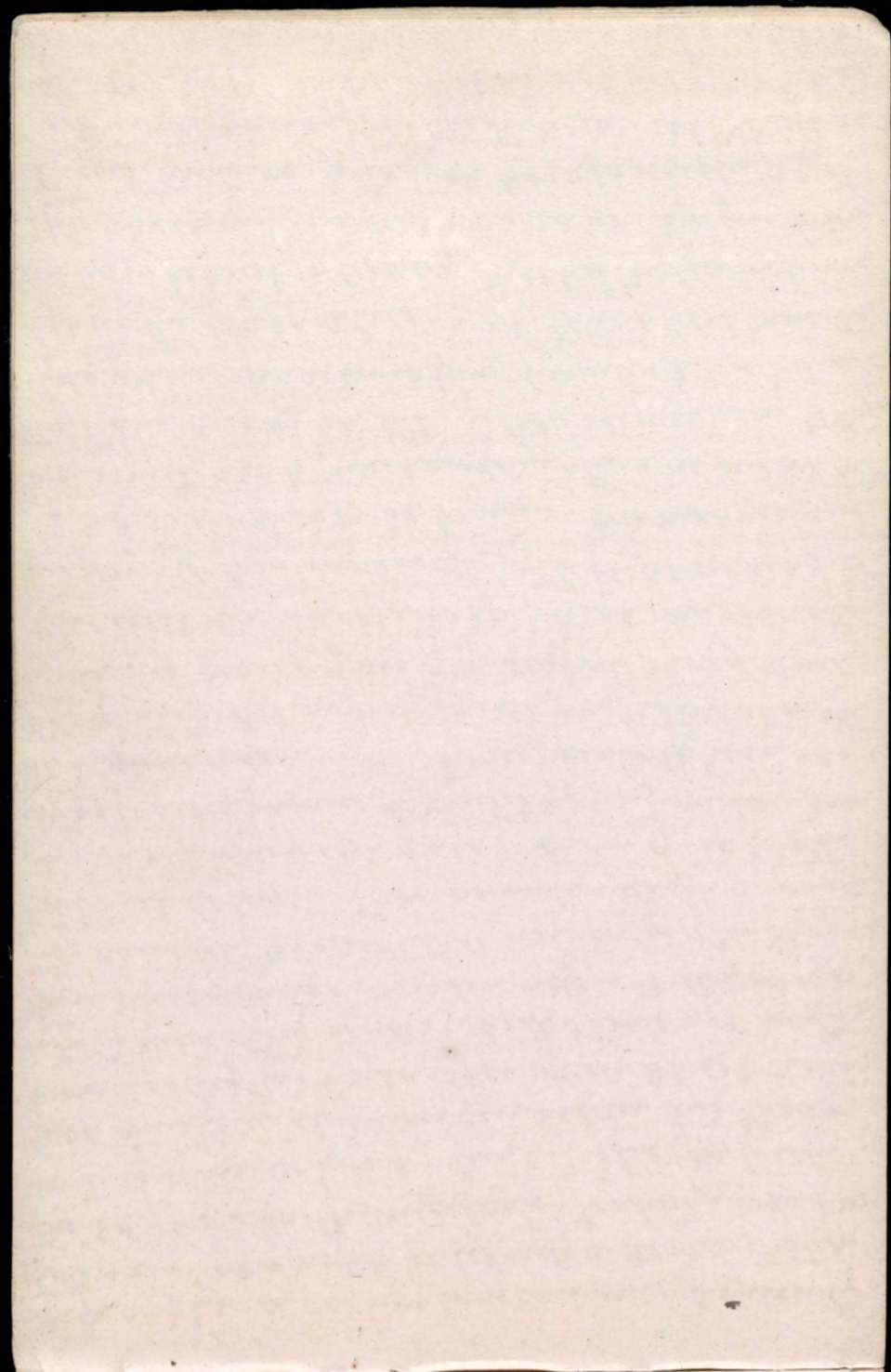
Their applause did not long continue, as plainly the Congress was not to be led into a demonstration. The day was South America's. Panhays was presenting some canals & other articles. Haldeman gave some Central American matter and Hagar was reading his Cyclo paper when I had to leave.

— Of interesting papers which I have not mentioned there were several Mexican. Miss Breton showed her carefully traced mural paintings of Chichen in natural colors. Thompson showed his cinematograph & phonograph reproductions of the Xfates. Miss Wamble showed a printed figure from San Juan de Teotihuacan.

Ferraz from Costa Rica has been interested in my paper & my translation. He gave me copies of two of his words, though I failed to secure the Quiche paper, which was specially prepared for this Congress. I left at about 4.45

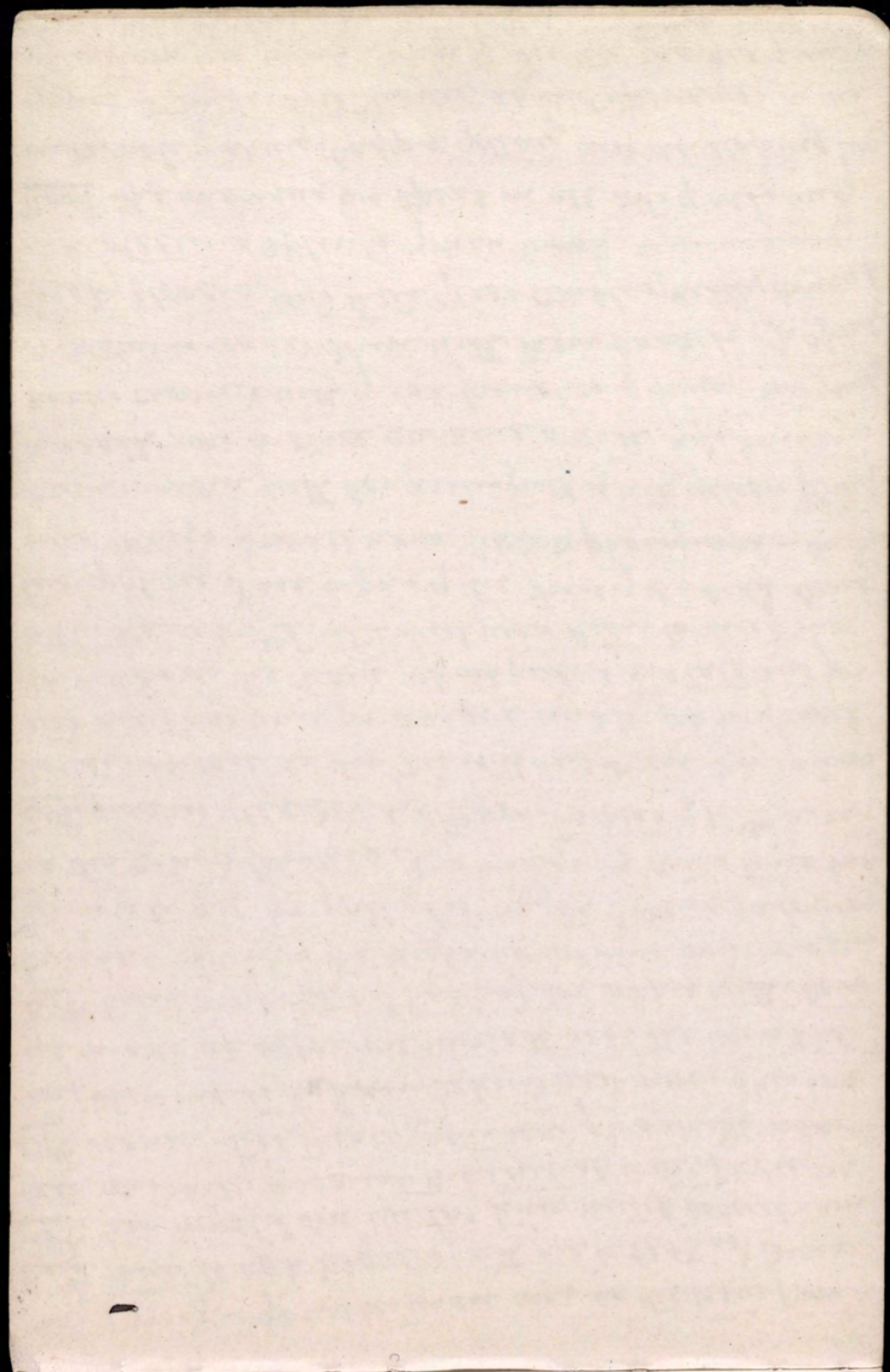
as I didn't want to be hurried. Fred met me and went with me to Weehawken, where he saw me on the train and off at 6.28. I took sleeper only to Buffalo, where we arrived five minutes before time; left on the Wabash late & as Detroit were more than an hour behind in leaving. Reached Englewood however 26th about on time and was at home before 10 p.m.

Packed, wrote, &c. and took breakfast after a good rest in my own bed, at the Hygeia. At 8.32 left on the C.R. & P. At Danbury, not only Mr Putnam but Harrison and Paarmann were at train to see



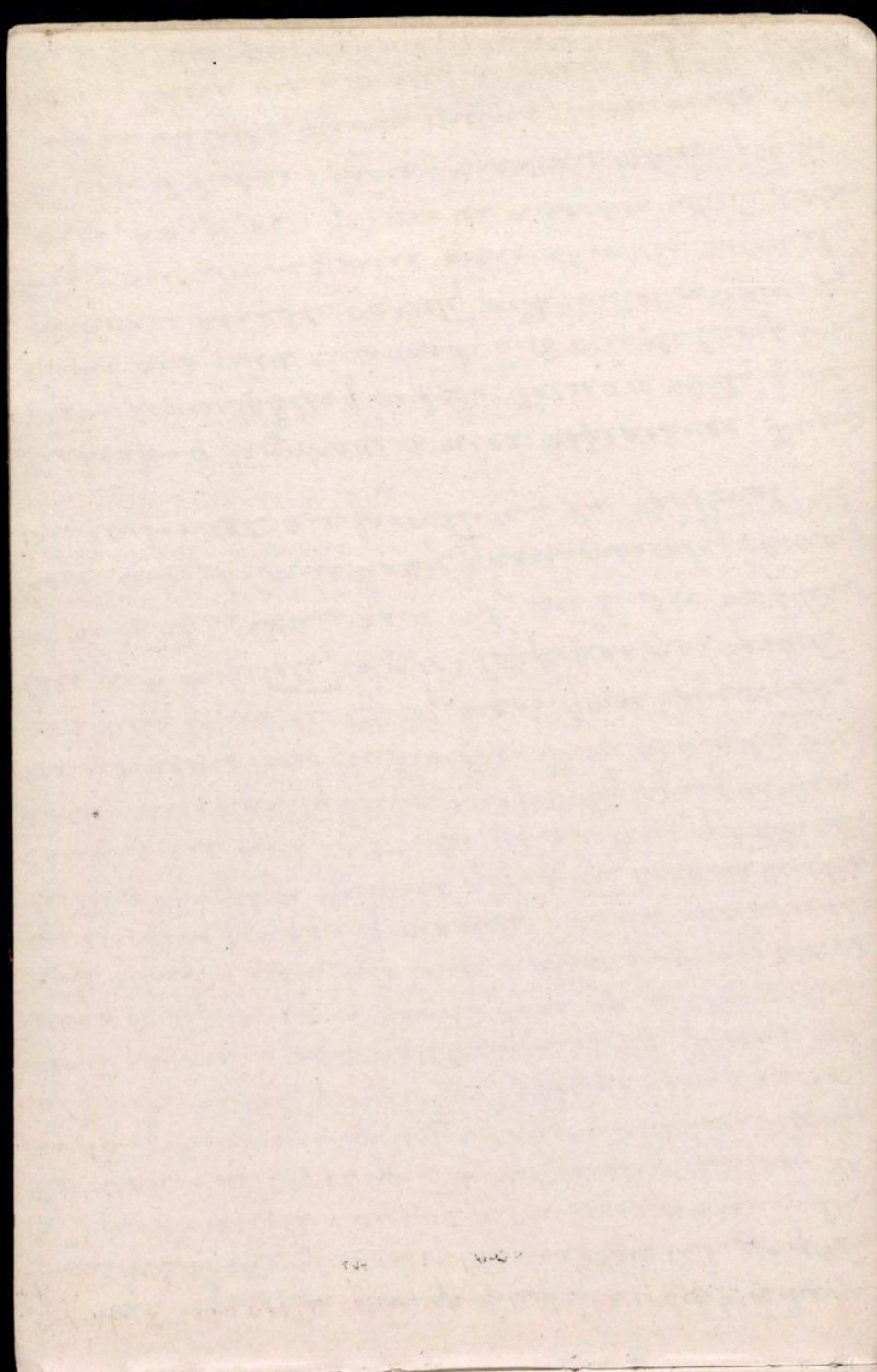
me. Mrs. Judge Waterman was on the train from
27th. There to go to Nogales (with me to El Paso) to see
28th her invalid son. We lost time until several hours
late and only because the Central waited were we
29th secure. Left Juarez, after seeing Woodside about
my shipments, ~~an hour~~ behind and more. This however
we made up before we went to bed. The train had
30th been crowded & I had had an upper berth. So too
tonight. During the night we lost time and were four
hours late all day. My last night I secured a lower
as the crowd lessens. We made up some time but
31st reached Mexico at 2:20 p.m. instead of 11:30 a.m.
Could not call on the Ministro de Justicia nor Quiros
and only had time for a shave and to get my mail.
At 4 was on the train which pulled out late and got
to Puebla at 8:45. Manuel was there to meet me.
Everywhere I see signs of the Frost of the Dead. Some
fine things I would have liked to photograph. - an In-
dian woman with her arms full of the yellow flowers
of death, an Indian carabao with his donkey's
packs crisscrossed with great bunches of them, and groups
of Indians loaded down with their baskets of ofrendas
bread, flowers, and their great candles, neatly done up
in protecting splints of thin wood.

Nov. 1. The morning we spent in all sorts of odds and
ends, note making, baggage getting and developing. We
found D. Hyde and Charlie at Mr. Spencer's. In the
afternoon we went down to see the market of the
Dead, which was very interesting. With us only very



definite regulation things of a kind were together the found first the flowers of the dead: great heaps of them laid on the street & sold at a centavo for a handful: the dealers in copal have it in several forms: they sit on the ground under their canopy and their stocks are laid out on the ground or displayed upon a box or coate; some is in small lumps and pulverized and looks dirty; other is neatly done up in concheros; still other is run into longish sticks - this is secured by sticking fences of maguey into the incisions and letting the gum run out along the smooth surface. Candles are sold as tables and a line of tables with their waxes partly hung and partly lying as them ranged along one curb-stone. Then came the bread and these form the chief mass. Some have stocks laid out on petals, or great large flat open baskets, or on tables. Some have only one kind or two: others have several: some have marmones only; among the kinds that are favorites are the Hacotonal,

the heaps of it make a nice appearance. Beyond them come tables of dulces. These are mostly of the sugar and milk kind made into simple lump forms in considerable variety, with imitation leaves of fruiting from above; there were also the animal, bird, hair, &c. forms in a harder white, color trimmed dulce; there were some tables of their sugar skulls, shoes, mitres, monuments, busts, &c. There were a few displays of pottery laid out on the pavement, among which the glass



black wares were most common. They were some hueypocho kapiats in the stocks. These things took us the whole square in front of the market and a turn down one street; going back to the beginning we found another turn down a street devoted to the sale of chichi-huites and all sorts of matting, small baskets, palm braided tops, &c. &c. These latter were being woven in place. — After supper Manuel went to buy candles for the dead while I went to call on Spencer. Found quite a company there — Manning, Hyde, two mission ladies, Valderama, and Mr. & Mrs. D. Valderama left before the sherben was served; I didn't! — Manuel bought four candles, two large and two small ones, to be burned for his father and his dead sister. He paid 12 reales for the four. They were burned on the 2^d at his house. ^{Sometimes} ~~usually~~ they are but half burned and the rest may be taken to the Church on the 3^d for blessing. They may then be preserved at home — or may be taken to the Pantheon and burned. When, as in the case of the dead, the graves are not accessible, the candles may be placed, and burned, at some particularly poor or neglected grave. — We were up early and developed 2^d before breakfast. The exposures in the market were not good — the light was weak for snapshots. Yesterday after visiting the market we went to the Pantheon to see the displays of muertos. These were not so varied, nor so extensive as I had hoped. Still we saw a considerable number of dead or skeletons extended in coffins & with movement; we saw too some groups (quite from the here & now) of a dead man laid out and a woman

Municipal Coinages:

Campeche:	1861. 1c.
Dolores.	1810. $\frac{1}{4}n$.
Hermosillo	1825. $\frac{1}{4}n$.
Merida.	$\frac{1}{2}$ grano.
Morelia	1837. $\frac{1}{8}n$.
Sombreté.	— $\frac{1}{4}n$. (1811. 82. 1812. 42. ?)
Zamora.	1858. $\frac{1}{8}n$.

add to these the long but indefinite list in Bastin's catalog; surely many of which are cards of private issue?

dancers and music around in the room. There was a table full of funeral processions, which were good. To-day Manuel went down to secure one of these funerals and to try a photo. At 9:30 we took the car for Cholula. But one glance showed that we were too late; the market of the dead there was over: a couple of heaps of flowers and one or two stocks of bread with nothing new was all that was left. We at once took the same car back as far as Cuauhtlantzinco. As we walked across to the village we found that the ground about the house and the paths had been clean swept for the souls; we soon found pretty paths laid, in the yellow petals of the death flower from the border of the owners property, right to the door & in to the room where the feast was prepared. These paths differ greatly in the care with which they are strewn, but some are pathetically carefully laid and lead in both directions from the yard gate. Arriving at the head of the town we found large crosses of the death flower at the four corners of the town. Little crosses of these flowers had also been seen at some of the houses (gate-openings) as we had come along. We went first to the old teacher's but he was at the barber's. After waiting some little time we went down to call on Don Teodoro Paleta, who has again been seriously ill - fever for five months back. On our way back we ventured into two houses where there were neatly strewn paths; at the first one we found a neatly cleaned room, with a table on which were black crosses, censers, candeleros, candles, flowers

Copper Coinage

1814. ~~1/4~~

1 r.

2 r.

1/8 r.

~~2/4~~

1815. ~~1/4~~

1/4 r.

2/4 r.

1816. ~~1/4~~ 1/8 r

~~1/4~~

~~1/4~~

1829. 1/16. 1/8. ~~1/4~~

1830. 1/16. ~~1/8~~ ~~1/4~~

1831. ~~1/16~~ 1/8. ~~1/4~~

1832. ~~1/16~~ 1/8. ~~1/4~~

1833. 1/16. ~~1/8~~ ~~1/4~~

1834. 1/16. 1/8. ~~1/4~~

1835. 1/16. ~~1/8~~ ~~1/4~~

1836. 1/16. 1/8. ~~1/4~~

1841. ~~1/8~~

1842. 1/8.

1861. 1/8.

1863. ~~Cantano~~ 3 and 3.

~~1864.~~ "

1869. "

1882. Nickels 1. 2. 5.

1883. ~~1. 2. 5.~~

Chas. and Joana.

1/8 r. (rare)

1/4 r. varieties. (2.00)

4 Maravedis (50-75)

1837.

~~1/4~~

1850. ~~1/8~~

and the table covered with fruits, bread, food, drink, and clean cloths laid over much. In the other a plain plate was laid upon the floor and upon it were heaped a lot of food and other things. It was really very touching. When we got back to the school the old man was still absent but Manuel found him on the road and brought him soon in. He was glad to see us and after ordering our ~~things~~ ^{things} to be prepared we all went out to see the little cemetery. There was work there. Indians came in with baskets full of sand, and arranged it neatly, moulding with boards, after dampening, into square cornered, flat, graves. Upon these they were arranging death flowers, corcopsis, &c. in lines, combinations, initials, &c. They placed burning candles, lanterns, & figures of plaster on the graves for decoration or devotion. The great bell which we saw founding in 1898 and a smaller one, both with elaborate inscription and decoration were still standing unmounted in the yard. We ~~took~~ ^{took} a look into the church where arches and festoons of the death flower were erected on the altar. After eating the maestro went with us to seek mesas for photographing. It was an admirable chance. In every house the tables were arranged and with great variation. In some the only flowers were death flowers. in other there were all sorts of flowers. In some the floor before the table was strewn thick with the yellow petaloids; in some there were festoons of the flowers hanging from the ceiling. Clusters of bananas, piles of

State Winages.Chihuahua

1833.	$\frac{1}{4}$	Est. Sob.
4.	$\frac{1}{4}$	
5.	$\frac{1}{4}$	
1846.	$\frac{1}{4}$	Est. Lib.
1855	$\frac{1}{8}$	Est. $\frac{1}{4}$
6.	$\frac{1}{4}$	Sept.°
1860	$\frac{1}{4}$	
1	$\frac{1}{4}$	
1865	$\frac{1}{4}$	
6.	$\frac{1}{4}$	

Durango.

1815.	$\frac{1}{8}$	?
6.	$\frac{1}{8}$	?
1822.	$\frac{1}{8}$	?
1824.	$\frac{1}{8}$	?
1828.	$\frac{1}{8}$	
1847.	$\frac{1}{8}$	
1851.	$\frac{1}{8}$	
2.	$\frac{1}{8}$	
1858.	$\frac{1}{4}$ (2)	
1860.	$\frac{1}{4}$	
1866.	$\frac{1}{4}$	D. & E. vars.
1872.	$\frac{1}{4}$	

Guajajuato

1828.	$\frac{1}{4}$	
1829.	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
1856.	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
7	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ (2 vars $\frac{1}{8}$)

Sonora.

1859.	$\frac{1}{4}$
1861.	$\frac{1}{4}$
1862.	$\frac{1}{4}$
1863.	$\frac{1}{4}$

Sinaloa

1847.	$\frac{1}{4}$
1848.	$\frac{1}{4}$
1855	$\frac{1}{4}$
1859	$\frac{1}{4}$
1861	$\frac{1}{4}$
2	$\frac{1}{4}$
3	$\frac{1}{4}$
4	$\frac{1}{4}$
5	$\frac{1}{4}$
6.	$\frac{1}{4}$
	$\frac{1}{4}$

limes, mangoes, chilecaltotes, calabashes were among the fruits; great heaps of bread were placed, of many kind, usually more of a kind being placed together; wafers, rose & white,  were in piles or hung in festoons; mole or chicken figures among prepared foods; bottles of water or vessels of pulque occurred. All the tables had some pottery on them or upon the floor in front—censers, bowls, candlesticks especially. Candles were in all the compositions, some lighted, some unlighted. In some cases copal was burning, and at another place the picture was surely ruined by the woman's plentifully incensing while we were getting ready. Figures of Christ or of some saint or the Virgin form frequent elements in the composition.

In their creencias they think the souls come along the flower path and take the "sabor" of the food; in fact they state that the food and drink, which they take after the ceremonial ends has no sabor - as the souls have taken it. While we were at this round the maestro aroused my curiosity by stating that he had some songs in the Mexicano. They resolved themselves into one, which to my disappointment was not purely Indian and bears at least the name of Romualdo's Flaxcalteca. This is sung in connection with their weddings and was taken down by the Maestro from an old Indian. It is copied in with the drama Un Casamiento de los Indios, by Cervantes - scene located about 1825

State Comages : continued

Jalisco.

1828. ~~1/4~~
 1829. ~~1/4~~
 1831. ~~1/4~~
 2. ~~1/8~~
 3. ~~1/8~~
 4. ~~1/4~~
 5. ~~1/4~~
 6. ~~1/4~~

1856. ~~1/8~~
 7. ~~1/8~~
 8. ~~1/8~~
 9. ~~1/8~~
 60 ~~1/8~~
 1 ~~1/16~~
 2 ~~1/8~~
 1865 ~~1/8~~

1870 ~~1/16~~
 1 ~~1/16~~
 8 ~~1/8~~
 1881. ~~1/16~~ ~~1/8~~

San Luis Potosi

1828. ~~1/4~~
 1829. ~~1/4~~
 30 ~~1/4~~
 1 ~~1/8~~
 2 ~~1/4~~

E. & D. ~~1/4~~
 vars. ~~1/4~~
 1859 ~~1/4~~
 1860 ~~1/4~~
 1862 ~~1/4~~

1867. ~~1/4~~

Zacatecas.

1824 ~~1/4~~
 5. ~~1/4~~ ~~1/8~~

1830. ~~1/8~~

1846. ~~1/8~~ ~~1/4~~
 7. ~~1/4~~

1852. ~~1/4~~

8. ~~1/8~~ ~~1/4~~
 9. ~~1/8~~ ~~1/4~~
 (1860) ~~1/4~~

1862. ~~1/8~~ ~~1/4~~
 3. ~~1/8~~ ~~1/4~~

x Boston coly
 has 10 cotes of
 1/8 and 15 of 1/4.
 not detailed.
 this list is
 made up from
 the other catalog.

which he had copied in full with care, as he said from the original. We go to look into this further. Manuel to my surprise was entirely familiar with the song which he has heard many times at Indian weddings in Cholula. In the written form the old man follows the Indian in changing e to i, and in placing a g in many words for a d or b.

Flaxcatteca.

Cuac oni catca nichpacahua
 Tlen rebosos tlen mascadas
 Axca qui onimo namicti
 Tlen trompones tlen patada
 musica: bailan.

Cuac on catca nichpacahua
 Tlen corales tlen aretes
 Axcan qui onimonamicti
 Tlen patada tlen ponetes. mus. bail.

Domingo ti casarás
 Como lo acuetombrado
 Lunes amanesarás
 Bien vestido y festijado. mus. bail.

El Martes ti comerás
 Lo que ti hubiere sobrado,
 Miercoles intregarás
 Lo que ti hubieren prietado. Mus. bail.

Calaveras: 1902.

de la Penitenciaría.

Calavera del Morango.

Gran Mole de Calaveras.

La Calavera Clerical.

de Los Cabos y Sargentos

del Editor popular A. Vanegas Arroyo.

Calaveras de "El Diablito" (Promista)

Calavera de "El Escandalo." (alvaré stnos.)

El jueves tincontrarás
Muy pobre y muy alcanzado,
viernes amanecerás
En tu sillita sentado. Mus. bail.

Sabado tí pelearás
Con su suegra y tus cuñadas
y ya Domingo estarás
En la carcel incirrados.

Fiscal - Brincalo bien, comagre.
Para bailar petinera
Levantate bien ti magua
y bailar ona bulera. Mus. bail.

Con esta no digo mas
Del cielo cayo una rosa
Para el pagrino y magrina
El dispasado y su esposa. Mus. bail.

Topil. - Brincalo bien Piscualita,
Destiendolo bien ti magua;
Para bailar un jarabe,
y tambien xochipitzahua. Mus. bail.

Aqui si acaba, Señores
La simana del casados

Retratos de la manera como ponen las ofrendas
 el día de muertos en el pueblo de Cuauhtlan-
 cinco del Distrito de Cholula, Estado de Puebla,
 Republica Mexicana, el 1º de Noviembre
 de cada año.

Duenos de las Casas.

Rafael Cuazitl.

Encarnacion Michimane

Ciriano Michmame

Antonio Paleta.

Pablo Lara

Cuauhtlanzinco, Nov.^e 2 de 1902.

13

Qui nonca salen con bien

Por muy bien qui sean amados.

Topil: — Vamonos magrisita, que ya canto
el teculote, y se hace perquis el mix-
-cumati, para el tamale neañana que
viene la tornaboda.

Coro. Toda nuestra ventura
Y el premio a nuestro afan
Consiste amado publico
El saberte agradecer.

The parts of the Fiscal and Topil are not sung
but recited.

I was so long in copying this that we missed the
streetcar and not caring to wait till 7 for a train
or to arrive at 8 with the traina walked in. We
kept up a pretty good gait and were home at about
6:15, more tired than we expected — and unable to secure
hyposulph. could not work. — In the am

3^d we attended to errands, went to Mr. Spencer's, and
took a bath. It was 11:30 before we got to our developing
of yesterday's negatives: two out of our five opendas
tables were "unexposed"! They were the two first, the
second of these being my own favorite. I gave the boy
his afternoon free and after a lot of writing and
other work I went to see the Pantom myself. The

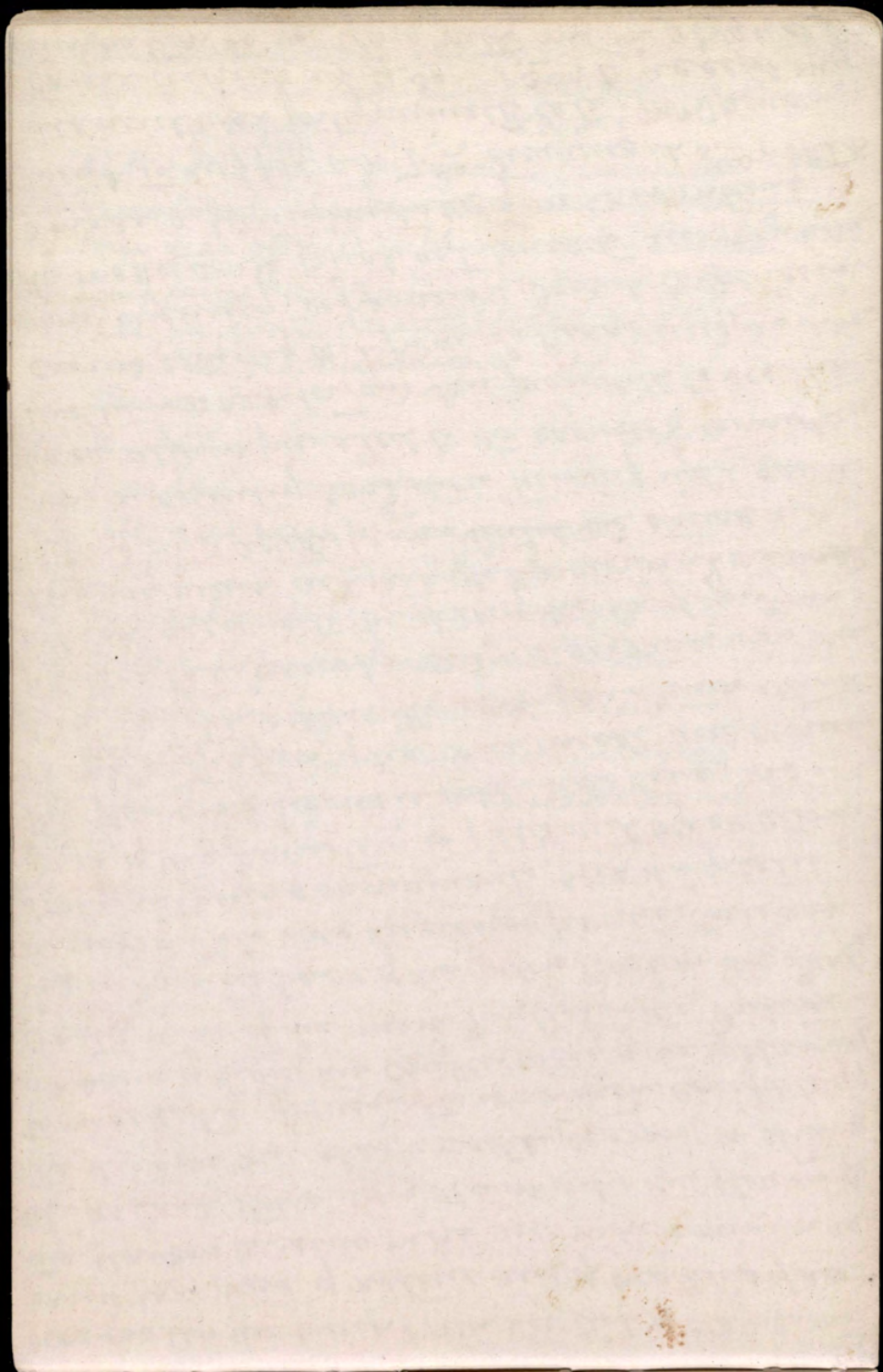
Negative List

50. Hospital de San Pedro. Puebla. 4x5.
51. El Parian. " "
52. " " " "
53. Capilla de los Indigenas: Cholula. "
54. Feast of the dead — group of persons with articles. 4x5.
55. " Market — chichihuistles.
56. " " women with figures.
57. " " flowers.
58. " " breads.
59. " " breads.
60. " Street arrangement — of ofrendas.
61. " Potales — stock of funerals — a. b.
62. " Flower selling. Cholula market.
63. " Sepulchro in Cuauhtlan, Mexico.
64. " " " "
65. " " " "
66. " " and bells. " "
67. " Mesa of ofrendas. " "
68. " " " "
69. " Indian breads — Texcotzingco, Mex. 69a.
70. Casimiro Olivares & children. " "
71. Montezuma's bath — from N.E.
72. The feet of the statues.
73. Montezuma's bath — from above — No.
74. " from the W.
75. The second bath — from inside.
76. Semichin.
77. Sculptured stone — ~~near~~ ^{at} hall of statues.
78. Cuecomatl, of comatls: Santa Ana. 4x5
79. Tlanquis: Tlaxcala. "
80. Idol — idols — Old Xico: v Amador - " 14

road was an absolute mass of human beings going
and coming; some were in rags but most were dressed
pretty well; many going carried wreaths or garlands of
artificial flowers or had their hands filled with great
bundles of the flower of the dead; vendors of pastelles
were everywhere in evidence and some sellers of
sweets; boys were hawking fliers - "calaveras" -
most of them from the house of A. Vanepps Amoy
and among them one of the old man himself; blind
beggars and cripples were by the wayside beg-
ging. And as far as the eye could reach the throng
poured. A fifteen year old boy, of unusual intelligence
who saw me buying calaveras, attached himself
to me and guided me on a long walk; his name
was Luciano Rodriguez and he works in a sombrero
for 10 reales weekly; parents dead he lives with his
older sister, who is a domestic; he has read the
papers and kept his ears open; he fears the volca-
nos and has full details of Martinique's disaster.
We went first to the Municipal Pantheon, where
I found the graveyard parcelled off into sections
of various classes - 1st, 2^d - 5th. The rather pre-
tentious tombs of the first class are dreadfully
close together; they were loaded with flowers, wreaths
&c., and the spaces between them were crowded
with people. We found an Hotelkeeper with his
children weeping before the gravemurment of
the wife and mother; the poor thing has borne
him eighteen children of whom ten still live.
There were candles burning at most of these
tombs. Flowers were artificial or various natural.

- | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| 81. Prisciliana Bais - Child. | Xico. | 4x5 |
| 82. Idol - erect - Summit. | Old Xico. | a. 5x7 |
| 83. " in corral. | Xico. | " |
| 84. "El Pico" - from Jalapa. | _____ | 8x10. |
| 85. Puente - Soledad - V.B. | _____ | 4x5. |
| 86. Four year old wild rubber tree; San Pancho. | | a. 5x7 |
| 87. Company's horse. | | " |
| 88. Tree in com. - burned clearing; Junio 2. | | " |
| 89. " in old nursery. | | " |
| 90. Fence. - | bad | " |
| 91. Bridge - | bad. | " |
| 92. Houses - poor - | _____ | 8x10. |
| 93. old nursery - larger trees. | | " |
| 94. " General view. | _____ | " |
| 95. General view in shaded planting | | " |
| 96. View of Cofre de Perote from Xico. | | 4x5. |
| 97. Decoration before church Xico | | " |
| 98. View of Posada market - Mexico | | " |
| 99. The Tigris figure - Museo Nacional | | 5x7 |
| 100. " " " | " | " |

flowers. As we went down the list of classes we found far more of native and of breathing space: the flowers became more and more common until at last there was almost only the flowers of the dead, in bunches, wreaths, crosses, or streamers to mark the graves or to cover them completely; at some of these the candles were of the yellow wax at the side of the main Pantheon is the Pantheon Segundo and back of the main Pantheon, the Pantheon Frances. This was Luciano's favorite. There are some imposing monuments, but the greater part of the cemetery is filled with black crosses: the flowers here were finer and there was a larger proportion of the wire wreaths and crowns than in the other. Three or four tomb attracted particular crowds and among these was one which seemed to be that of the Bishop. From here we went out through the crowd at the booth of food and aguas frescas ~~until~~ ^{and} we struck out over a country road, then turning right came back almost parallel to the crowded thoroughfare. We turned out toward San Juan Hill to see the crowd coming out from La Piedad and, as it was now evening, separated. I went to Spencer's to make some final settlements and then home. I made a funny mistake of an hour in time & went to supper at 7.40, thinking it 8.40 & that Manuel was forty minutes late: Mr. Spencer came around at 9.30 (8.30) to accept my invitation to go along with me in advance of



Mrs. O., D. & Hyde &c. tomorrow. It was only then that
 I learned my time error (for which indeed Mrs. O.
 call to supper was responsible) and was relieved
 by Manuel's appearance. Of course, I slept badly
 and we were early at the station. Spencer was not
4¹⁵ but came running in after the last signal
 with Trebley in his arms. We got to the City in good
 season. We took our room at the Hopkins House
 and Mr. O. and Spencer left us with the understand-
 ing that we would eat together at the Spanish
 Restaurant at 1 o'clock. Manuel and I went
 to the jeweler's, where we left our matches, to El
 Tiempo's office, to the P.O. and to the Ministerio
 de Justicia. At El Tiempo we had a warm greet-
 ing from Agüero, were interviewed regarding
 the Congress, and met Padre Andrade. At the
 Ministerio the reply was "ocho días",
 but a pleasant talk with Chavez meantime
 over the Congress. On our way back to the
 house we chanced to meet Wm. Byam on the
 street and he walked up to the room where he
 sat talking variously for an hour and a half
~~and~~. We found that Mr. Spencer had been in
 and after waiting an hour had left word for us not
 to expect him for lunch. We did not reach our
 dining place until 2.³⁰. After dinner Manuel
 went walking, while I went to the Mexican
 Central for cash and called at Katie's home: he

Breads: group.

pan tochtl.	coconetl.	lechón.	^{cihua} suat lechón
palanganita.	citli	tochtli	granito
michis	cahnelo.	ajaldria.	cuauaca chac.

had not yet got back from the States. I then went
to Father Martin's where Manuel came a little
later: we paid him for ~~some~~ the coins we had recd.
and bought some copper coins and pattern pieces.
He gave me also a Masonic medal - the first I
have had. He has Mozo y Pena as the brides,
but has not secured Herrera for one. We went
on some errands & then home. After supper, I
took a walk and I wrote letters. Just as we were
both ready to start to bed was Byam called, bring-
ing a Mr McQuin, who is interested in lumber
in Chiapas. They stayed until 10.30 and it did
not take us long to get to bed afterwards. We got
5th up painfully and unnecessarily early and
had an hour to wait after taking coffee & getting
to the station. Arrived at Texcoco and were at the
Hotel some little time before 9 o'clock, when we looked
up the Jefe and presented Governor Villada's old letter
of 1897. It was very well received and the Jefe prom-
ised that the mozo and two horses should be at our
door within an hour: all of which was very nice
and the mozo and one horse really were ready in
good season: the other horse however caused a
delay. It was after 11. Considerably, when we at
last set forth with a fifty cant mozo, one horse at
50 cents, and the other (from the army) gratis
& promise of better morals tomorrow. We rode di-
rectly to the old man's house where we left the

From a pt. directly in front of the E. room
but not exactly midway. Distance 53 ft. 10
almost due East.

S. 14° W. 25 ft.

S. 22° W. 112.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

SW. 5W. 161.6.

240° . — 148.6 $\frac{1}{2}$

252° 29 ft. 3 in. to bit of old aq. wall -
on S. side.

255° Along line of aq. wall. 150 ft.
(well preserved for 25 ft.)

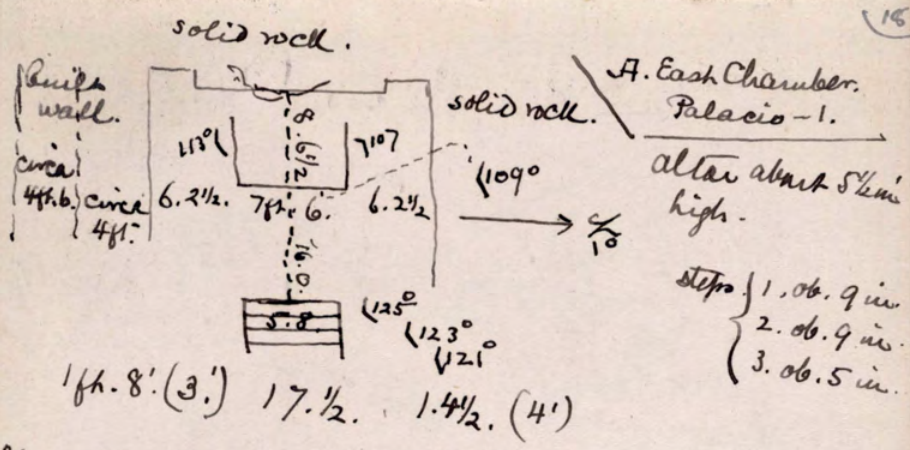
from 131-137 wall good 1 in
line line.

300° . 21.3.

231° 19.7.

W. 86.9.

W. 139.4, at 25 ft. 3 ft. to T. through



The south wall is rubble: made of stones of all sizes and shapes, with one end trimmed when necessary and coated with plaster: a sheet of plaster separates the two walls and unites them.

Follow N^o wall forward 9 ft. 10 inches: mark spot. At 5 ft distance along a line 30° with the wall - measure & begin a trench running about 9 ft. 6 or 8 - cut in rock clearly along N side, with angle of about 117°. The S^o side is mostly broken. Width about 1 ft. 5 in. An. Ex. W. line starting 1 ft. 5 in. from the N.E. corner of the altar should give the N^o side of the stairway. A little to the south of the S^o wall - cut stairway - seven steps left. There is some horizontal plaster in the broken S^o wall - some distance up the slope. Ht. of the chamber uncertain, but at least 13 ft. At the East end of the N^o wall the plastering shows remains of red paint. The north wall has 29 ft. of solid rock the south wall only 22. There is a constructed wall continuing the N^o wall as well as the S^o (corner error) that all S^o wall is construction.

260° 98.8

232. 43. ft. to the visible begin-
ning of a trough, which jets down
to "the Bath" 4 ft. long, 4 in. wide
& about 2 deep. This is nearly
N. & S. a little bit E. of south ~~12~~ (2 or 3)
from it an irregular & broken down
slope to the Bath.

292° 21. 2. To a corner of a cut &
graded rock wall - the old channel
plainly.

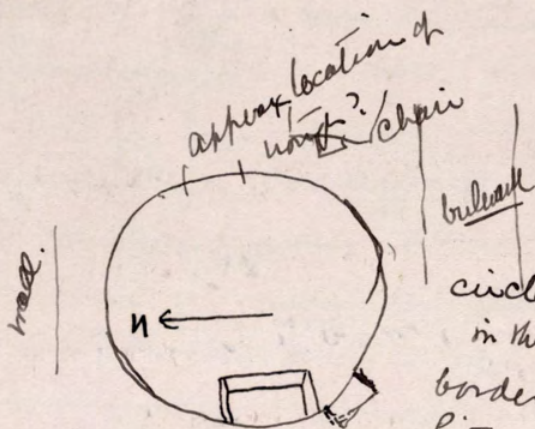
Due W. 15 ft. & clearly down of this
then a fall of rock & earth obscuring
for 43 3 ft. where the cut
surface & base again for
W. 15 ft. 6

233. 42. 2.

280° 94.7

B. Montezumas Bath.

(19)



circle 4ft. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
in three measures
border angle varies
little - 98°
depth - ab. 2ft $\frac{1}{2}$ -
2ft. 1.

The seat at the bottom is horizontal: it has a straight N.S. edge & three beveled or sloped sides: that on the E. being 109° that on the N. 104° & that on the S. 106° . Its E. edge is 1ft. 2 in. The greatest E.W. meas. 10 in. its oblique th. 7 in. A vertical line erected along the slope of the basin - from the S.W. corner of this bench gives the mid. point - at 1ft. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches up of the 13 inch wide - cut in the basin's rim. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from this back gives the mid line of the rear edge of the cavity: this also has sloping sides

line of bulwark is 12° E. of a N.S. line.

$\angle$ is 104°

It is divided into three beveled sections, horizontal, & is mainly cut along the upper edge.

290° 148.3 in ft
at 50 ft. sp. diminish in N.

NW. 71 ft. to the corner of
band 2.

at 17 ft. - it is along E. wall

NW. 25 ft.

50° 125 ft.

NW. 100 ft

30° 50 ft.

NW. 45.3.

43° 50 + 22.9.

10° 25 ft

NW. 75 ft

70° 75 ft

80° 50 ft

Cut from the Banco descends a staircase in the living rock. The surface ^{near} top is horizontally cut & the surface trimmed at an angle of 140° for a balustrade: ~~near the top~~ 26 ft. in smooth slope surface here. A little Conchoidal means water over the bank near here. - So. steps neatly made, beveled front edges. Cut surfaces & steps converge down: also remains of a rectangular room walls.

D. The second Banco: a circular tank, entirely below the surrounding surface; partly cut in living rock, partly walled; considerable cement, remains in all parts. Somewhat E. of south a flight of five carefully cut steps leads from top to bottom. To the east of the stairway cut from living rock was a well made frog: near foot of stairway, a small circular basin, with sloping sides is excavated in floor of the tank: diam. about a foot from bottom varies 12.6 - 13. Little basin 4 ft. 2. - 4.3 at upper rim. Top of this ^{depth 8.6 - 10.4} 114° Little of original floor is left: the highest piece of plaster wall left gives a depth of three ft. three inches. Stairs - 2, $6\frac{1}{2}$ wide; deep $7\frac{1}{2}$; $8\frac{1}{2}$ ht. They are 109° ~~nearly right angled~~.

E. Third bath - simple round basin with almost vertical sides cut in the rock; 4 ft. in diam. sides badly injured 2 ft. in depth. To the East from it a rock has been its face planed to an L approx. 129° . The So. part of this is left smooth; at 3 ft. 6 from the vertical wall to the 0° it is cut into steps as far as the worked

M₆. 25 + 25

60° 82.

60° 93 ft. 10 back 3: 3 ft. 5. 6 ft.
+ steps nearly East.

65° 50 ft.

90° 50 ft.

110° 50.

E. 75.

166° 150 ft.

160. 125

100 25 here some channel.

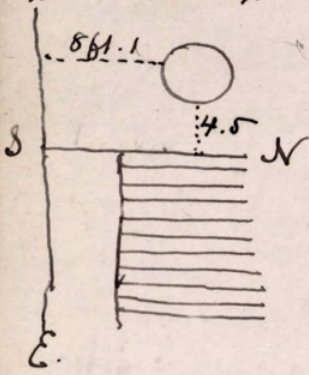
100. 25.

120° 150.

136° 75.

160. 40.

surface remains preserved; there are two steps, with slope of 116° and depth of about $7\text{ to }7\frac{1}{2}$ in; st. ht. $6-6\frac{1}{2}$. — the length or sp. one is but 3 inches high.



F. Domichin. cylindrical stone horizontally lying - points directly to Labella delgadalepe, with axis 290° . 14 ft. long; about same girth.

G. Near the very summit - E. of the Domichin or on the n. side of the hill - still to the W. (or S.W.) of (E.) - near well made steps to the W. and on a face of rock nearly N. is all that is left of the royal statues, merely the feet, but these rest upon a level, artificially smoothed surface. Two such statues at least sit side by side. The rock between the feet is painted red; the red flooring is preserved to some extent & is a good cement. In front of this space which faces a little N. or west lies a great piece of stone slab covered with carvings and painted red. This contains a curious mass of sharply cut

flights mentioned in connection with it. All of this
lies to the S. of the Playa midline - & the final flight
cut in the rock lies S. of zone A.

and remarkably well polished (considering the metallic) designs - flutings, cord lines, concentric calandric circles, etc. etc.

7600. Summit

7150. Church floor.

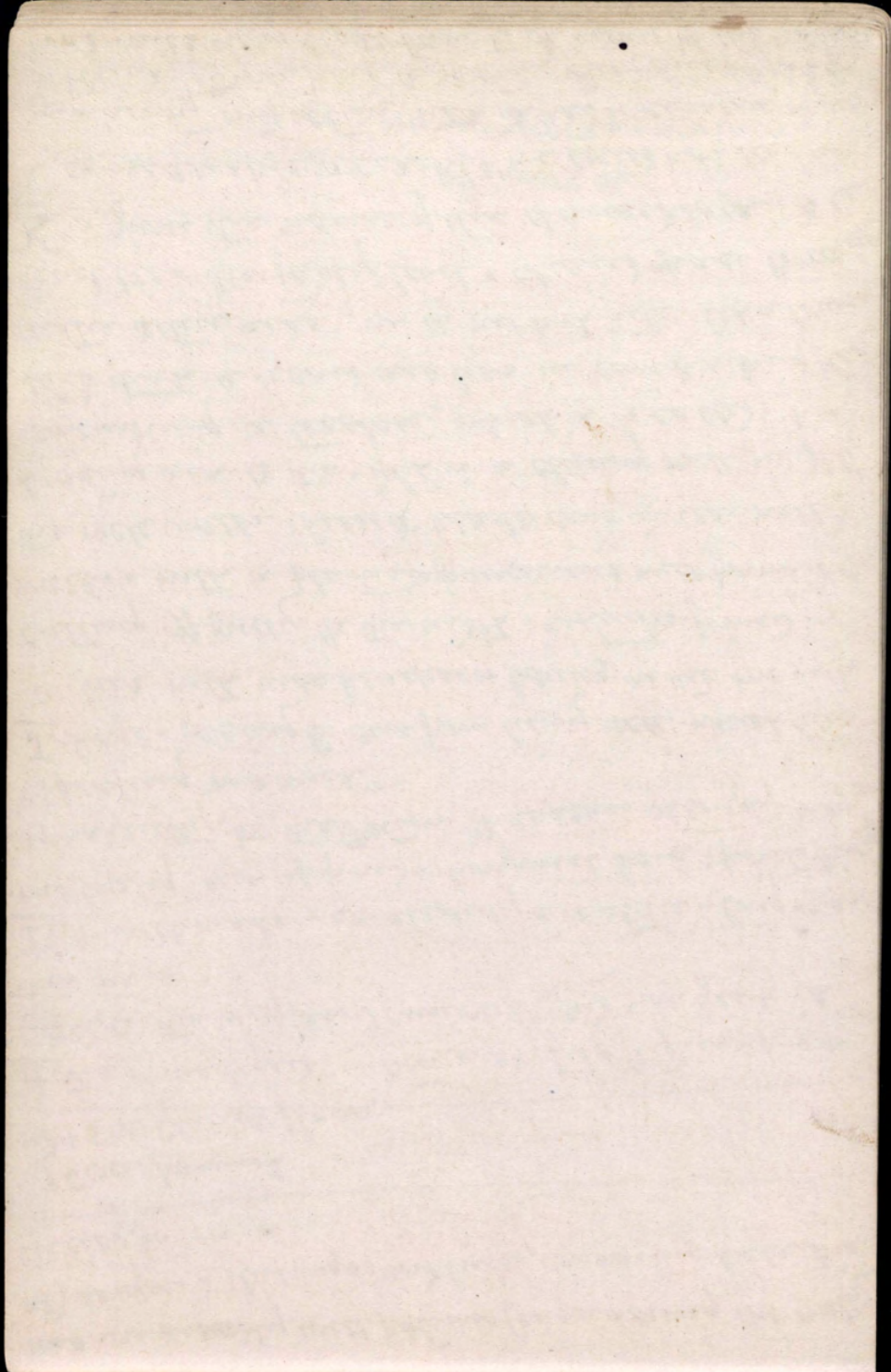
H. The stone lizard, or stone ox, lies higher up & a little to the W. of the Femichii. Did not get to it this time.

I. A well made - i.e. cleanly cut stone - long narrow lying (cut up from) a horizontal base; points directly apparently, to the Peron. It appears strongly magnetic.

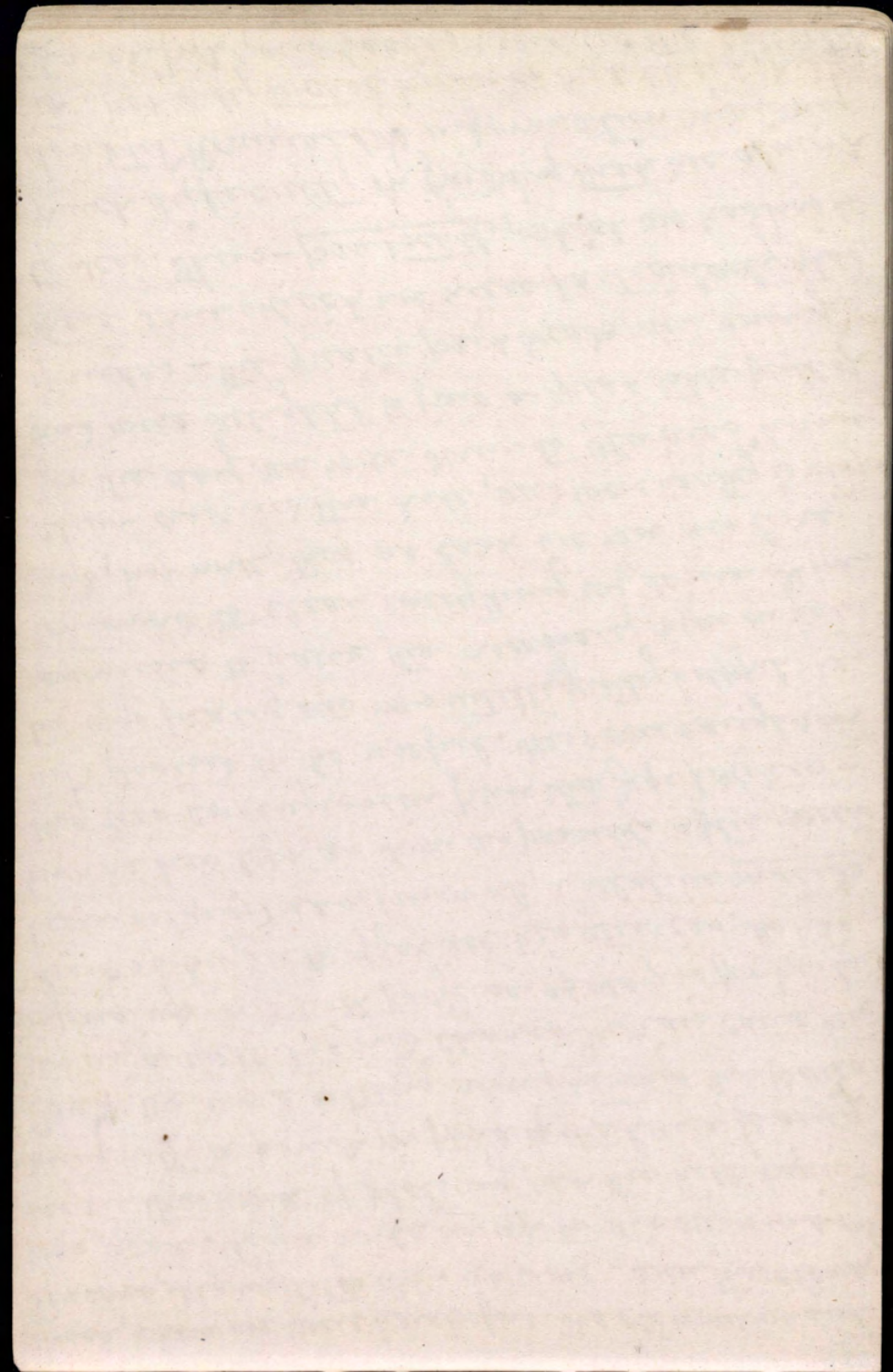
J. Hall-facing E. cut from living rock; much like a. but with wide benches or baulks on the two sides cutting off fully $\frac{1}{2}$ the width; extended forward by walls & with a plastered pavement well forward of the rock walls. (Recent blastis came in near wall.)

Looking out to the right is a clumy rock, roughly resembling a tecolote, which it is called: it is said that a second one lies in corresponding place on the other side, in a rubbish pile. As a lower level lies the fairly level & cleared space to which

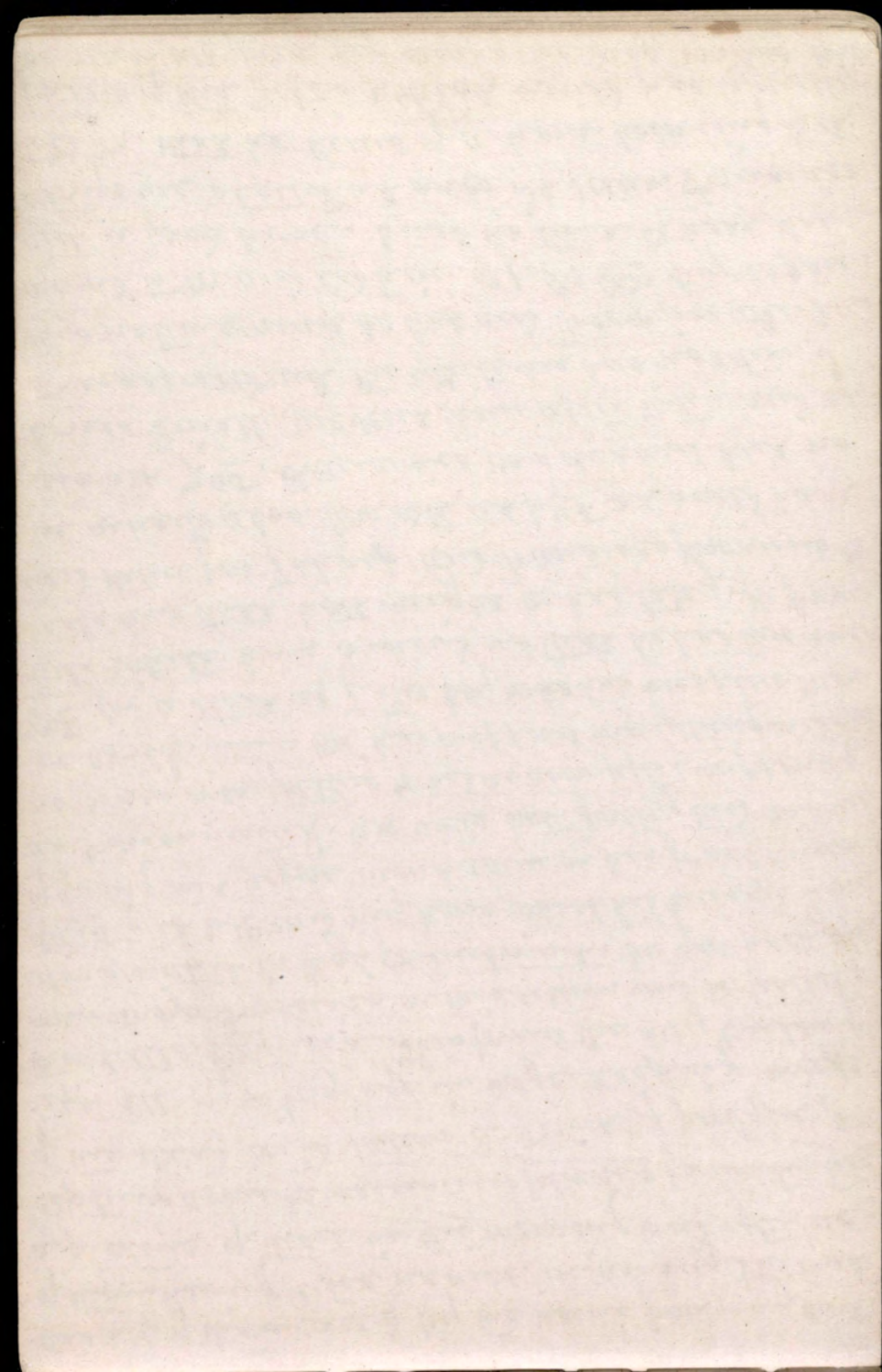
K is given the name of the dance plaza. It has a considerable area but we could not see (in our hasty inspection) that it had ever been regularly cultivated. From here a rather surprising flight of broad brick steps leads down to A. ending at the narrow



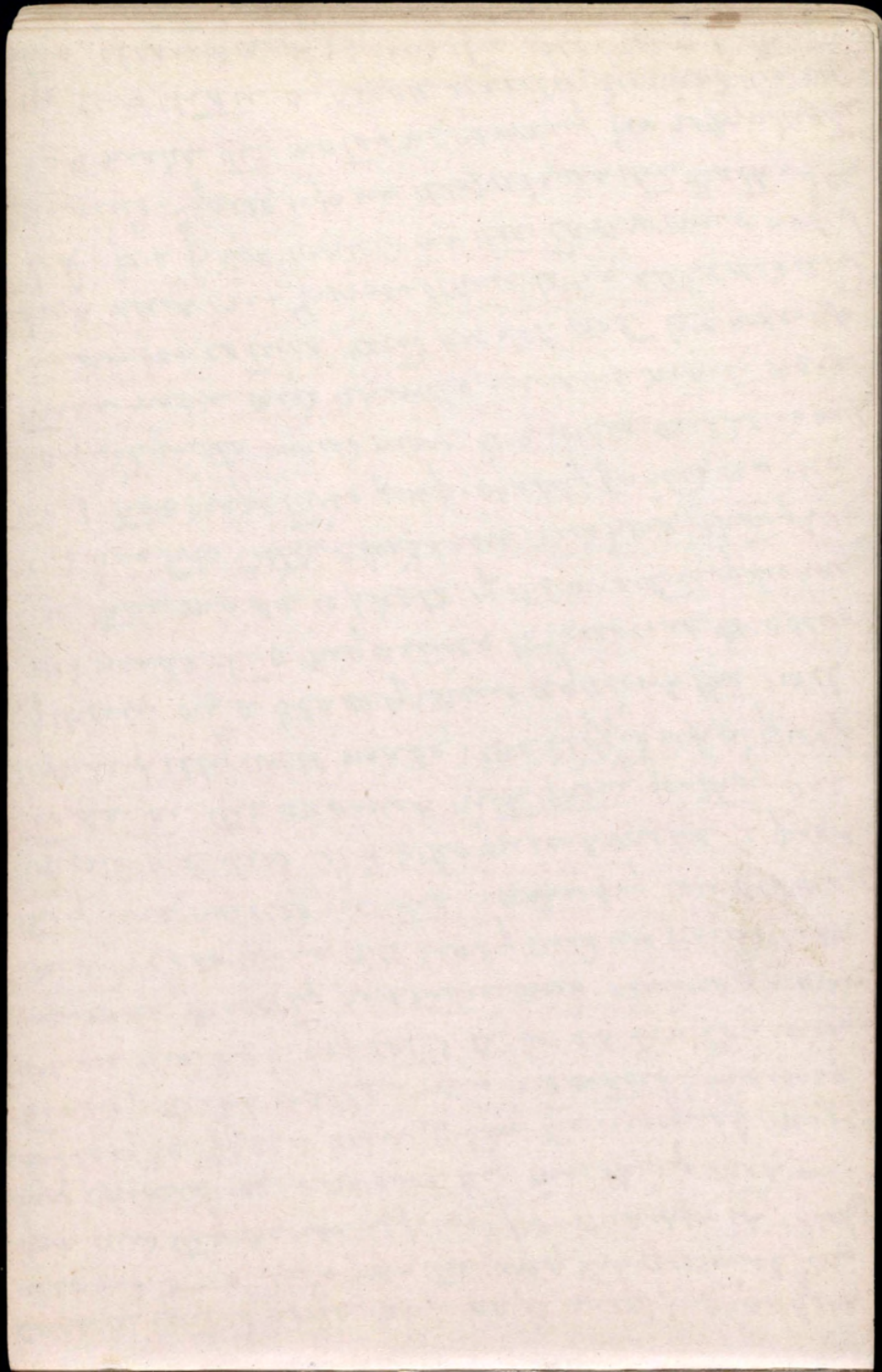
coach, when we were here before. The old man was at Texcoco, Mamulito was at work - even the old woman was gone. So we rode on up to the summit & began the work of plotting out the hill, beginning with a point in front of the house facing East. We were getting along toward the Berco when a well dressed Chario Indian came hurrying up and with profuse apologies for his tardiness began to offer all his services. He had been engaged as a funeral, a relative matado, but he had left as soon as possible after receiving his commission from the Jefe politico - and desired to be useful. He soon caught on to our plan and was intelligently helpful; he promised to have the necessary men on hand tomorrow to clear everything we desire. It was hot, hot work but at last we ran our line clear around the hill, and were ready to stop for the day. We rode down to Olivares' house and were delighted to find a great table full of opundas - the greater part bread, and among these some which we were particularly glad to see. Thus - pan tochtli, which we had had so much difficulty in finding that we almost doubted Romualdo's information regarding it. Not only tochtli however but sheep, pigs, hares, fish, and babies were in the collection.



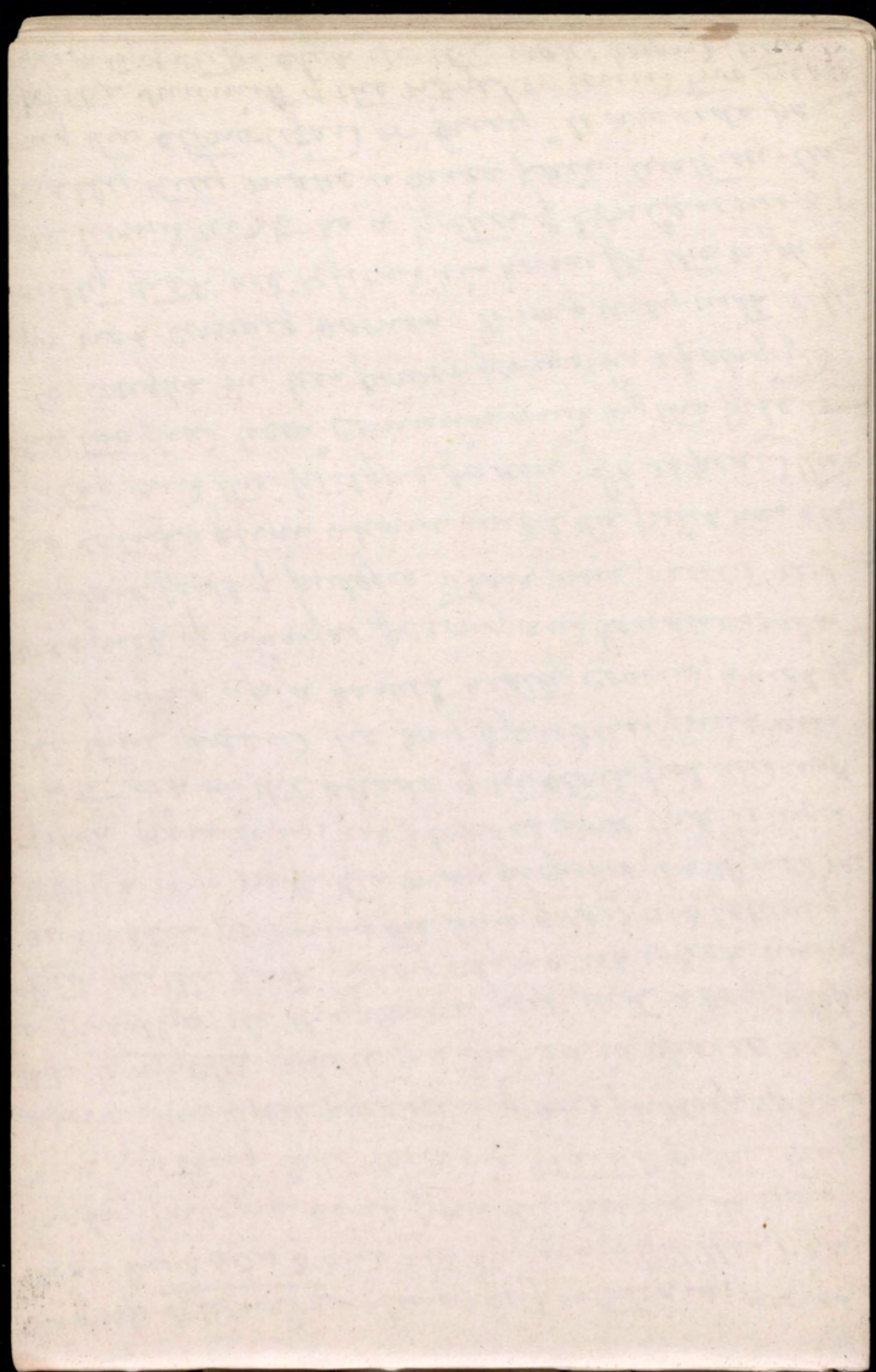
and all of them called by the name pan —, most
of them having Aztec names. We arranged to make
a picture of these in the morning and after ac-
cepting some bananas and pears from the table
of the dead and taking a drink of pulque, I
left all our baggage in safe keeping except
the little camera. This formed the only burden of
our mozo Francisco on this return and he trotted
along with it in high contentment. We got back after
dark - at 6:10 and my horse, which had betrayed signs
of giving out before we went down on his front knees
as I dismounted. We were both pretty tired and made
no bones over getting to bed as soon after supper as
we could. — We had supposed everything arranged
6th for a start at 7. The boy who had supplied Man-
uel's white horse assured us that he had two ani-
mals and that both might be had today. He prom-
ised them for 7 sharp and Francisco promised to
be on hand also. We ate at 6:45 as would have
been at 7:05. Francisco was on hand but no
horses. Finally we sent him after them and at
8:00 reappeared with the white one but no other. I
said no time must be lost and Francisco whispered
a word to M. and led him off. At 8:30 they reappeared
with a good horse. I had no time to hear the
story: we started at once. It seems Francisco
told M. that he knew of a horse belonging to a
friend of the Jefe's, which would not usually
be rentable, but by saying the Jefe wished to see



cure a rented horse at once, it would probably be allowed to go. This was the way the animal was got and the owner refused payment for it! I soothed my conscience however by insisting that a dollar be offered him, when the animal was returned, which dollar was accepted! Learning when we had expected to be at Don Casimiro we rode directly on there and arrived at 10:30. Our breads were all ready and we found that they are baked in the house by an old man whom we saw and who must make a great trade in the market with them for they are wonderfully well made. We rigged up a group of them on a black ground against the wall and made two negatives to ensure success. We then made a photo. of the master of the house and his two little children and here, though we tried two negatives, we probably failed as the boy - Aniseto would move. We were supplied with three men and shovels, arrangements were made for eating, and we set out. We rode up but saw our horses down to be shodded and fed. We first worked on the East room & worked around. I gave up in despair at the Bath. I can not make the notes necessary for reproduction in less than a week surely. We had the other two cleared out; found the old organ both to

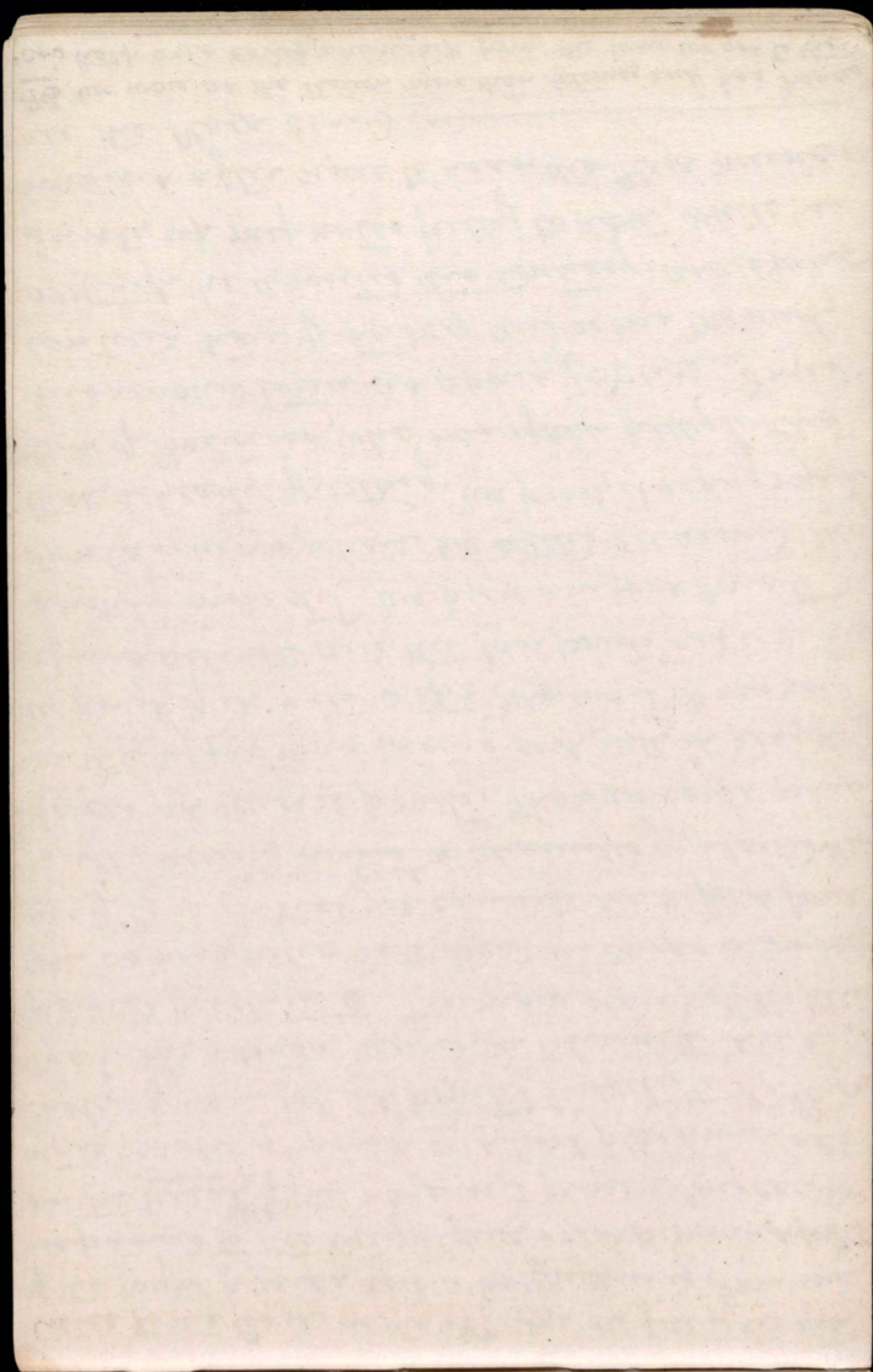


dig up seperovia - almost supernatural. We sat
down by bario 3 and ate dinner - tortillas, rice,
mole, pulque, sent from the house. It was
now getting late and we started for the things
above. We were measuring and photographing
the temichie when an Indian in charro and
a mestizo in the same garb, with a bag, stop-
ped in the path. They came up where we were
and after passing the time of day and talking
about our work the man proposed, we should re-
fresh ourselves. We pleaded work, but he urged
us to sit in the shade of the stone-pit and rest.
He then ordered the boy to produce fruit and
he brought up a basket neatly covered, which
was full of oranges, peaches, and bananas: also
a flask full of pulque. These were opened and
no satisfaction shown until the fruit was all
eaten and the pulque taken. It appeared that
he too had been "commissioned" by the jefe to
do ought in his power for us: he apologized
for not coming sooner. It was only with diffi-
culty that we refused his horse for the night.
He turned out to be a brother of Don Casimiro &
really they make a nice pair. We then - leav-
ing the stone-lizard or "Grey" to our side passed
to the summit of the ridge & found two near
pairs of steps cut in the rock: beyond them a



little to the East, on the N. edge we found the room
of the royal figures, and a hollow carving. From here
we passed to the very highest & most prominent point
on the crest^{and} of the ridge and found a long carved
stone, resting upon a cut level platform - all
sably gone - which pointed directly to the Penon.
One or two stones, carved, in line with it we
passed further E. The main stone pointer here
was so magnetic as to draw the compass completely
out of line. Next we came to the highest point
of all, seeing ~~carved or channeled~~^{cut} or planed sur-
faces at several points. Then we came on up
on the upper room facing east, with its plaza
in front of it & its steps downward. It was now
almost sunset and the last points had been but
heretofore inspected. We hurried on foot down to
Don Casimiro, where we settled all around and
took a hearty greeting. We pushed along regard-
less of Francisco, who was again fully loaded
and reached home at about 7 o'clock. I was
less tired than yesterday and so was Manuel,
although he asserted the contrary: at all events
I wrote up my notes fully to date, while he
was out after nine to hear the Plaza music &
see the Plaza crowd.

7th. We were at the station more than betimes and had Francis-
co's help and companionship from the time we got to the



En el Triangulo de Tlaxcala. Cuaquililtl: a large, tall
herbaceous plant, with seed clusters like open docks; when
young and tender the leaves and tips are eaten - cooked
in water; the clusters of seeds are used for food (in tortas by
mestizos, and as a remedy having a diuretic effect; in
the times of cuaresma the Indians use the dried seed
as food - in tortas. Cultivated. — Quiltonil: is a smaller
wild plant, of the same general sort. Used much in the
same way, but as the bunches of seeds are small they
are not dried and preserved for later use. The word is dimin-
utive of quililtl — Tomatl: small, round, onion like skin.
Used as an element in salsa with chili; medicinal
as medicine of inflammation of throat glands; —
Xitomatl; no is eaten by the Indians: when one eats it
among Indians they laugh at him; when one among
mestizos ^{does not} eat it, they laugh and call him "Indio" - indicat-
ing that he is very far behind. — Challotl; = Otlapatl;
cooked with calabash and a little soda; some places
to give flavor, ^{don't} they add leaves and flowers of yagotl;
— in the same pot they boil, calabasa, challotl, camotl,
elote. When this mixture disagrees with a person, they say
"el coyotl ha lo comido" (O coyotl cuafloc) - the coyote
has eaten it - was at table with the feasters. —
Tekixquiltl: Soda - abundant hereabouts and is sold
(Sta Ana Tekixquiltl, Sta Cruz Tekixquiltl) in the market
it is heaped up and sold. Used in cooking beans, & other
things; things cooked with it are preserved longer & become
more tender. Chilacalloytl — (ayotl) — Cooked for
food, made into dulces, used in typhoid fever.
Flatloyl: a Tlaxcal, folded and a mass of frijoles placed

Prisciliana Bais - Lico.

Leonardo Roldan "

Amador "

Samuel Hernandez "

Felipe Rodriguez. " a yoke.

within and all based upon a corral. —

epäsatl:

yayatsē.

culantro.

perijil:

la yerba buena:

tomillo.

cebollo = xonacatl.

ajo = axox

used for
condiments.

gate of the station. The train was on time and took us into Puebla on time: we spent the early afternoon in developing and the later afternoon in various errands. We decided to spend tomorrow in Tlaxcala and leave for Jalapa on Sunday — We took a comfortable sleep and ate on the 8th train arriving at Santa Ana at 9:30. We went directly to Remualdo's house, where we found him busily engaged in overhauling and arranging a set of Mexico á través de los siglos, which he bought cheap enough but of which just enough leaves are lacking to cost him time and money and trouble enough to make up for the price — 12. which he paid. The family as a whole were glad to see us and gave us welcome. Their spinning wool is not quite as primitive as mitla, but was interesting.

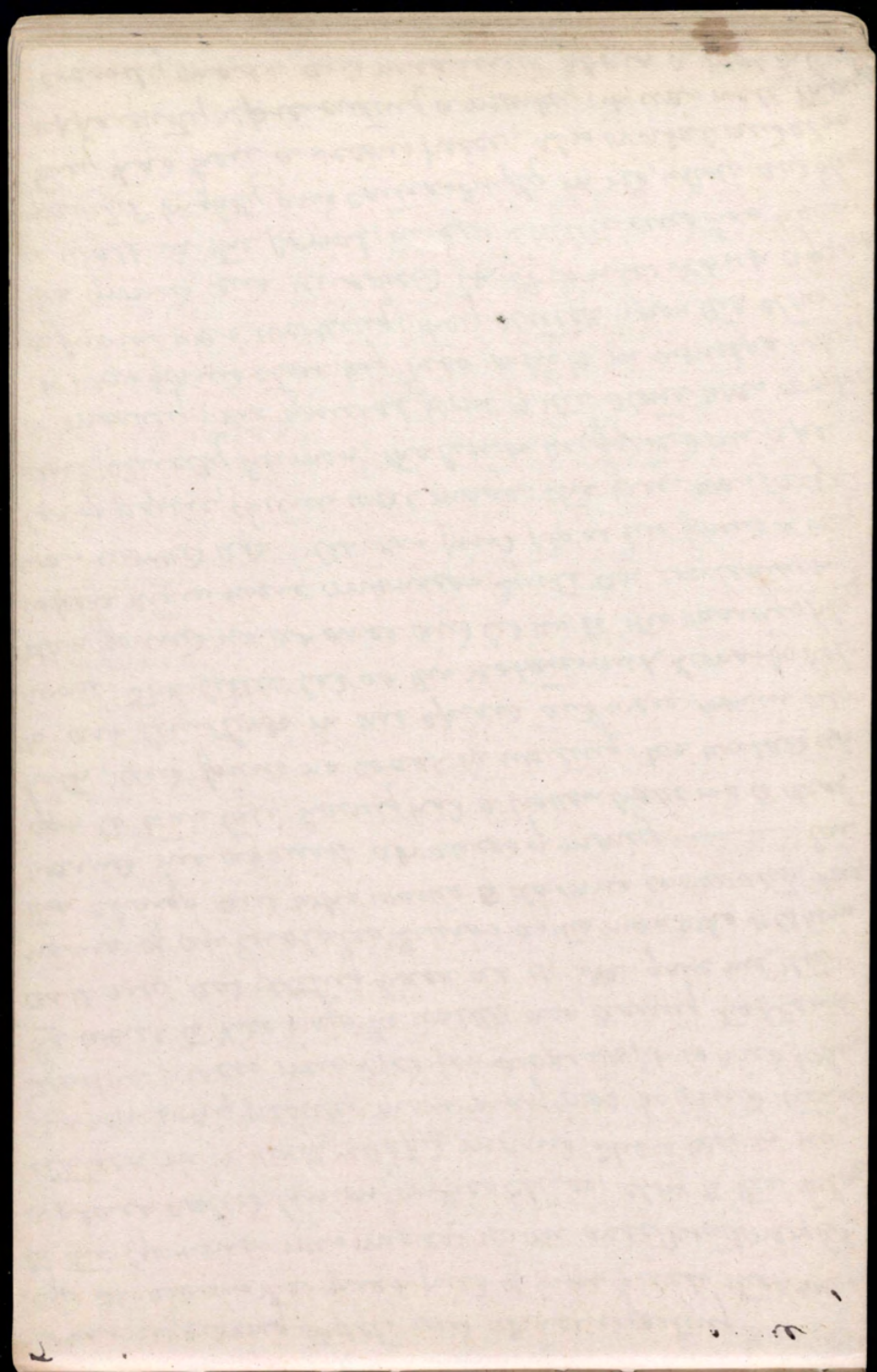
ing as a single step in advance, the spindle being
fixed horizontally and whirled, while the fibre was
paid out to it by hand. In the patio they were
building up two corn-stalls *cuzcomats* which seemed
to me worth a picture. They put the corn in ~~the~~^{two}
~~build up~~ as they ~~built up~~. Romualdo went along
with us to Tlaxcala, taking the 11 o'clock train
which was very late. Before we left we took a
glimpse into a long, public hall, where the municipal
electors were gathered to perform their duties
and exercise their privileges; three gentlemen
were conducting the affair, at a table at the end
of the room, while the assembled electors were
seated along the sides of the room on two long,
double rows of benches against the walls; most
of them, of course, were Indians and were dressed
in their usual white trousers (drawers) and *camisetas*
and had laid their hats carefully on the
floor before them and had their folded serapes over
the shoulder. — I wanted Romualdo to approach
the town Presidente in the matter of the two idols
which he has but he has had a political diffi-
culty with him and did not care to see him. I
myself tried to see him in the evening before
the train left but he was out of town — We
had a dreary, slow, and crowded ride out to
Tlaxcala and reached there between 12 o'clock
and 1 o'clock. We spent some little time visiting

the bazaar, which was at its height. I was interest-
ed in some of the plants and other things which
were on sale and we made a picture of the market
in general. Rather interesting was the live stock
market, to one side of the shelters and at the
foot of the hill leading up to the old church. In
it the chief sales were of pigs - which were
tied by the leg and lying - when little, often in
groups of several side by side - on the ground
before the seller: there were also turkeys and
hens. There was more or less arrangement of
wares by kind - there being sections devoted
to dry goods & ornaments, pottery, grains and pijo-
les, greens & vegetables, soda, &c. &c. On the st.
side - were squatted under the trees the women
who were selling tlaxcal, and the bean tummy.
— From there we went to dinner and thence to
the Governor's house as it was not yet office
hours. His honor was in his "garden" whither
we went; it was a large enclosure, with high adobe
wall, grown with weeds and neglected; it was
on an abrupt slope and in the upper part
was an outburst of water utilized for a wash-
house, where a number of women were at work,
and a bath-tank, where his excellency is reputed
(perhaps wrongly) to bathe. He himself, with two
apparently common men, were standing in the
further corner & we walked over to him. He

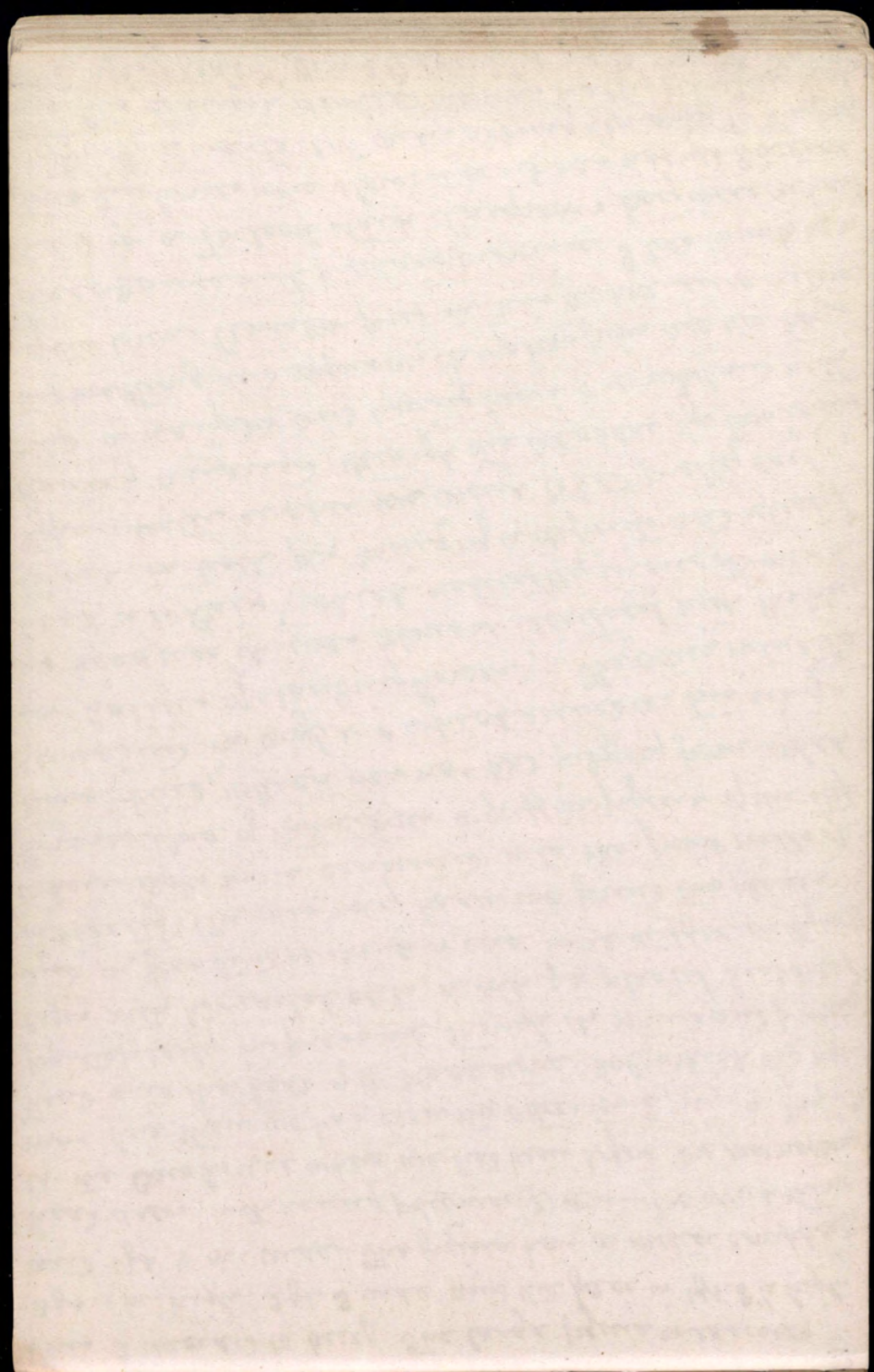
showed no particular cordiality but took the Minister's letter and read it. It was then about two and he could easily have given me the few minutes for which I asked. But he appointed me to meet him in the Palace at 3.³⁰. Not to lose time I suggested that I would like to visit the Museum; he said I could get the key at 3. of the Secretario. With which we were fain to be content and left him. To kill the time remaining we sat in the Plaza and wrote notes. At 3. we went for the key & were kept waiting some time for the Secretary. The Museum has not only not improved but it has lost its Cortez historical objects which have been transferred to the National Museum - in my judgment unwisely. At 3.³⁰ we found that his Excellency was occupied with a junta legislativa and after waiting over an hour left rather strong respects and shook the palatial dust from our feet. What time remained until 6 o'clock we spent in fruitless quest of the Tlaxcala Aztec Castilla of 1843. Really, very dissatisfied with our day, which seemed no better than loss, I rode moodily to Santa Ana & after a cold rain, talking with Romualdo and donors, took the train, late of course, for the city. We made preparations for leaving upon a train, the hour of which we are could give us, ranging from 5. to 7.³⁰, and when

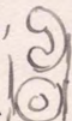
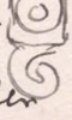
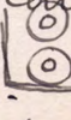
to bed for a bad night's broken rest. — We were at breakfast at 5:30 and after we got to the station at about 6. I learned definitely that the train left at 7:15!!! The change in time takes place today and no one is up on it. The change is in every way a bad one. There is now only one train a day over the whole of the direct line: from Mexico to Vera Cruz, the train takes twenty-one and a half hours including a four & a half hour wait in Puebla; the up train takes twenty-four hours including a five hour wait. We were pretty well crowded up to San Marcos, where there was a lightening up: this was more than compensated by an unannounced dropping of the first class car at Perote and the transfer of the passengers to the half-first half-second class car, which we jammed full and where we were separated in our sittings. What with mudlins, cold, crowd and transfer, the trip did not seem very agreeable. We ate dinner at the railroad restaurant, where we saw Mrs. Ackermann and her little Mexican — Albert Deway Ackermann outside on the platform. While Manuel waited at the station I went out and hunted for "Doña Josefa" (Dominguez), whom, at last, after some difficulty on account of lack of last name I found. She is an old lady, was bony at her prayers, but recd. me courteously; she has however sold her last things in the way of antiques. I barely more than got back & secured tickets than it was time for the train to leave. I found the light-plant man. He gave me some

wears regarding objects and advice regarding Xico Viejo. It seems the great find of fine pieces that went to the Governor was made in an accidental way at a place called Union, or Xico Chico, close to the railroad station in a well-shaded mound. There seems no reason why plenty more may not be found there. Twelve pieces were sold for 300 pesos; it is said. When he went to Xico Viejo he walked out, leaving the plans at 4 am and getting back at 11. He gave me the name of an Euolatio Larios as the man who sold him the things and who wants to do some excavation, but warned me against advances of money. — We got to town late, having had a broken brake rod to deal with, and found no coach in waiting. We walked up to our landlords in one spirit and were soon in our room. The little lad at the restaurant, Leonardo Rodan joined us at once and led us to the various places where there were mummies. Quite an excitement was worked up. At our first place we found a very large figure, rather well made: the face was large and strictly human; the limbs suggested an ape or monkey; the general form of the stone was ovoidal; it was found close by Xico, or in it, in a milpa where a finca was working: they struck upon the stone in the ground and uncovered it. It is now set up against a wall in the forral, under shelter and has been painted brightly and contrastingly in red, white, and blue. They had here a second piece, also ovoidal and also apparently representing a monkey; it was well, though coarsely made and measured about a foot in length.



This I decided to buy. The large figure measures 3 ft. 1 in. high, 2 ft. 3 wide and the face is 1 ft. 8 1/2 high and 1 ft. 4 in. wide. The figure has a rather complicated head-dress, with rising plumes(?) etc. — We went then to the Baishouse where we had been before. We saw nothing more here than we had seen the other time, viz. a dog's(?) head and the head of a blackstone idol, which did not particularly impress me, though its round and prominent eyes with horizontal slits, a sort of a pleated headdress and a flank-hind pendant or cue were sufficiently well indicated. On our way back, we found two places where idols were cemented into the front walls of houses. One of these was a griffin-figure of the step-base kind, which was not bad, judging from what remained in sight & which served as two rings for halters of standing horses. The other interested us because it was almost identical with the black head at Baig', which naturally increased our interest in both, as being of a definite and repeated type. After supper we went to bed pretty early, having arranged, through the Alcalde, for two horses and a carador, and having been overwhelmed with propositions and offers as caradors from all the boys of the town. Amador put in his appearance and, in accordance with previous promise I told him to be on hand for a 7 o'clock start. Carador & boy were on hand but the horses were slow: still it was not yet 8 o'clock 10th when we started out - adding Leonardo to the party at his earnest desire. It was really further than the oft-repeated "14 or 2 leagues" led us to expect. The road



was a trail through a district from which we got no great impression of fine scenery: there was nubbia and even rain much of the time: we went over some level grassland completely soaked and with standing water: toward the last we struck two or three difficult places, with slippery mud and stones on hard slopes, where it seemed best to dismount. We found ourselves finally at a ranch of a dozen or so Indian huts scattered amid cornfields on a moderately level little valley back of which rose the heights for which we had come. We made a rather steep ascent to the general ridge line, where we left our horses in Leonardo's care and on foot, guided by local help, made the ascent of a knoll at one end of the ridge. Here in the midst of a cornfield we found the standing idol. It is a crudely rectangular column, somewhat out of plumb, showing 4 ft. 11 inches of height above ground, 1 ft. 4 inches of breadth, and 1 ft. 0 inches of thickness at about mid-height, where its circumference was some 4 ft. 6 inches. Its altitude seems to be about 55-57 ft. The greater part of the stone is ~~unmarked~~ ^{sculptured} and only a great face, or shows artistic treatment: a curved ^{fine} band across the forehead appears to be the lower line of a headdress: it is carried back over the sides of the head and from it seems to hang the ear-ornaments, : on the back of the head a mid-vertical flax,  band, on which were two concentric circles.  I think not in contact.  It was really raining and our photograph-taking was under serious disadvantage. From here we went back to our horses & made

the descent to the valley on foot; we then rode back into the midst of the ranchos & left Leonardo with the horse again while we went across the valley & up onto the lower slope, where we were informed that a small idol was still erect. We found it after some search through the wet fields and it was coarse, clumsy & heavy; perhaps a foot or so high and almost as wide; it was little more than a head and was set rather firmly upon another stone as a base. We shot the little camera at it with doubtful results. Having done this we turned our horses homeward & were surprised to reach town before 2 o'clock. It was lighter than it had been in Old Xico and we decided to push matters. So we went to Mrs. Pais' where we hurriedly took a much desired picture of an ugly baby and asked the broken head as a gift. Then to the big idol which we photographed; and bought the smaller one for 2 pesos. We let Amador carry this to the house to test him and decided to pack up and leave. The coach was not running and we walked. Had the train been on time we had been left. As it was we were all right. We took Amador along to carry and to help pack tomorrow. Passing Sr. Morales' house we stop to see two pieces. One he calls San Antonio; it is a well made head, with a flat top part; it has one ear broken. The well made it did not attract me as only the head was there. But the other piece, lately broken into two neatly fitted pieces was a beauty of the piece. — now gone to —

curved base series. It was very plain but well made
and of fine material. He would not have sold had the
piece not been broken; as it was he sold for a peseta,
and I heard the intemperance of his women be-
gin to fall upon him before I got away. I fled, for
I would not have let it go for a good many pesetas.
While waiting at the station, everyone had some
idols to fall about but among all there were two
men whose talk really excited me. One of these de-
scribed a "rey" which from his description must
rival almost anything the Governor has. The other
described a plain, but apparently finely polished
stone yoke. We left, but all the way to Jalapa
was trying to devise some possible way of go-
ing again to Xico for these two pieces & before
Daniel should come. At last I devised a way. We
all three went to bed soon after supper. In the
11th morning I left the bags to box the things, & P. and
I left at 8 o'clock for Xico. Arriving at 9.30 a.m., I
hurried up to Don Samuel's to see his "rey" but a bitter
disappointment was mine when I found it to be
the walled "griffin" which had been offered for
twenty-five dollars and the mason's ^{charges} expenses. We
left in disguise & were called over to look at an
"idol." Found it a curved base, reverse-headed rab-
bit, very pretty but little. Offered 2 pesos &
rose to 3 or 4. but were rather compulsi-ly refused.
Left & found Felipe Rodriguez & his real yoke. It
was a very good one & was sold for 10 pesos.

modesto Alarcon: Xico.

was really a yoke both plain and of rather soft &
unattractive stone. I offered 10 pesos against a
demanded 25. and rose to 15. There I stayed, tho
they insisted they had refused 18p. and came down
to 20p. I then left, going to the station. Just before
I got there I was hailed & they came running to say
they would insure it getting to the train, if I'd
pay 18p. To this I acceded and they came flying
and breathless just as the train came in sight. On
my way up town I had seen Modesto Alarcon, the old
man who rented me a horse yesterday and he had en-
thusiastically described an idol owned by a neigh-
bor. Still hoping for the rabbit and thinking of this
figure I determined to let the train go and get to Coate-
pec either on foot or by horse. I engaged a disagreeable
and troublesome 16yr. old-named Amado - as
carquon and set out down the track to the old man's.
He was not there but I sat and read & then went
out to experiment upon sensitive plants. Mean-
time I sent Amado to town, (through Leonardo mak-
ing an offer of 5p. to the owner of the rabbit say-
ing to send it, if he accepted the offer) telling him
to be back in an hour and not where for aught
else. Much more than an hour had passed and I
was disgusted at the delay, when the old man
came and we started out together to see the famous
"idol". It was a long "kilometer" really, but we finally
found Santiago's horse in the midst of a coffee
finca. He had gone to Coatepec busine well known

the piece which just fell short of being fine. It is of a light green fibrous, splinty material; the figure is six or seven inches high, seated, with elbows on the knees, & the two hands together before the mouth, as if blowing; the ears are well formed and pierced; the whole thing is neatly finished and with a little different material would have had a magnificent polish. We could do nothing about the thing in the owner's absence.

Just as we were getting back to the railroad track we heard a great hum and confusion and there were seven noisy fellows, with Samuel and Felipe as leaders, hunting me and full of the important news that there were three magnificent pieces in town and the Alcade had sent to bring me in — a king, a change, and a calavera secured worth looking into. I rode Ma-dento's horse before going — found the excitement due to Amado's fool euphoria, & that the rabbit man would sell only for 10p. delivered before the goods left his hands. As we passed the station I was reminded of the sacrifice and weariness endured on my account & asked for pulque. We paid the bill. Arrived above I was shown as two horses for pieces, only one of which had the least merit; it was too heavy to think of. It was a figure in a granitic rock, which would have been fine if made in some more even material. As it was it was asymmetrical; a figure with the tail

and the flashhead top well worked and with the arms
and hand raised to the sides of the head. The whole
on account of the stone texture had a curiously
one-sided twist. This belongs to the alcalde, is
about ten inches or a foot high and broad: it
must weigh a couple of hundred lbs. By this
time I was disgusted as time was passing; so I
said good bye, but determined to carry something
besides my yoke with me capitulated and paid
10p. for my little rabbit with the reversed head: I
bargained the price but the owner insisted he had
refused 8p. offered by another American which
may be true. As I rode away I was invited to
see some other idols at one place: one of these
was large, heavy & crude & I did not offer enough
for it. For the other, a tigre head in red granite
curiously asymmetrical in the eyes - apparently
due to twisted texture in the rock - for which 10p.
was asked I offered 1 peso. This was refused but
after some haggling, as I rode away, accepted. I
now was in haste and rode out of town as fast
as I could. Old Modesto walked with me until op-
posite his house and we made some plans. I then
took Amado and Leonardo at Los Puercos L.
and I arrived at Coatepec at 4:10 and Amado
was there by 4:25 - both promptly dismissed
with the horse; while waiting a man as the

Archaeological Specimens — List.

21.	Stone Head: black lava. Xico.	0.00
22.	" Monkey — " "	2.00
23.	" Curved base - upright expansion - fine, Xico.	.25
24.	" Yalle. Xico. small mound - close to El Estero.	18.00
25.	" curved base - reverse head rabbit. Xico.	10.00
26.	" red granite - tiger head. Xico.	1.00
27.	Pottery — Seated figure - large - not complete. Solid.	
28.	" figure - small - entire	
29.	" " small - almost "	"
30.	" head - upright plume.	"
31.	" " }	5.00
32.	" " } fillet head dressing.	"
33.	" figure: seated: small: entire	"
34.	" " whistle - almost complete	"
35.	" " badly broken: black face streaks	"
36.	" head	"
37.	" "	"
38.	" "	"
39.	" "	"
40.	" head	"
41.	" head.	"
42.	Figure in stone: large: seated. Teopanzalco.	.37
43.	" Ehecatl. Chalpancalco.	20.00
44.	" greenstone - flat - perf. longit. Masatotto	
45.	Vessel - polychrome bowl. Teopanzalco.	
46.	" "	"
47.	Obsidian blade - hook.	
48.	" "	
49.	" double curve.	
50.	Rough - large - heavy body - head. Xico.	1.00
51.	Fragment of spatula end. "	.25
52.	Crude, small, dactyl figure "	.25
53.	Stone head, green.	

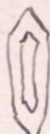
who is employed there, says he has a "gato" in stone from Xico: it is at Jalapa but he will have it at C. if I pass through again sometime. At 5 o'clock the train came in on time, with Amador on board on his way home - to walk from there. He helped me on board and started out. Our train was late & we did not reach Jalapa until after 6. To my surprise my boy was not on hand to help me, nor did he appear until after 7. delayed in taking a walk with a friend, who has just arrived. In the evening I was busied writing. — In the

12th morning we made arrangements for leaving and I gave the boy some photographing to do as a test of plates, time and instrument. I myself called on Gov. Dehesa, with whom I had an unusually pleasant chat. He showed me a magnificent yoke, which he has lately secured. It is a flesh-yellow based porphyritic stone with blotchings of black hornblende evenly distributed through it; it is perfectly polished; it is carved, the chief design being a little head, quite Egyptian in general character and head-dress - at the bend of the U on the outer face. He claims that he has not sold his hunchback figure but that it has disappeared; he begs me to secure what details I can regarding its acquisition by Pittsburgh and plans to make "revelation." When I got back to the Hotel the boy had not appeared; nor did he appear for a long time. Then he not only had not done what he was explicitly ordered to do, but had done some

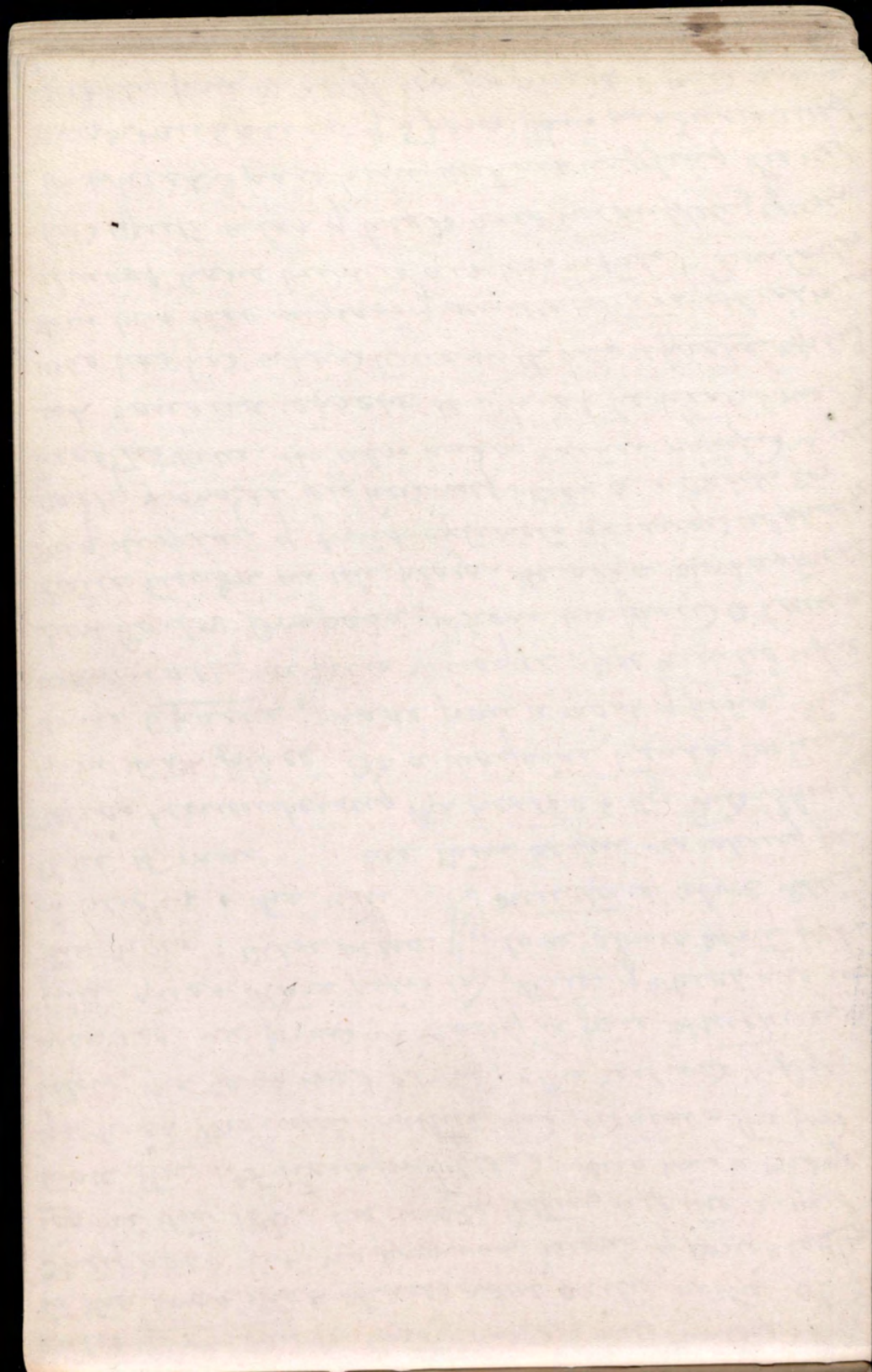
thing that in no way whatever helped in the solution
of the problems of exposure that I was interested
in. I was irritated and we had a scene and has-
tily made four exposures of the patio at the
Casa de Huéspedes, to have something to help us.
We did not calm mutually until late in the
afternoon as we were nearing Puebla. We were
late arriving at 8:30 M. and I developed until
11:30, when I went to the station and went to bed
in the sleeper. I left a list of last preparations to
be made by him. — We reached Mexico on time
13th at 8:10 jamming and wedging against the plat-
form curb just as we ran into the station. I had a
busy day. On my way to the Hopkins House, and I
walked from the station, I got our matches and took
chocolate at the Spanish Restaurant. At the H.H.
I found the great report upon Desagüe (two volumes
and an envelope of maps) and letters from the Com.
Secy. and Obregon: after I got mail at the
City Ticket Office and the Central, I went over
to call on Barrios. I was a welcome guest and we
had a long talk. Thence I went to the office of El
Tiempo to thank Agüero for his interest in the re-
port on the Desagüe. Thence to the Ministerio de
Justicia, where I saw Chavez: so far the birds are
still in abeyance; he gave me a permit to pho-
tograph everything at the Museum and an order
for Leonis Bibliografía. He suggested a call on
Señor Sierra and together we went in to see that
gentleman. He is an agreeable old gentleman, of

a fair degree of complicity; my Indraio was lying upon his table; he told me something of his plans for the National Museum. He proposes to divide it into three independent sections - History, Natural History, Archaeology. Over the latter he plans to place Chaves as Director. I was given no actual opportunity to speak of the Newhall matter in detail but I did get in a word or two favorable to Bates & not unfavorable to others. When we emerged again into the outer office Bates was there and he overtook me when I was talking with Abadino & his as their stall. He invited me to lunch and we took one quite elaborately - the bill being 4 pesos. He waits results; has not been before the President. He claims that the thing cannot be a plot from Don Porfirio (as Bryan had suggested to me) as it is too complicated a manipulation for its end; he says he had a personally carinosa carta from the President in Newhall; that on one occasion he saved ^{F.D.} his life; that he made a good "deal" in New York, leaving \$10000. gold deposited in a bank there. He took up a gold disk set with emeralds, which he bought in Oaxaca for 360 pesos and sold it for 10,000. gold. He sat so long that I had to rush around to Father Marin's, where I bought the three medals at 30p. & got my Orozco y Berra in which really I was disappointed. It is less descriptive and more statistical than I had thought; it lacks the ^{color} plates. He also had separated some chapters from a volume of Mexico á través de los siglos for me. I had to leave

time hurriedly to catch the train and was unable to
call on Mr. Bady about transportation. I made a
call on Mr. van Antwerp after leaving Sr. Baties'
house. Going to the office, I learned that he was at
home with bronchitis. Had a pleasant visit. He had
found it impossible to be at any Congress meeting.
I left his note-book and we talked at some length
over the Baties incident. Salvador Baties brought
to the train letters of introduction to the two Lacroix
at Palenque. We pulled out promptly at 4, but
were late at Mexico. Found that Manuel had
done all orders & after changing clothes we sent
the big satchel to Spencer's, where the trunk had
already gone. Dra. ~~Velasques~~ and Lola came around
for a farewell. I had not seen Dolores before. She
has been at service in Jalapa and Atlixco and
arrived here on Sunday last. ————— We got
14th off at 8 a. m. and had an uneventful ride to
Vera Cruz, where we arrived promptly and put up
at Ernesto's old Hotel del Oñes. We were really
fortunate in a corner (N.E.) room on the second floor
where we were as comfortable as one can be in
Vera Cruz. A young man on the train, one of four
introduced himself, as he had seen me in the Min-
isterio de Justicia, where he is a clerk. He is a
sobrino of Justo Sierra & the rest of the party were
two sons & another nephew of that gentleman. All
four are out for a holiday at Tlalcootalpan.
They were at the Oñes with us for a time. ————— On the
15th morning we found our north pass realized. About

sailed yesterday for Coatzacoalcas and Frontera: This is the boat that should have sailed on the 10th! They hold out no promises beyond a possible delay ice on the 18th. We wrote letters all the a.m. & took the 1:25 train for Salidad. There was a bridge of which Manuel's mother had told him - the ford below, the car road above, & the railroad bridge over all. We found it really a fine structure, on five great stone piers , three of which are in the river: these seem to be about sixty feet in height & the rim structure above seems to be 15 more.

We then began searching for relics, remembering the heath at the Field Columbian from that place. At a wayside tienda we tried some tepache, made from a mash of piña, which was really a true vinegar. We hunted up a Don Carlos Oropesa, whom we found to have a little tienda on the plaza. He had a most astonishing display of fruit extracts arranged alphabetically & made by himself: these are drinks for health's sake. He also had a rather nice sweetish banana tepache to which he treated me. Mr. who had had a hard time with his tepache refused this but took a glass of vanilla Extract, which must almost have burned out his vitals! Don Carlos had quite a lot of beads and incomplete figures for which I paid him, without haggling, the really exorbitant price of 5 pesos. This produced another supply from a neighbor for which I paid one half



as much. The figures here are common but almost always broken. It is rare that a figure has the head preserved by the Indians: they are turned up in cultivating - apparently all about the pueblo. Many times the pieces are streaked or blotched with black - a bitumen perhaps; figures quite of the blotch than later with ink or black paint. Several of our pieces have the original black & are white is recently smeared. — A circus is here in progress and we saw a phenomenon connected with it. He seems to have been born without arms though his shoulders are twisted & humped: (we did not see his upper body naked) He is otherwise well built and his lower body is well developed; he has a fairly agreeable face. He drank tepeache at Don Carlos' this a.m. and in drinking it simply tipped his glass as he drank with his mouth, until he had taken all without losing any. He is said to be skilful in the use of his feet, which Don Carlos affirms differ from ours in the length & flexibility of the toes. It is said that being offended at ridicule here once, he with one foot seized a knife, concealed in the shoe of his other foot and so valiantly "handled" it as to be left in possession of the field. I would gladly have examined him but the time of the performance was drawing near & all was in confusion. — Don Carlos mother was an American (New Orleans) and his father a Mexican. He showed us with much pride a picture sheet of the New Orleans Carnival. He

gave me as a "recuerdo"; a bit of a bejuco, which
had grown into the form of a little snake. —
At the station, we found a little cantina with an
old man in charge. Here we secured two other
heads. — The train was a few minutes late but
we reached Vera Cruz soon after seven: the night
was colder than last, but we had comfortable
rest. Manuel went to the theatre: I fled the
crowd. — The next day started in clear & hot:
16th we found our room comfortable and worked
at notes, letter writing (catching up) and odds and
ends. I do not believe there is a more comforta-
ble room in the house or place in the town.
By sitting still and in the draft we did not
suffer at all. It was only, when in the eve-
ning we went into the Plaza that it was hot
& close. Met a character there - an 18 yr.
boy named Cipriano; he is the most vivacious
Indian I have seen in Mexico. Born in Acapulco
he has drifted to Panama, Colon, Caracas, ^{Progreso} New
Orleans, St. Louis (one year) and here. He speaks
pretty good English & asks with solicitude "How
would you like to be the iceman?" and says
with much impressiveness "Go way back and
sit down." In Yucatan he met the "Colonel" (Gonzalez)
who apparently has won his heart; he thinks
if he can once get to Mexico the Colonel's horse
is open to him, & apparently he has come here

on his way there. He has been here three months. In the Plaza I met a pleasant young American who is in charge of some mines in Guerrero, who seems to be interested in archaeology and who has only been in the Republic about six months. We had a little dash of rain there that drove us home at ten o'clock: as I was leaving I saw Mr. Robinson of W. Va. who was on train with me coming down from the States. He is leaving on the Vera Cruz al Pacifico for his plantation. — We found the wind from 17th the North after a night of hard rain and close air. During the morning the north developed & we saw some fine waves in the harbor & considerable scurrying of little sailers with tops. In the afternoon a drizzling rain set in. I read, packed my idols and sent my note & package to Mr. Vaulantwerp, by young Stone, whom I met again in the Plaza at 5.30 & with whom I had quite a long talk. He is a Texan and has really an intelligent interest in regard to Mexican archaeology and the Aztec religion particularly. In the evening I had promised Manuel to go to the Theatre and while we sat in the Plaza waiting for the time to arrive Ernst Lex passed and I hailed him. We had a long talk over Guatemala, Santa Maria's outbreak, the Congress of Americanists, &c., &c. He tells a strange story of a letter shown him by a wealthy Englishman ^{which he requires} of Belge, relative to Indian prisoners, to Ren and to be shot, who ransomed themselves with ancient gold figures: the son went off for three days to get the ransom and left the father in hand.

the official. The letter was written by a doctor (Geminus) who wanted this wealthy Englishman to assist in an expedition. He claims to have been with the English officer & to have influenced him in his clemency to the prisoners; these were taken with shotguns in hand, as independent & turbulent Mayas who had crossed into British territory. They insisted that they were not Mayas nor from the disturbed district but simple Guatemalan Indians on a hunting trip. The Dr. made advances & gained such influence with the two Indians, who remained some days after being set free, that they took him to ruins where he was shown graves, all of which yielded gold. He hurried back to civilization to form a company and then led an expedition back to find the old Indians dead, the young man gone, and himself unable to locate the ruins to which he had been led. Ernst says the letter was difficult to make out & he opened two full hours over it. ————— As we

18th got up in the morning, we had the satisfaction of seeing the Mexico entering the harbor: she was but lightly loaded and before ten had discharged her cargo. With this we felt some hope that we really would get away at the time now announced on the board of 2 p.m. tomorrow. We were not allowed to buy tickets however: these will be sold us tomorrow. We passed the day as comfortably as we could and in the afternoon I called on Ernst in the Consulate. In the ~~evening~~ ^{afternoon} I went to the Quarters where I secured pass from the General (Hernandez) to visit the

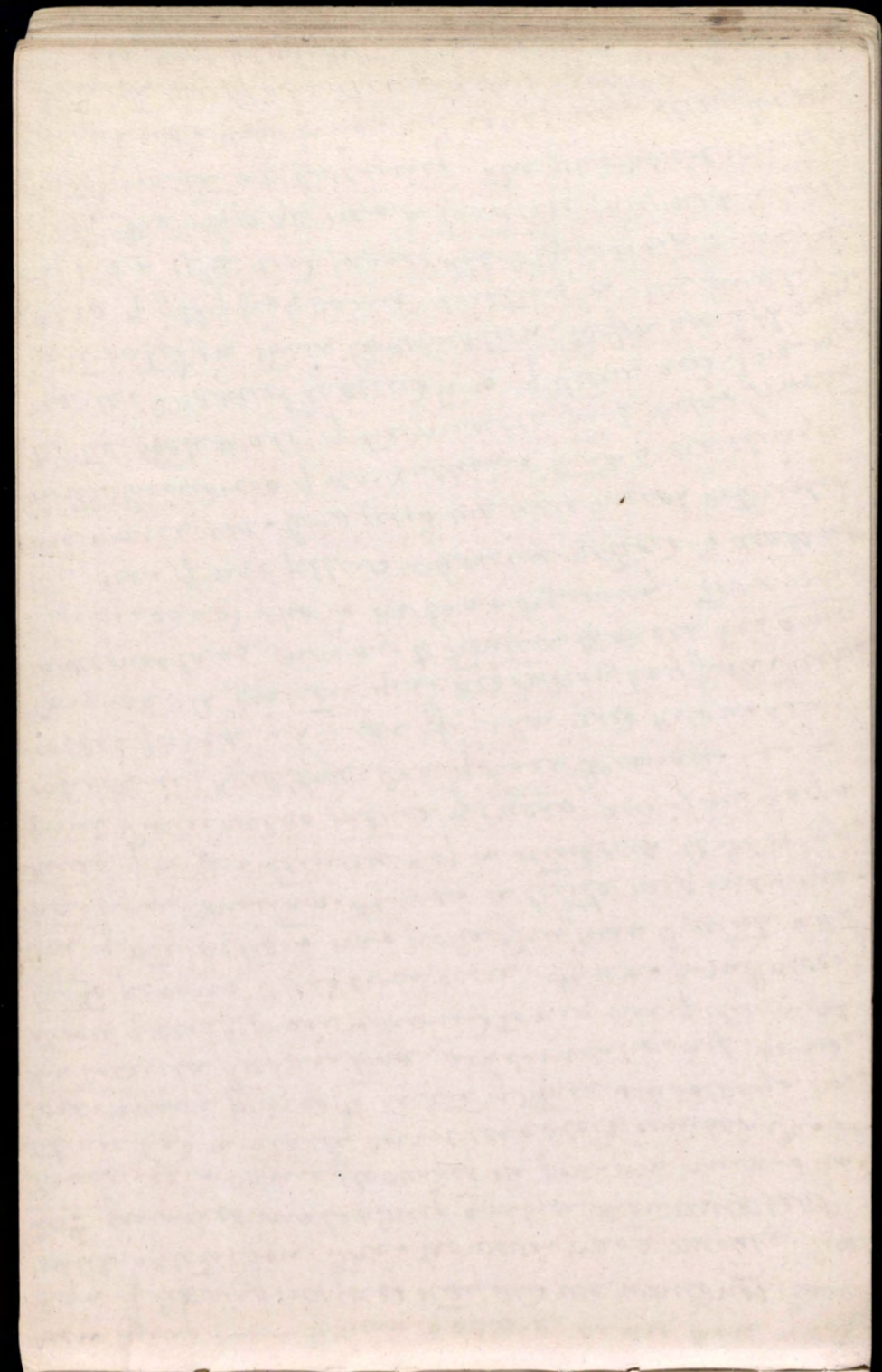
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Castillo. — In the morning we went for our tickets
19th and were a half hour in securing them. We found
also to our disgust that we would not sail until to-
morrow morning at 6 o'clock; that we could board at
5 this afternoon. We were comfortable in our room
all the morning and in the afternoon we went at
3 o'clock out to visit the Castillo. We had arranged
with an ugly Indian named Miguel Hernandez who
pretended to be of great importance and who demanded
at first 4.50 for the trip: he ultimately came down
to 2. — At first he had talked of a sailboat but when
we reached the muelle he called a common wreboat.
He pretended to be the owner of all these crafts, but I
doubt whether he owns any. — I think he simply
paid the boy who took us out the regular wage while
he pocketed the balance for his trouble. When he came
to the Hotel to talk with us he was dressed in the
usual white cotton: when he took us out he was
quite the swell in his black trousers and a jaunty
jacket. He found that the boatman had a can of pulque
(which here costs four or five times the Puebla prices) and
drank and drank until in a condition of intoxication &
drunk & spilled the ugly thready stuff all over
his good clothes. We reached the Zaragoza, which was
standing in the harbor, and went all over the little boat
which is French in build and carries seven or eight good
guns. From here we went to the Castillo, which was
both more extensive and more interesting than I
had expected. It is built in a series of little island
stone faced piers, with fort constructions; the inlets of
water are numerous and irregular: the stone is ap-
parently limestone and much of it is coral, taken
from the spot. We visited quarters, towers, (looking
through the glass at the sign in Vera Cruz) jail &

prison, arsenal, &c and then walked along the
low, apparently unprotected sea front, past the
hospital, the coal, the limekilns, &c. There is a
sunk wall quite far out to sea, whose presence
is indicated by the line of white foam. We really
quite filled up the time we had allotted for our
trip and got back to shore only at about 5 o'clock.
In the prison we were besieged by the men who had
things to sell: the most characteristic are the carved
cocoa nuts which are sometimes marvelously done.
The most conventional type is a sea fish or monster,
with red bean eyes, &c - while the body is open carved
work in a mass of human & animal form: they
also make rings of nuts - carved and inlaid: they
also make elaborately decorated powder horns. The
little things they rarely set a price on but make
them a regalito to you, asking that you give what
you like for cigars: ——— we had put our stuff
onto the Mexico at 3 o'clock before sitting out. We
spent the time from 5 to 8 in town eating dinner, for
a change, at the Buena Vista. At 8 o'clock, we were
at the boat and found that a third man had been
crowded in upon us & had taken possession of the
only good berth. We had not planned to use the berth
anyway but were irritated over his cheek. Coming
to the boat about 8. we found them busy loading
rails. I picked out my place and prepared my bed
on the bench on the deck; Manuel wanted to watch
the loading for a time. He disappeared presently and
I began to worry: finally, at 12 p.m. I began a
search: went to the end of the muelle; asked, found
& at last urged a hunk; to come back & find
him fast asleep, just across from where I had

been lying! — When 6 o'clock came there was no sign of leaving; in fact they said we would not leave until afternoon. This however was a mistake. We 20th finished our loading earlier than anticipated.

Passengers came flocking in from six onward until we had a really considerable number. Our fellow-passenger proved to be one of three schoolboys, from the Escuela Preparatoria, on his vacation trip. He had a shock of curly hair & seemed to me one of the most lively persons I had ever seen. He was from Pichicalco. One of the others was from San Juan Bautista & the third from Comitán. He was a little raw, but something of a gentleman & of a student. A Señor Rojas from Pichicalco talked of Cacaco and of his boy in school in New York. One of three Germans has a coffee finca up near Yajalon and knows Ran of course. A sixteen year old Indian boy from Tuxpan is second class, on way to Frontera to meet his amo (Americano) who is in boat business. These were the ones of our fellows whom we noticed or dealt with. The water was low and we were much interested in the hundreds of sea urchins that were clinging to the rock wall of the muelle, just below low water mark. Manuel secured two of them and I was much interested in their locomotion. Before we left numbers of jelly fish came drifting in. We finally left at 11:20 and passed the Vigilancia as we sailed out. The voyage was a good one; we met a little rough water at evening. The phosphorescence at night was the finest I have ever seen. We passed through several rains & one took me on deck under my blanket late in the night. There



was some seasickness but neither Manuel nor I succumbed. We found ourselves far beyond Font
2nd era when we were really located and had
to make a two hours run backward; this just
prevented our direct entrance into the port and
we had to disembark onto the little Sapia. In
the transfer our petacas with lenses and
partly used plates fell into the sea and got
soaked. It was 3 o'clock when we got onto
shore and the boat had left for Monte Cristo
about two hours before! The Mariscal however
was getting ready for El Salto and we hurried
to secure tickets and transfer our baggage. We
found that she would leave at 8 p.m. and wd.
arrive "la decida mañana". We then sent a
telegram to Rickard, got barbered, refreshed,
mended shoes, etc. etc. Found Macquinn in
town and saw Gill with him. M. goes up with
us to El Salto, so does the German friends and
the Comitec students. We left pretty nearly
on time with eight first and two second class
passengers. The night was a pretty tough one. I
fortunately was left sole possessor of a bench
long enough to lie down upon and so rested some
though mosquitos were too bad to allow sleep.
Among our passengers were a Mr. Lincoln &
a Mr. Markley. The latter is in charge of
the Lumija and the plantations. The

have been going to the dogs and there was serious danger of the complete annihilation of the Company. The matter ended in reorganization and separation of the transportation and plantation features; Bushnell's name remains associated with the former, but his active direction is past. Lincoln has taken temporary management of the Ma Co. This was "to protect his own interests & those of his friends who have invested." He has been interested in coffee for years and as a buyer or investigator of coffees has been more or less in the country in the past. He has been at El Trunfo, where they spoke of me. He has no hold on the language; even the simplest sentence is beyond him. He is sanguine and believes he can apply business principles to management. He tried to show me that there is and was money in carrying pineapples: believes the transportation Company could make much more than they do; &c., &c. He tells an exciting story of his following Carey, the former manager, who insisted that he would never give up the plantation until

his claims were fully met and even made
some show of defiance and fight with his
negro kelp. Ellsworth has lately left &
left for good. Mequim plainly does
not take much stock in rubber plantations.
He says our land is good: that we have
some timber. He says no woodman means
anything but mahogany by that term;
that nothing else is a feasible proposition
to remove; that zapote is heavy & will not
float; that while handsome & hard it will
split and not hold its own. He says to be
in no hurry about our timber: (a) it will
never be worth less than now. (b) we ought
not to cut until fully located: (c) we
ought to cut only where we thoroughly
know the best way out. We kept right
on all the next day and I barely noticed
an hour of the voyage. We reached Tepetitlan
at 4 and were to stay until 12. With me
Quim we went directly to the village
and secured some beds with pavilions. We
then went to see some men who have
worked for him and sat in front of their
houses, overlooking the river until the

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Steamer whistle called us to supper. The
mosquitos were so dreadful that I hurried to
bed shortly after dusk. I did not sleep a
wink but I did undress and lie down &
thus got some rest. At 12 o'clock - or half
after - we rose & went on board, leaving at
one. The rest of the night was a terror: the
23^d mosquitos were unendurable. Three of our
fellows, who had not had beds in Tepetitlan
had erected their pavilions and there was
nearly scarce picking left for us. A Mr. Elwes
Englishman, with whom I had talked over night
was kind enough to spread his blanket for
me to lie on, as he himself could not lie down.
He has traveled much in the Republic as
miner and engineer; he is thin and gaunt &
presents many physical stigmata, but he
is intelligent, educated(?) and discriminating.
He has been much in Guerrero. There
were some hints he threw out that interest
me. (a) Mountain of Metates. Guay? Iguala
to Chilpancingo by Xochilapa (Nuncio's "town")
and Chichihualco. Less than two days from
Chilpancingo. Thousands of metates. He thinks
revolutionary camp site. At Iguala see

H. G. Elwes. British Club, City of Mexico.

José de la Cañeda. (b) Near Acatépec —
(Quotillapa) legend of gold mine + (narr) a masked
dance wherein appear to survive pagan religion
ideas. (c) Near San Carlos Yautepec (Oax) are two
huge stone pyres, male and female, and a great
hand of yellow enamel. (d) Near Zimapan, on
road to Ortega, just beyond Toluca on river
rock pyres - & legend. (Hidalgo) (e). Telpango
Coahuila for Ixtaquilpan, perhaps beyond Ixt.
where there is a still bridge are some curious
sandstone pillars or pilasters. Look up H.D. Crow-
der). — At present he is going with Lincoln
partly as interpreter & partly as engineer. Lincoln
& Markley are taking up a little steam launch
"The Polly" - which has been undergoing re-
pairs at Toluca. He pays 20p. for towing,
10 fare for a returning man (one of two on it)
and the three men are first class passengers
@ 25 pesos each. Towline broke once & a pretty
break in the Polly. If she is any good at all
why not have used her up? Would she not
make as rapid a trip as we - two leagues or
less an hour? Would her coal for the trip cost
more than the 105 pesos & more they are pay-
ing? — We have had three great loads of
bricks & more repetition a little canal

of McLummin with his Stenders "George" and
an Indian. It was really noon before we
reached Lurupia and took nine of our pas-
sengers and some freight. Things were ~~very~~
abandoned. Their force is shrunken and
mongrel; their chief building was lately de-
stroyed by fire. Little talking, English speak-
ing loughs came on board to drink. One of
them, Perry, ran a spike or something through
his foot, which was bleeding badly. He is a
blonde, blue eyes, yellow hair, & a mark ab-
solutely fixed with yellow hair; he can swear
& drink after a most civilized fashion. We
lost time at Lurupia but finally pulled out
and passing La Cruzada (to leave night there
common) made the winding way to El Salto
where there was quite a crowd at the landing
to greet & meet the incoming steamer. One
stout man in the crowd looked strangely familiar
to me but I thought nothing of it until as we were
going up the ~~bank~~ ^{bank} he came to us & greeted us with
warmth. It was Don Conrado Palacios, who has been
here helping his trade since May! He helped us
up with our baggage & to the Hotel where we had to
have been at his expense & were promptly intro-
duced to his various friends and "primos". We

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Then started to go over to his gallery with him
and as we passed a corner he stated that an Am-
-erican doctor lived there. We stepped across to greet
him & I said "I understood that an American
doctor lived here & only stop to give greeting". He
at once called me by name and reminded me
that he had called upon me in my home in Chi-
cago. It proved to be a Dr. Abbott who once made
a vague proposition to undertake archaeological
exploration for the University in Central America.
He is a large rather striking looking man of
gray hair & mustache. He has a helper who is a
young Italian. He is manager of a new finca
near by and does not seem to have made a
very favorable impression upon the natives.
Personally, I should consider him little likely to
make any success. As we passed to the studio
we saw two other Americans in their doormen
- also managers. There is an Englishman, Graham,
with one or two boys here - also finca manager.
There are also other foreigners in town for
the day - Germans, Americans, & Norwegians.
McNealy has till now been on San Leandro
with Ellsworth & he is the only one I've heard
say a good word for Ellsworth. He is now looking
for a job - interesting is the ready, big Nor-
wegian, Hefty, who was much impressed by

Carl Saetza Setza, Juica Hannonen,
Yajalon.

hearing that I am a Prof. of Archaeology
tried to give me some pointers. He is a contract
planter, has been here long, a hard drinker, but
a kind heart - a liar too, they say. He told me
of a group of seven pyramids on San ^{Tam} ~~Antonio~~ ^{Antonio}
which I ought to visit and of an unopened tomb
near San Francisco. Of these he drew me a
rough diagram & referred me to Halsky and
to a Sebastian Perez who, he says, knows the
site. He spoke of a considerable deposit of
obsidian blades found hereabouts, which has
been scattered. He says a boy working for
him found on the Macapana a curious tank
or basin, rectangular, plastered, partly buried
by a landslide; in the water of this lay an
alligator of brass & against the back wall
were four candlesticks of stone; he had his jaw
with him or would have investigated further.
Hefty wants to look into this & tells me of cavern-
ous places of worship in same region. He says
when I am ready to explore them he will go
with me & pay his own expenses. Mc-
neely has a pretty Indian girl, whom he loves
well, with the baby boy & brings to the table.
Our German friar invites me to visit him
when I pass his way. I will do so. We got
a telegram from Richard, who will get here as

soon as possible. Corrado says that the
blue facial spot is personal and occurs only in
monkeys of negro-Indian-Spanish blood & that it
is generally considered to indicate a bad person.
—There is one case of hexactyl here, which
Mannul saw but I did not; Don Corrado says it
is a full case. — We slept in a room with
six pavilion beds; they were all old & musty
but one, which was put in after I was in bed
and set so as to shut out the only air for the
room. In the morning advice varied. I came
near ordering animals to take me as far as
Lafonia on the road. Fortunately the man
24th who owned animals could not be found.
At 11 o'clock came the two boys from Palenque
and the horses. We decided to set out & get
as far as Lafonia by night, but were de-
layed and only got away after one o'clock.
We went over the "new road". As La Cruzada
we had to cross in a canoe & swim our horses.
At near 4 o'clock we had to cross a rickety
bridge of poles and swim the animals again.
This humiliated, rickety affair added to the
depressed feeling that has been overcoming
me in the finca's business for the last two
days. We passed Retiro, where there was
a neat house after the American plan &
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