Private Journal
E. W. Nelson
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Mexico
E. W. Nelson  
U.S. Dept. Agriculture  
Washington D.C.

...in Guadalupe... called fallos... chickens

Cypresses in Bosque Bravo  
Cupressus mexicana
June 1892
Guadalajara, Mex.

In connection with Mr. Horland's
mission is a mission school,
and quite a number of young
ladies are being taught there.

All manner of absurd reports
are spread among the people about
the missionaries. Mr. Horland
told of a characteristic instance
when a father brought his daughter
to their house to see about her
entering the school; the girl
approached tenor chicken all the
time as though fearful of some great
catastrophe.

Another instance was giving a son
who had become a convert who
wished his mother to attend one
of the meetings; she providently refused,
feeling to go one night when a camera
was being held the son searched for
her and found her hidden under her bed.
He then reported her to the priest,
thanking him for
letting her up in his arms,
and carried her into the meeting when
she kept her till it closed. After this
she came to the meetings voluntarily.
Finally, she became a convert.
Under the present government in Mexico, missionaries need have little fear except in very isolated places, as the authorities will be very prompt in affording protection against disturbances; while at the same time, they do not seem to interfere unless obliged to do so, as they do not desire to give any deeper offense to the clergy than is necessary.

During Lent each year the Catholics of Guadalajara hold what they term Ejercicios (ejercicios). The men go to the old church of San Sebastián, and the women—mainly to the church of the Santisimo. The custom of the deceivers is to go to one of these churches, pay a certain sum for the rent of a cell for a period of 8 days, and then to remain there for that time from all intercourse with the world. It is during this time that the "disciplinas" or scourges are used upon the bare back. Formerly the scourges were made of a handle and several strands
Rogues and disciplines of various kinds.

Women flagellants.

of barred links. At present, however, small twist ropes or highly-fibered wire are used. And it was customarily required that in testing as the Churches of the provinces were passed in detail, the severity of these ropes can be plainly seen through the hulking, pieces of leather in the form of bands and covered with a chain or iron wire netting with a barb projecting inwardly from each link or corner of the midst. These are worn on the arms, wrists, legs, etc., as waist belts, and drawn tight so that the slightest motion causes the bars to pierce the flesh of the sufferer. Others are worn around the feet inside the shoes. I have seen one in the shape of a cross to be worn on the breast.

Some told of cases of women taking up these punitival exercises and reported that the resulting mental and physical exhaustion caused their death and it frequently resulted in illness due to an unwilling to attend some punitive exercises in many cases. It is at this time that the influence is brought to bear upon those who are
thought to be in danger of joining the Church for the Protestant.

The streets of Madeira are full of sidewalk hucksters of every sort. They sell thick, matches, candles, cakes, fruits, ice cream, strawberries, juleps, second hand jewelers, birds, and dozens of other things.

Among the most curious of all is roasted big skin. When a pig is killed and the hair is removed in the ordinary way and then it is smoked like the animals, the skin is washed when baked or roasted until it is a large tough, but succulent crispiness. A string utique about this boy was carried about the street shouting some unintelligible cry, the common people threw him the cut-off fragments according to the demands of the customers until
Market

The market is used up. Every evening the peddlers arrive with a new stock.

The main market is a fine, well-ventilated stone structure occupying an entire square, with the roof supported by arches raised in numerous galleries.

The stalls radiate from a small central railed circle where the flower dealers gather and early in the morning the display of tropical fruits is gorgeous and bewildering.

Almost every day the main market is crowded with buyers and sellers. Some of the stands sell fruit, while others sell vegetables.

The market belongs to the city and the peddlers are charged by the foot for their stalls per day.

Occasionally a lads, usually some foreigner, takes a taxi without a fare, and frequently the cab is left in a crowded place until the man returns home, as I knew a few days ago.
one instance in particular值得

Good times weekly a military band plays on the Plaza occasions on favorable nights with illuminating displays of fireworks. The young men from 15 to 22 or 33 are given to derby hats & heights Cames with a crook at end of handle. Instead of regulating the effort to swallow the heads of their cames as in the case with former fore pairs they hook the cane over the right shoulder & grasping the cheek by the middle draw down in it as if for support with the left hand. This is supposed to be a particularly graceful maneuver. Seeing the relative size of youths the cames one cannot blame them for wishing to shoulder them. The utmost cleverness is prized and the gentlemen & ladies keep strictly separated-lashing going around outside giving circle from right to left. Gentlemen from left to right. Outside of the

Plaza
derby
Dandies

ladies
The outer wall a mixed group of men of the Lower Cards walk about.

On the left during the day, the ladies Common dress alike except Women over their heads, but in the evening the ladies are usually distinguished by wearing hats with the veils thrown over their shoulders.

At about 8.00-9.00 P.M. the plaza is occupied by a large part of the population who go home to a light supper or then return or are replaced by others. The foreign colonies are seen in all their glory in their cultivation rights but in general, at least they are quiet and retirado except for an indescribable difference in general appearance.

With the exception of the railroad men & families, there are but few Americans in Guatemala.

Along the Coast of Tampico, the train leaves San Juan de los Cabaños after a narrow, sunlit, shaded ride where the people drive or ride on Sunday afternoons with great groups. The riders with great gilt or silver-tined hats and short jackets.
Riding habits on alonmade

Horses being with gold buttons in double rows often connected by little chains down outsideremembering to
Afro and a maro bantron stern with ornamental silver sabre and
Of ornamental bridle riding proudly up to town with all the pride of a
Child newly decked out in beautiful clothes. In order to attract still more
notice their horses are kept prancing prancing about a show to advantage
the excellent horsemanship of the rider.
The common custom is to have a small sword hung to each side of saddle
chaps with scabbard pointing back under left leg. Very often a pair
of ivory or pearl handled nodornes hang above their scabbards on each side of the saddle skirt.
It is a matter of personal security to carry these weapons in the country
as a fashion of the ladies to wear them
when riding in the city.
Ladies do not ride bare but drive in
carriages.
The matter of Courtship is carried on in the old style in Ireland.

The young man seeks a young lady he desires to marry by writing her a letter avowing his regard. Then he proceeds to take his stand every evening in the street opposite her house either just in front or usually on the farther side in shadow of a door way.

It is customary for the ladies to sit in balconies a story above the street on Festival evenings and the suitor remains silent shadow-like for two hours until the ladies return. Then he leaves his post.

This is kept up by the month until at last when the proper amount of endurance is shown, some word relative to the latter interview the parent of the girl to the marriage is arranged. The young man must furnish the bride's trousseau but her people make the wedding feast.

If the suitor is not considered suitable it is made evident to him soon after he writes his letter. Usually abandoning his forlorned spot at times next door to where I strolled in Galway a young man was seen night after night in the shadowy doorway usually from about 7:30 or 8:00 P.M. to 10 or 10:30 looking up to a balcony 2 stories above the street.
Sometimes the girl got a chance to talk with her lover through the iron bars which carry all of the lower windows of the houses that line when they are concealed by the shadows, the sound of a stolen kiss may be heard in one who is unfeeling as to permit himself to hear it. I was told of one case in which a young man of a fine family was riding down the street in which his inn was located and saw a young man talking with the girl. He at once drew his pistol and joined the rival in the fight. The latter rode himself away, while his brother with drawn sword pursued the murderer. After a long chase, he returned quietly to see the young lady, but she refused to have anything to do with him. She closed the trap of heaven shortening herself.

The story of the daughter of the old governor and the ancient palace comes in here. The dilemma is a necessity in society, the rules of etiquette surrounding the intercourse between young people. The towns is so restricted that it is impossible for young men to pursue any amorous relations until marriage.
The fact that divorce is unknown by virtue of the prevailing religious belief prevents any very available knowledge being acquired as to whether marriage is a failure or not under this steady cycle of getting partners for life.

Marriage announcements used to state that the ‘middle wife is sympathetic’.

In the state of Okinawa, disproportionately informed that one-half of the common people were living in an unmarried status owing to the priesthood charging about $10 for marriage ceremonies—an almost impossible sum to most of them—while at the same time preaching that it was better to live together without marriage than to be married by the civil service provided to level a nominal expense.

As a consequence, the poor child is all paid at an early age without the formalizing a name. These scions are usually promiscuous (either than as children preferred) but as a natural consequence, such a status often a considerable amount of unhappiness is going on.

This condition of affairs goes on in Okinawa as well. The civil marriage is performed for the charge of the office of the judge.
One afternoon in Quoia I wandered into the Cathedral and saw a man kneeling before one of the images with his left arm held up, thus asking inquiring god it was to fulfill a vow thus like a fakir of India. Afterwards on a great day, in Nathar I saw the church filled with throngs of people extending out on the streets in front of the men with one or both hands raised up, giving the scene an air of almost oriental fanaticism.

The first morning June 15 th I distanced earthquake tremors all of them at right or daily perceptible but they were noticed by others.

On June 10 th I left Quoia for a trip to the west. About 30 m. we crossed a ridge extending north and rising in hills on both sides of the stage road. These hills were overgrown with small young trees, the Valley being remarkable for their extremely large rounded leaves.

A few miles beyond this we reached the small miserable town of Teuchitlan when I remained several days.
Indian remains at Tushitting

In the vicinity of this town are many old indian figures which can be found by the small pile of stones heaped up over the spot. 3 to 4 ft. below the surface in such places are often found clay vessels, idols (often a number of varying size in a place), needles, stone adzes, stone plates or articles, human bones in a bad state of decay. Occasionally the place can without any deposit.

These burial places are usually along the base of the low volcanic mountain. On the side of this mountain about a mile in a northeast direction from here I was shown 3 circular mounds built of rough fragments of lava with a small amount of earth mixed in. These mounds were on a rough lava-strata hillside in a small trench. They were in a northeast line with the largest about 30 ft. high at north then one about 18 ft. 20 ft. or one about 90 ft. high in succession. They were about a half larger than those built on their altitude. The rocks had been cleared away in a circle about 50 ft. round around these mounds in the ground made very
level. This circle was intended by a rough stone wall with openings as marked in the following rough diagram. These rings were separated by a passage may closed by stones as was a space pointing the circles on the E.S.E.

P.M. W.

[Diagram of circles and lines]

Note: see beyond for account of these monuments.
Seechitam

I settled in town that a couple of months spent much money in having an excavation made in the largest one. I saw that a hole had been dug from summit down to the natural horizon through a cut or open breach which cut its side down halfway. At the bottom of the excavation, which was made for trash, we found several clay images like those found in burial places with a Spanish lancehead.

In I bought a potsherd in town including a sort of an obsidian strike.

In the fields surrounding these come an planted maize & potatoes. All the hillside is covered with some orchard surrounded wall an grown over with hither small trees. The people in tell me that they find the deposits & idols, & usually under mounds or stumps at a depth of 3 or 4 ft. These tombs or tombs are probably very larger forms of the same thing containing the remains of notable persons.

The town of Seechitam is remarkable for its evidences of containing the former state affairs. The town on nearly all surrounded by low walls pierced with loopholes for muskets.
Sancti-Spíritus is a remarkable place when anyone seems to be too listless to get up an interest in anything. On Sunday, however, the country people flocked in and along one side of the plaza the street was filled with booths or awnings of cotton cloth or mats tacked on sticks under which melons were spread on the ground and upon them were displayed a great variety of fruits, vegetables and food. The people in their clean white cotton trousers and blouses with bright-colored scarlet, black, or varied striped shawls over one shoulder and broad-rimmed sombreros with an occasional ranchera or vaquero with ornamentaltooled buckskin clothing, the women in calicos with a blacker plain colored ribbons over their heads, all made a sight worth seeing. Under a portal of the store fronting the plaza next the booth was a display of the dull blackrod sitting masts needed throughout the country. The fruits were arranged in little piles placed
with fantastic regularity on the meat and usually valued at, not
but often a quartilla or medio just
are put in a file.
Others sold cigarettes called cigarras
in little boxes of wax matches.
The people wore very plain
frustrated, and are mainly of
the mixed or mestizo blood.

On Monday I took the diligence for Iztahua and passing down
the valley through miles of terraces
fields past the town of Atlixco,
and finally coming around the
point of some low mountains,
and entered Iztatlan. For several miles
we passed a continuous friars planted with
planted with figs, lime, and all kinds of
fruit. In Iztatlan the people lived in thatched
houses on each mile.

Iztatlan - June

The diligence landed us by a stable
in a narrow street. I was told that there
was a reason for the delay - getting this from
a bystander, as the driver of the stage said
he did not know whether there was a reason
or not. He manner indicated that he
considered that this having landed us in town
was all he could be expected to do. I called
out a room for the reason de San José fronting
the plaza and slept by a young man who
was a remarkable reception to
the win-keepers. I had found in the
country so far. He began at once to
arrange my quarters and during the
entire time of my stay accepted himself
in every way to assist me in my
work.
I remained at this place until
the 24th inst., working about the
vicinity.
This is the center of a small
mining district and two sets
of works are running silver ores
through by the patio process.
Another plant a large enclosure
has a set of 10 or 12 large arrastres
at work both mills. Machines
a clumsy style is used for
mashing power with the others.

Just to the north of the town is the
long shallows. Laguna Magdalena
some 5 to 8 m., broad 175 m. or more long.
But a few fathoms deep.
It contains a couple of islands, one
in the center one and one of them
was the refuge of the indians when
Narón of the Real gobernado. On this
island they fought the indians for a long

Laguna Magdalena
arrastres
time but was conquered and a church built in the middle of the village which was built on the top of the knoll-like summit of the island. During the Mexican Revolution this island again served as a refuge for descendants of the Indians and some of the Spaniards. I saw shown a number of caves dug back into the face of a cliff by folks loose rock near the water's edge, where the people slept during the time of the revolution. The backside of the island facing the sea is covered with an enormous amount of obsidian chips and many bones are scattered about. In places the soil is half-made up of these chips and rocks of that material and numerous ones on the island as well as on the adjacent shore.

On the shore is now located the village of San Juanito where live the descendants of the Indians with a number of mixed race. Many of the Indians are ferrived and still speak the tongue although they have lost or greatly
modified their ancient habits or converted as good Catholics. I secured several photographs of typical faces. (They are in the village of Poconague near St. Patrick's.) It is also occupied by the descendants of this same tribe which was once a powerful one known as the.

Their costume at present is the same as that of the Mexicans here. There are also many Indians in St. Patrick's and this is one of the most devout places I have heard of.

The church is provided with several bells and there are rung in the aggregate at least 2 hours each day, beginning at daybreak with and keeping it up all day with special fervor at 6, 9, 12 am 1, 3, 6 pm. When all the bells are changed together for 15 minutes at a stretch enough to deafen one. On Sundays and feast days they ring almost continually.

On Sunday morning the people came in by the hundred to see mass filled the body of the church the steps front into the muck about all knowing
with braid heads.

Nearly all outside were men dressed in the usual white clothing with a bright colored sash or sashlet flapping over their shoulders, making a magnificent blue of color.

Later in the day I found others kneeling in the usual church dress with their

During a part of the same service I saw ten or twelve who were kneeling on the broad stone steps before the church door held their backs up thus: 

During this their sash would slip down to their glowing white costume, shown out picturesquely among the brilliantly colored ponies about against the open portal of the church which looked black as midnight with a few faintly glimmering candles if the altar. But over the

shuddered mass came the notes of the organ at first low, but gradually rising to full power and completing the spell of an impressive scene.

It seemed that the morning was a

especially bright on after a torrent of

rain and the freshness of air

was especially exciting and think

left me in a mood to appreciate

the strange romantic scene.
In this church are hung two old pictures, portraits of two of the first priests who attempted to convert their Indians and were killed by them. The portraits have a broad background on which are represented various episodes of their work among the Indians with their death all in the Convent style, but recall the fascinating story of the early conquerors.

Joining on this church as a long extension at one side are the old Cloisters of the Franciscan monks who owned the place before the dramas of the revolutionists that the funeral march spoil such organizations in Mexico. A law also steps in to prohibit the passage of religious procession through the public streets thus depriving the church of half its display. I attended service held to honor the raising of the corpse which was once carried through the streets every time was built in its choir or chapel. This day it was carried around inside the walls of the Cloisters past through a lense.
These Indians speak the ot-o-ri-ti language.

On my visit to the Cochinac hills of old Canada by the lake an old Indian showed me a coiled rope of coins that had been plowed up by the lake. One of copper and setting silver. Both in without date and belong to the first coins struck by the Spanish conquerors in America. By a royal decree of the 3rd May 1535 by the Queen the coinage began in about 1537.

When the Spanish first occupied these, they had no coined money. In gold or silver was used being valued by the weight plus and afterward the use of this word became fixed to the unit of value known as the dollar piece (or dollar) the coinage of gold was forbidden by the decree. As these two pieces represent the first coins struck in America by Europeans of which we have knowledge I give the following description of the inscriptions.

The silver piece is 7/8 Real and from the following stamp.
A Real Piece in Silver.

On one side bordered by words Hispanicarum et Indianarum with two crowned columns standing in the sea with Plus ultra across them (Plus Ultra - the King's motto) and above this two round dots between columns showing value 2 miles.

Obverse.

Encircled by letters Carolus et Johannes Reges with I M on one side of shield in center bearing silver crossed with pomegranate in corner point.

The copper piece is 1.5 in diameter and has on one side 2 circles with the inscription Hispanicarum et Indianarum in center a large I with crown above castle on left + lion to right + 804 1/2 below. Obverse - Carolus et Johannes Reges + in center a large X with crown above castle + lion left right as before. Below a pomegranate + Mcribed on side apparently hand at neck.
Bath hunting in old mines.

On the 23d from I was made to return to Guadalajaara and back.

Back to Guadalajara are several old mines, some idle others being worked in a small way. I went back into several of them after bats. Some mines that had been deserted for many years, they were quite a curiosity. The flesh-eating bats that attack the cattle horses, in the crevice back.

We crawled back over great masses of fallen rock from the roofs of the galleries, beyond the reach of the bats. All the time as they flew overhead, we entered themselves in inaccessible crevices. Only, occasionally, when our mules met into another old mine digged and after climbing down notched logs and inclined passages for several hundred feet to the lower levels, we found quite a number of these vampires (2787 & 2788) which were living in the extreme lower levels.

As we drew near the whirring of their wings caused an odd and very distinct sound, ahead we scented them selves in the timbering.
my guide was two of the miners who
were well adapted to hunt bats in the
uttering gloom of their dens. One was
an old grizzled fellow with an enormous
quirt under his chin, and the
other had a rounded back and shoulders
with head set forward by long bearing
tendons. One up through these posterior
ways, his face was a papaw
paleness, his fishy eyes looked
out from a countenance
like that of a carpenter.
He bestowed among the timbers &
secured a number of the vampires
in his hands. Each time the victim
died but a piece of skin off, but
his hands were streaming with blood.
The female bats had each a single
young one clinging to her attached
by the hind quire side with their
bodies stretched across the body of the
mother, holding on firmly to the fur on
the other side and by this means
grasping their claws. When pulled
off they searched for something to
grasp until they grasped a proper object
and clung to it instinctively.
Even when greatly handles they grasped
it bit viciously when handled.
on skimming one of the females I found
the test to which the young one was
fastened had a well developed set
of milk glanses.
Several females fled heavily away among
this young which by which was after
had ascended in the rocks a few
yards away where they had been
carried by the parent. These hares
were nearly large enough to gly.
They were not so abundant
newly born and I was told that
they kill great numbers of cattle by
dirty leeking wounds of which a 25
soon filled with maggots of the
animal com dies.
One district near them is so infested by
them that the cattle an drop out at
leaping of rainy season to prevent
their all being killed in this way.
From these named I heard two other
bats one bing a smaller species of the extremile tongue kind.

June 17
The morning of the 23d finding that I
could not take all my outfit in the
diligencen I hired a man with 2
saddle animals pack mule I started
for Guatalaja. A late start found
After this storm passed I was riding along the plains when I saw a Caracara Eagle chasing a half from hour with great spirit. The birds attacked the Eagle by doubling and little bursts of quick out the Eagle was keeping in dogged pursuit and would then out it. In a short time the bird took refuge in a hollow on a small bank under a small bush. This hole ran back about 15 cm. Then turned abruptly to the right and was followed by 18 inches. The must have been the form of the torrent born at the entrance was to become. It has now turned.

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On Sunday, 15th, we arrived at Chululup at 10 a.m. and to Yucatlan at 11 a.m. with a large pack mule. Some days ago, a violent hail storm visited Almudales and a message was sent post haste for a priest to the vicar of the town in the church at Yucatlan. She had been in a carriage with the priest to Almudales followed by a long procession of men on foot while the bell in the church at Yucatlan tolled alights like a bell to express the sorrow over his departure. She was right in Almudales while I was told to secure against further hail. Today, less than a month later, while on the road east of Almudales a terrific storm of thin hail fell from a cloud at the foot of the hill and swept over over the plain like a dense gray wall enveloping Almudales as though no longer had been there so recently. We were just at the western edge of it but the electric air torn from its own chillied me with a keen cold. As a change of over 20 degrees in temp. occurred in less that 5
In the morning I got my men off for Fred
oliver at 8 am and then I went
a mile above town on the level above
hillside to the "Gacchimonton" as
ancient mound in a meadow.

This vicinity is noted for having quite
a number of clay images and other
articles of clay similar nature.

So far as could learn, these things are
actually found in small conical
shapes of stones found on the hillside
of of the level valley.

They are usually accompanied by
fully decayed fragments of human
bones roman at a depth of 3 to 4 ft.

The "Gacchimonton" consists of
mounds of stones with earth situated
on a plain-like part of the rock
hillside above the town of Tencitú.

They are found overgrown with small
trees and bushes except where the circular
and about base which is cleared
planted timoleal. I made a rough
but approximately accurate series
of measurements of these mounds
surrounding woods and plot them
as shown on next page. I may
add that a large excavations made into this
top side of largest mound two years ago for treasure. Near the bottom a number of clay images, like the one in mural places described, some stone implements of one kind to the rock abandoned.

The mound seems to be about half earth and half rough loose lava rock with locally intermixed. Extremes the rock to show only, the loose lava rocks.

The mound is nearly circular (as are the remaining rings or walls) and are rounded cones.

To the N. W. rises the rough rock, hill slope covered with bushes. To E. a is a cleared smooth and clear portion of a smaller one plane on N. To W. is the hill slope until from the monuments to the valley. I give the measurements in the sketch. I make no effort to draw to scale. The mounds about signs various rows grown with vegetation hard to distinguish nearly more than rough, formed with loose loose boulder glass, no sign sculptured stone or any kind is visible.

The wall of my in second circle is thickened 1, from 5 chambers on S. E. side 2

Legend: 1. 2. 3 4 an earth flat topped pillar, stone, spot shape indicated.

1. is about 10 ft. across and ft. high
2. 3 4 are 6 ft. across and ft. high
3. 4 5 ft. across and ft. high
5 is apparently a new mound started
unabandoned at height of 4 ft.
The passage may be seen, concrete walls of circles are 24 ft. across (6)
+ between 2 of walls (6) 20 ft. wide.
The circles are about 4 ft. 8 in.
above the surrounding ruined walls. The exits marked 11 across circles
are cleared passage ways through
walls on level with floor of circle
and about 10 ft. wide.
The starting point for measuring
here is at passage way opposite next
to adjacent circle.
As a rule the walls appear 4 to 6 ft. thick
but on 52, 5 middle circle as indicated
are 5 chambers in the wall
which is thickened to some 12 ft.
On next page is plan given of the
arrangement of stones on upper
surface of first chamber marked a.
in plan.

The figures show no gap just between the
indicated points. The parallel lines
at circle were formed apparently by
a single line of 20 stones.
A similar arrangement was seen
on some gothic but they were more
overgrown class easily accessible
for measurement. At least 3 of
the 5 chambers had three levels
Circles in this pattern, probably
all. From this point is a fine
view for miles up the
valley. The passage ways about
2 largest circles as small piles or
beautifully smoothed especially
the main one. Between two circles
4 ft. wide which is perfectly straight
and very well levelled fall on well
marked sides.
As soon as I concluded my measures I mounted my horse and started for Gold digger at noon. At noon I reached my men passing them to the dinner at a wayside lodge and then on to town making 40 mi. from township in 8 1/2 hours without turning chair of my horse. Three miles after my men came in. For the last 12 miles of road I found a soldier patrol every mile or so. Passed several of the little grass huts they have built on prominent hills. Along the road where they can be sheltered from rain or the middle sun we still keep an eye on the road.

The necessity for this is evident from the occurrence at Staglam just before I got there. Wood was taken by a boy that a notorious robber was near certain place as about 40 of the men armed themselves and called out. His horse was seen by a solitary house & before he knew it the men surrounded. He dashed out with a revolver in each hand and broke through the pines and fought the entire lot while内容被删除。
for some 15 years this fellow has roamed the country from Acmea
and adjacent parts living in the same.
On one occasion he came into Acmea
alone one night during a ball and
suddenly entering the ball-room
caught a young girl by the hair
and dragged her swiftly out of the room
and threw her across his horse
and leaped into the saddle as a crowd of young men came running
calling to the rescue.
During the struggle a revolver
went off, causing killing the girl
and escaping into the hills with
the girl.
Afterwards he was attacked by a
party of soldiers and killed five
of them and escaped.

June 24 to 30th Guadalajara

One afternoon wandered into the Cathedral
and a small girl to an attendant took me
into the Saloon where she had a view of the
beautiful murals representing
the Assumption of the Virgin.
During the French invasion this picture
was taken from its frame and rolled up.
First Government Palace

and concealed. After an failing to find it the French offered it 30,000 for it, but without success.

Among the interesting buildings of the city is the ruin of the ancient Palace of the Governors. This is now occupied by the "Museo de Nacran".

Though first governors, Don Francisco Pizarro had a beautiful daughter who loved a young man whose hopes the father refused to sanction. When he would not forsake the young couple agreed upon an elopement.

One dark night he concealed horses near at hand and ascended to the 3rd chamber of the girl by means of a ladder which she had fastened to the sixth balcony. Before they had a chance to descend however, the girl's brother having heard some noises went into the room second in hand. A duet followed. The woman's gown vitiated fell. At this the seiler was filled with horror and refused to follow the theft saying that her brother's blood lay between them forever. The unfortunate lover fled by himself. The girl wild with
the terrible occurrences continued a
poke from the ladder and bring her
self from the balcony.

The father was ill in bed and when
he was told of the death of the two
children he uttered a cry and fell
faint dead lifeless.

The following afternoon the remains
of the father and children were buried in
the same grave.

Henceforth the Palacio de Malbran
was looked upon with horror and
odour was whispered about that
the ghosts of the father and children had
been there and the place was abandoned
for a new building on the property.

Among the odd signs one encounters
here (such as these historical names)
are noticeable. Some tell us that
the sons of Ponce de Leon
and Cortes, Alvarens and Nuñez
are following more peaceful
occupations than their epoch-making
ancestors.

In the state of Jalisco in 1840-41
the state schools had 38,130 children
of both sexes in 456 schools. Even
in one of the way Indian villages I was often surprised to see a large sign "Escuela Oficial de Poacias" showing that the government is actively at work trying to raise the standard of the poor.

The priests among other things have a lottery of souls that they practice as follows: A pogram or mass is implored to take a soul out of purgatory but it is expensive, ranging from 100 to 100 dollars. 100 is beyond reach of poor people. In order to get around this a notice is stuck on church doors now and then announcing that one of these masses is to be said and that a certain number of tickets will be sold for it at 10 each. These tickets are sold. Before the mass begins a drawing is held by the priest and whoever holds the lucky number loses more said for the soul of his relation.

The Virgin of Zapotan (a small village near Guadalajara) is a favorite local patroness. I saw fit to call
Church door in Guadalajara handbill announcing that "Our Lady of Zapopan" would visit the churches of Guadal in the following order: then followed a programme of dates giving the visits to the churches from 2 to 9 days each according to their importance. In the churches services are held in her honor if the remains in Guadal till the celebration end of the year season. The small image is then taken back to Zapopan in a carriage and a church service and general celebration of the event follows.

In 1856 a sumptuary law was published at Guadalajara ordering that no man should appear in the streets without pants, thusly prohibiting the wearing in town of the loose wide cotton (white) trousers or calzones as they are called in distinction to the pantalones. The common people therefore put on some kind of garment over the calzones when they get to the gates of the city. This law was passed because the calzones were supposed to be immoral. They are in general men in the country.
Religious exercises are practiced at all seasons of the year by the person who takes them up. Into exclusion on Saturday night and remains until a work from the next Monday morning. Earlier work is the time when they are more largely generally practiced than at any other time. At this time a state of excitement is worked up that sometimes results in insanity and one instance was told me of a young lady's death resulting from it.

While sitting in my hotel today I saw a man leading a young mule by means a string. I bought it and was amused by its odd performances. It was very gentle—not offering to bite but trying to pull away when on the floor and when picked up by grasping it about the back. On the other hand, it would at once clasp its paws over its ears and hold them there until it fell down, almost exactly like a frightened child and
When hurt accidentally, it emitted a shrill scream but made no other sound.

The Mexicans are very fond of cage ranging birds and parrots. The mocking bird is a favorite and also the quetzal. Myaffles are unisular.

This letter is a small state bird about the size of a bluebird and well earned its title of the "Mexican nightingale." Its song is short, but high, clear and mellow, with such a liquid, piercing tenderness in it that only the penoya could do it justice. It carries in it the song, soul of a woodland spirit and conveys up a nameless sweet melancholy such as falls to the moth of a nature lover when far away in some cloister-like shade of heavy woodland where he forgets that he is of humanity and its petty ills and part. But surely such a soul sinks into forgetfulness and is not left to die a part of this nation's soul when it swells.
On the 1st of July I left Guadalajara and traveled by train to Celaya in Guanajuato. The road follows up the valley of the Rio Grande de Santiago and in this way and runs over a magnificently fertile region of rich black soil. The result has made the country a mass of vivid green except when the farmers are working in the crops with their mule tools. About Trajinotes are great strawberry fields when live berries are gathered, and here at Celaya also. In the market here are now sold small apples, peaches, pomegranates, pears, quince, melons, mangoes and

\[ \text{beauty and not just mortal} \]

\[ \text{The note rises and falls in its} \]

\[ \text{melody telling of wild, wild} \]

\[ \text{things in solemn forest depths} \]

\[ \text{and vine-hung canon walls} \]

\[ \text{where all alone for time immemorial had gone on the} \]

\[ \text{changes of the flower-bearing season under a sky that is ever harsh} \]

\[ \text{in its serenest moods.} \]

\[ \text{(Copy notes here)} \]

\[ \text{Grad to Celaya} \]

\[ \text{trajinotes} \]
Sunday market in Celaya

Celaya (Queretaro)

a variety of other fruits. They are mainly small rocky pomegranates since the fruits of the temperate zone require more care than they get here. Using good nuts.

The market here in Celaya is held in the open street about the principal church. Habitation made in wooden blocks which are cut in the stone pavement in which a wooden framework like a huge umbrella is raised covered with white cotton cloth under thick shade the vendors of every imaginable thing squat. Men, women, children, and a ceaseless swarm of purchasers swarm back and forth. Buying and haggling in a slow deliberate low-voiced manner over 3 or 6 cents worth of this or that. Women go about with little baskets buying 3 cents worth of meat, some Noah of vegetables in minute quicky for the same sum. For 3 cents a few cents of bananas or other fruits and her days work is done. Some women are doing a good business making
Sunday market in Celaya

Celaya (Guanajuato)

Green corn over a clay brasier, with a charcoal fire, selling it for a cent an ear, either or selling it boiled.

Several of the umbrella sellers, dealers in old iron, bottles, and other junk, is a motley collection of the most absurd kinds.

One man was going about trying to sell 3 large hand-made iron spikes. And hundreds of men and women in picturesque, but filthy rags, were wandering about or sitting crouched up in corners. This was Sunday, July 3, and a specially busy market day.

This place is located in the central plain, or table land of Mexico, and has suffered like the rest of that region from two to three years of drought so that large quantities of corn is being imported from the U.S. and sold at cost to the poor.

On the night of July 4th, Mr.ingle came in on train and consulted with him. I decided to give up the trip.
Chihuahua the present season and to continue work in central Mexico at fall.

Lerma.

got my assistant over from Pachuca and took him down to Acambay to work with Mr. Bringle. Acambay is a town on the Central Table land on the banks of the Lerma. The Lerma is the largest of Mexican rivers and crosses its source, Lake Lerma, just east of Toluca.

For hours before we reached the valley of Toluca wherein lies this lake, we ride through a series of open, rolling hills, beautiful farms, dotted with scattered dwellings and broken by numerous dry canyons. Corn most recently planted or just planted is the most and ahead of us are by gradual elevations the tiny forms making the rolling tops of the Central Table Land.
After crossing the valley of Toluca, the meaning of this name is seen rising to the SW. with a dark gray blanket of trees covering its sides from the open cultivated foot-hills up to the rugged bare less covered summit rising above the timber line. As we fought through the valley a heavy blizzard enveloped the peaks and through occasional rifts glimpses of snow could be seen in the angles of the cliffs and crevices of the high summit.

After crossing the Lake of Toluca, the road twisted our way up the high mt. sides, crossing a divide at an elevation of over 10,000 ft. near Jalapa Station. Descended through a series of sharp curves on grades down into the beautiful valley of Mexico.

Far in the distance could be seen the sheen of the world famed lakes about whose shores men erected the shining shrine of Coatepec Montezuma. The sun was shining brightly as we cleaned out into the
Brilliantly green valley beyond which abode the mastiff wall
of mountains among whose
cloud-hidden summits are
Papaloapan. The companion
of the "White Lady".

From both sides while crossing
this mountain range between the
valleys of Toluca, Mexico, a
series of very beautiful
inspiring views are obtained
such as are rarely afforded
from a car window.

The great elevation, however,
renders the air so cool that
a light overcoat is very useful
in the open "observation"
car that is run across these
hills.

Descending the eastern or
Valley of Toluca, slope on hillside
an abandoned still with pulque or
Maizey plantations which
are arranged in patches
with long rows of the plant
hills running in parallel
rows giving a very odd
appearance to the slopes.
Several little towns or pass lying below the track so that the view is made up of a small sea of brick colored tiles cut by angular streets along which wanders broad-hatted, serape-wrapped men and women with shawls drawn tight about them.

Viewed thus from above, the objects are dwarfed until the scene seems almost like a dream filled in with too much houses to which the little fields and stiff masses all about add to the mundanity.

Early in the afternoon we ran into the city through an evil-smelling street that gives a poor opinion of the sanitary regulations in force.

**July 5th In City of Mexico**

On the morning of the 6th I called upon the American Minister, Mr. Thos. Ryan, and explained my reason to obtain letters from Senor Romero, minister of
to the Gouverneur of Michoacan
San Luis Potosi. Armed with
a card of introduction from
Mr. Ryan, I called upon Mr.
Romero and was courteously
received and my request
granted at once.

Mr. Romero is a slight, thin,
neatly dressed man apparently
suffering from overwork and poor health.
His anteroom was crowded
with people waiting for
interviews and a swarm of clerks
and officials were going in
and out with books and documents
for the minister's signature and
attention.

This department of the
Government is in
a state of confusion, and Mr.
Romero has been recalled
from his long term as minister
at Washington. He has
straightened matters and prudence has a
heavy task before him.

In all matters that I have
become familiar with in
Mexico, the lack of an effective
system is very apparent.
One of the most striking and familiar illustrations is in the arrangement of letter lists at the post offices. A list alphabetically arranged is hung up containing the names by each mail from each direction and the letters are kept in apartments by days in place of by letters so that unless you search through a long series of lists, you cannot tell to the exact number of your letter to a clerk you cannot hope to get a letter.

A frequent occurs, a letter or package will be overlooked and not enrolled on the list, in which case it is sheer accident if the owner ever hears of it again. At Guadalajara I had a half dozén packages lying in the office for over a month. The man who enrolls on the list and the clerk all said there was no such packages for me, yet when I had reached another set of articles thinking the first was lost, the latter were produced.
with the last arrivals but being a post mark showing that they had been lying in the office for about 5 weeks while I had them almost a daily caller for mail and had become quite well known to the clerks. There is an excessive amount of stupidity among the clerks that is hard to understand after so many years of experience and the slowness required of postal clerks in the U.S. and I think this accounts to a great extent to the deep rooted distrust of the P.O. I found among people in reply. When a bright, intelligent postal official is encountered even in the large cities, it is always a startling surprise.

After attending to my business with Senor Romero, I paid a visit to the National Museum which was undergoing repairs in the Archaeological Hall. Among, in company with the Botanical, Mr. Boyle, I found the Zoological and Botanical
parts of the museum in charge
of a professor of botany
with a zoological assistant
Sovr. P. A. Alphonse L. Huxley,
the collection contains four
series of mounted birds,
mammals of the country, with
alcohols of fishes & reptiles.
The collection is very small, lacking
with almost a total lack of data
as to locality, date, collector,
which are generally considered
indispensable.
In the birds, mammals, reptiles,
are the common species or
represented, and the museum
is wholly without any study
specimens except those mounted
for exhibition.
The library is also extremely small
so that the naturalists in charge
labor under the greatest difficulty
in identifying their material.
Some additions are being made
to the Archaeological series,
the botanical department has
a series of plants from Mr. Pike,
but the Zoological department
appears to be at a standstill.
The gentlemen in Charge are in a colporteur and poorly in
their reception of visiting naturalists, but their work is
excellently hampered by their isolation
from centers of scientific work and
their lack of appreciation of the value of Field work in
Developing the rich field they
occupy. As a result the publica-
tions of a scientific character
are, in many cases, given
to a reproduction of the works
published by foreign naturalists
in Mexico.

I am also assured that this is
also a failing in other branches of science, outside those with
which I am more or less familiar.

This comes to great extent in
the natural sciences at least,
from the national distaste of the
higher or education classes
for rough work of any kind.

It is a necessity in being fieldwork.

There is a general tendency toward
a fossilization or mortification
that assumes a satisfaction with
the work as already accomplished.
to view the sacrificial pro-
cessions of flax and decked vic-
tus is the central point of the
great net work of house cor-
ners that extend out from
this point in every direction
and is a veritable scene of
activity from morning
until night.
The familiar appearance
of cars bearing the name
of John Stephenson or
The Grill Co. serve to
modernize the plaza to
Destract from its picturesque
although they are not common
adjuncts to travel about the
City. As the times run out
in Washington and in Guadalajara and Colima
Michoacán, the main street
of the town is packed
with people about the central
plaza but in Mexico they have
left the plaza to a higher
grade and the finest establish-
ments and main offices of the
wealthy houses to daily for

Along San Francisco St. extending west from the plaza.

Passing a railed enclosure at the edge of the plaza near the Cathedral, I saw a beautiful showing of flowers, roses, tulips, roses, hyacinths, peonies, which soon blossomed into large bouquets. Mr. D. Smith suggested that I prize some of them, so I asked one of the Indian florists how much he wanted for a large bouquet he had on for his "Señor," he replied.

I turned away, but before I got out of 20$, I thought he had taken the police to 2 other to 2 Real. I then asked what I would give. While a host of other bouquets were held up before me in bidding, a story of two Donnát foot with their sunflowers.

In the City of Mexico the number of fine-looking though small-sized police men seen is
quite striking. It is evidently a systematic choosing of such men to make a favorable show for the police force of the capital. Soldiers are on regular guard duty at the entrance of the government buildings. Uniforms are to be seen at frequent intervals on the street.

The police and guard system of this country is firm, effective in restoring and preserving public tranquility. The escape law applied to prisoners of an obnoxious class which is in active force not only serves as a rapid process weeding out old malefactors but has a salutary influence on would-be criminals.

On Sunday morning July 10th, we left New York with Mr. Pingle and stopped over for half a day between them and the summit station. Salazar, on the west of the city, Mex. This point is about 10,000 feet.
Having some time at our disposal, we visited the public garden on the east side of town. We were charmed and delighted at the novelty of the place. Crossing the low ground towards the Knoll on which stands the city, we shall see a large aqueduct supported on massive stone arches. The work of many years ago in the good old days of person labor. The same effect at a little of the east could be seen by means of iron pipe laid underground, but if this would be less a picturesque monument.

The main garden is a beautiful piece of wild woodland in almost a state of nature, level to overgrown with various shrubs. Some smaller groves surrounded by paths which are neglected enough so that one almost forgets he is on the border of a cit within a few minutes walk of its center. Pressing back under the arches, we came to a small stream with...
A fountain and full of flowers, with small trees and bushes and many fine indigenous varieties. This garden is called the cottage garden from a number of grotesque images STATUETTES but from stone, that are made in rude imitation of the ancient architecture.

A considerable variety of native plants are scattered throughout the garden, with artistic picturesque refreshings to see.

The man told that this had been done under the direction of the Governor of the state, who had recently died.

Afterwards we visited the school by parts, a state school where boys are taught blacksmithing, carpentry, wood-carving and iron working. Schools of this character are supported by the state government throughout the country, and as one of the many ways in which an effort is being made to the
lateral government to save the standard of education, usefulness of its citizens. When seeing such efforts, one cannot but heartily say, long life to the administration that has made such things possible in a country so short of money possessions but a few years ago.

There is a museum started in the good place at Montic, but after spending 2 or 3 hours in trying to find the man who had the key, we gave up the task.

From Acambars to Montic the road is very crooked as it rises a stiff grade in places through a series of rolling cactuses. Now we find Acambars the Fruits.

The latter is a Badrich lake 7 ft. 20 to 30 m. long of the kind of a river flowing in from Mt. San Andrej Baygood Montic on the flat shore of the lake is a deposit of saline water.
Which is scraped into little heaps by the industrious weavers of the vilain{x}r tribe, reached by a rude process to obtain the salt if contains.

On a part of this flat stands a long roofless stone building surrounded by the foundations of other stone structures. I was informed that this building was built by a Frenchman some years ago who attempted establishing a plantation for the proper treatment mfg. salt in an improved manner. The people worked for him until the works were well on toward completion. Then for fear that their rude method of salt making would be superseded, they assassinated the newcomer, and the abandoned works are his monument.

Near the shore of this lake a mile or so beyond the station, there are wheels on a marshy flat which have been set up to move hot springs from which flow streams of almost
Some of the hot springs are utilized by the women for washing clothes. The hot water being led into a pool made to one side of the outlet when the water cools enough to be used. At one such place where a number of smooth washing stones were ranged about the pool, scores of rude little wooden crosses made by tying together small pieces of branches to sticks, with pieces of the maguy, these were hung in the branches of an overhanging mesquite tree, stuck into the earth about the pool, on the branch pound by throwing of the rocks.

Boiling water vigorously slightly with lime & Alphur. The water is so hot that it instantly kills any sort of life that dips into it. I found a dead gull not lying in the edge of one stream that had evidently stumbled & been killed at once.

Mr. Bringle took advantage of the value of these hot springs to dip in them certain fleshly leaved plants to seal them no harder their drying. Extending back from the lake on some small, flat round bush mesquites, acacias, pinyons & other small trees beside a large number of large tree-like Opuntias with flat leaves. Pelicans, Cormorants & geese wood this, thronged billings with conspicuous birds on this lake & I secend along species of fishes from it at Conundrump.

On my return from Patagonia the first of Aug. I stopped here
at Secunderabad for a few days
was hospitably taken care of by
the agents of the R.R. at this
place activity up my cot in
the depot baggage room
stopping him at this time was
a young Mex. gentleman who
came from the city of Mex to see if he could not be furnished
by the air for his infirmities.
He had a quick intelligence
and with him several scientific
works which he was studying
and had quite a good knowledge
of the genera of plants.
He was very liberal in his
sentiments politically but was
my bitter against the present gov-
ernment speaking of Gen. Dyer
as that rogue. He expressed great
admiration for the Americans
because they were educated
intelligent enough to govern
themselves in a democratic
and considered it due to the Church
of the people who first colonized
the country. to the Theraords
he said most of the failings of
the men, people their ignorance
and said that all their miseries and woe go if came from the ignorance of the masses.

While guilt, right in many of his doctrines, he showed that unreasoning impotency of his race in his fatal knife of all good in the present youth and claimed that a spirit of revolution was better than the present dictatorship under the grace of a republic.

As a foreigner, knowing the relative elements to life properly throughout them, is a very pleasant thing as compared with the condition of affairs a few years ago.

Justice is regarded by this value neither too high nor low at any stage. This same justice as Mexico's greatest man.

Among other things I could not but notice the characteristic Zeal of this countryman in his study and at the same time for the branches of science. Speaking of some of the leading scientific men of Mexico, as being
My intelligent — knowing all 
with all this is the greatest feeling of the 
men of ability in a scientific way — they get a little famous 
branches of science & become 
proficient on none. 
The work of the scientific 
exploration of men is being done 
now, as he into form by those wise 
who appreciate the richness of 
the field. 

In nearly every capital in 
the country exists a scientific 
society or the beginning of a 
museum which continues 
to remain a beginning. 

My friend at Alexandria asked 
me if I had not met the members 
of the scientific society in 
Quad — I said that I had not 
as I did not know of its ex- 
istence at the time I was there. 
That is a pity, I said he 

intelligent men very active 
why they are in correspondence 
with nearly every state in 
the republic.
It is strange, I remarked, that the zoology & botany of the island are so unknown for I find it. I should have expected they are almost unknown. Oh, he exclaimed, they do not attempt field-work, they are close naturalists.

In other words, there exists what is considered a group of very active scientific men in one of the largest cities of the republic at whose very door are many interesting matters for investigation lying awaiting the research of some one from a foreign country. While these scientists carry on voluminous correspondence with societies of a similar character throughout the republic.

This light & scattering character of the Mexicans induced from the Spaniards is shown in many ways. Inside their vegetable dedication to science I have so frequently had them
say, 'I will see you again tomorrow,' mentioning the hour, and when tomorrow came they had forgotten all about it, moreover, they were probably making similar engagements elsewhere.

Where, Emilio Castelar in his article upon Columbus in the journal for Aug. 92 gives an apt characterization of this mental trait in the Spaniards that it is with justification in this connect.

He remarks that the Spaniards are an impulsive people who jump at hasty conclusions from a statement of the first word, that if one thinks of doing a thing his mind at once leaps from its inception to the finish and he sees it mentally as almost done, impatient to watch its accomplishment. Frequently laborious means for its accomplishment.

From Morelia the R. P. goes on gradually ascending and going from hilly until it reaches some...
on the shore of Lake Patzcuaro at an alt. of about 6800 ft. Here I practiced my letters to the Genesee and then settled down to work at the Hotel Jefra near the station on the lake shore. This is one of the most hilly spots in Mex. while it is situated in one of the most beautiful spots in the republic. An irregular lake winding about in Tals among the hills for 15 miles or so not over about 100 ft. deep in deepest place. Tint them along shore on a nasy rushes flag with a broad leaf of a yellow water lily (Nymphaea Mexicana) in the open spaces along shore.

From the shore of the lake the hills rise in curving contours when forming cliffs but ever in harmonious slopes would terrace of volcanic soil over which is spread a corr. of mind grown along the lower slopes, broken by small Corn land or the roof walls of the numerous small villages.
that lie close to the water's edge. Back of this the slopes rise to the tops of round-topped hills or long ridges from a few hundred up to 1,500 ft. above the water. The higher slopes are dark green from the growth of cypress banks and senebeyes which fringe some 1,500 ft. above the water and cover all the hill tops with green vegetation.

Over these hills sweep a wonderful variety of cloud formations. From what the weather man says, it appears that vapor from the seas afford a source of great latitude. Now swirling in voluminous masses, one failing on the other, blotting out all the landscape, and dashes down from the ruffled form of the lake, while a forbidding gloom over approaches night that in - 1/2. Again a cloud comes silently, rolls the hill crests and marches on the horizon with a trailing veil of falling water, reaching down...
to the earth, while all about
a vivid sunshine and patches
of brilliantly blue sky aloft
reflected below in the lake
make the scene worth a
short ten thousand
praise.
About this lake — in the several
districts near the numerous
tribes of Tarascos Indians
are all civilizations and marked
rough ways, far and near, people,
still retaining much of their
primitive customs and dress.
Their people were one of the most
famous of the Indian tribes inhabiting
the country, at the time of the Conquistadors
then an about 70,000 Indians.
(much more according to recent
government reports)
These people occupy numerous
villages about Lake Patzcuaro
and drive to lake in considerable
company in canoes to bring
stuff to market in Patzcuaro.
Along one of the main streets
brought in the wood of the oak
and which they dig up and clean out
for use, it is hung up in small
bundle — called. This is shipped to other
This is used for making small stuff
finishes.

On Fridays is the main market day
in Tarija. The two plazas are
filled with these bodegas with
bags for sale, and a great display
of fruits, vegetables, maque, fish,
rope, bag or fighting sword
made variously, not made from
battered. Also great walls
for the people hid their stuff up
thrust in packs on their backs with the strap
acrossing the chest in place of the for
head as I have seen the common
custom in Jalisco & Hidalgo.

The women first leave, bunched
up the hill to town in this way as
well as very often a heavy child in a prop
on the back. In the plazas they are
ranged in double rows across the
open ground, each seller
is required to pay a tax of 50 or 75
cents for the privilege of the market
space. The women wear a hand
woven skirt of a dark color
with small plain longitudinal
pattern. The material is brought together at the
waist behind in a multitude of folds not
visible side which contains enough

The back gowns tail held in place by a broad white belt or sash wrapped about the waist & a couple of times in the fringed cut shawls, down at the sides. A white cotton shift cut low across the throat & shot ahead with a regular square pattern embroidered about the opening at neck in front made up of the Crimson worn except for a dark colored serge shirt may be worn colored about the head or thrown about the person.

As a rule the women carry the round white paddles used in the canoes up town with them to work at a unusual gait with a peculiar hitching motion from their pigeon toed shoes. Barrows负荷 these heavy loads at the same time their arms hanging down straight in front, moving from side to side with a quick motion at each step. On Sundays the men go to town in canoes or at night when home, swimming them in a state almost helpless intoxication. At such times the women are generally somewhat more active than the men & often bundle the latter into the canoes like so many logs &addle over the water.
The main landing place is at the
Hha Osara - this place is now a small
body of land bordering to lake near the
town of Doga case which is about 1/2
miles back from the house. I found that
done 25 to 30 years ago an earthquake
here caused a large part of the Hha land
to sink. The lake is without outlet
surrounded by volcanic hills
many old craters to be found in
the neighborhood.

The Hha Osara is owned to a old man
who, with his family, are practically alone.
A chapel occupies a corner room
of their building (which is a hotel) a
morning service prayer service
and dinner to all the household.

I could not help connecting the
unbearable heat inflicted greatly
regardless of the world the town
in May for the money with the desire
of religion's form in the mission
of the Episcopal Church. I also found
that an incessant form did not go
with practice as he emphasized to the
host some a few dollars to a willful mistake
which I discovered in less than
an hour later. He was not a poor
clergy or missionaries that trust however
Patrasco is a sleepy old town that, until the advent of the C.P.R., was buried in the rear missions or lived in itself, the people are still generally religious. The one or two attempts made to establish Protestant missions here have failed owing to the pleasure taken by the neighboring in taking frequent shots at them with old muskets or other weapons of ancient design but sometimes deadly effect.

The streets of the town run up to town walls and are paved with cobblestones through which quite a few groves of bright green fruit is to be seen. In many places, Mission courts are very rare, even. Beyond the first part of the lake lies the old town of Sanborn, one of the early mission stations, which is still a sleeping town that Patrasco lies. There in a rusted old church three images and some exceptionally formidably pictures done by local artists in the early days hang a brightful picture of the burial of Christ hangs there with a head-heard frame of a spring of a frontier Franciscan Chapel. The day my visit, I was thus into the deserted chapel by the win-
Close by followed by 608 half breed children who jealously watched every movement and squatted against the wall behind me while I was viewing the picture. It is quite startling to find such a beautiful object of art hanging amid such surroundings and as might be supposed, offers of considerable sums have been made for the picture but its beauty is so apparent that it has impressed itself upon equally ignorant people. Here it has a superstition regard for it which would render it dangerous matter for anyone to try taking away under any pretext.

I obtained a rude stone idol made by the Indians of ancient times by inquiring for others at Sundown was told that they can be obtained at times but that the Indians when they find one in a field, leave it buried thus saying that if they take it away the crop will fail. The road to Sundown crosses a causeway built over the eastern end of the lake.
Back of the town of Patersons, extending for many miles is the "Deerfoot," as it is called. This is a wilderness, mostly broken lava beds covered with a small but dense growth of grass and other deciduous trees intermingled with pines on the greater portion. In this broken, broken country, like a mass of petrifited rocks, strange and irregularly arranged, the large species of rabbits called "chupas." These rabbits are also found up to the summits of the high hills, in this district always in the timber. East of the town a few miles living among the broken rocks at base of cliffs & in dense undergrowth was around the unnumbered rabbit holes, while still another species was common about the fields below the oak timber. At the road to where the lake the Jack R. is found at between it & the summit by an adjacent meadow a distance of 30 miles occurs all 3 species of rabbits. In the old craters about the summits, the peaks are many flowers of great beauty, and buzzing birds of other kinds occur. A fine pride of ringed pheasants was seen in the "Deerfoot" back of Patersons.
I found at San Luis Potosí a diet when the ground was
thirsting after 3 years of futility.

San Luis Potosí—
I found this city filled with a host
of the most worthless, ragged specimens
of miserable humanity that I have seen
in the country. The three years of drought
have reduced many of the people
do either worse so that they can bring
food to the authorities. Charitable
contributions of citizens. Among these
the Masonic fraternity has established
a kitchen where they fed all convents
at midday, until recently a
few rains encouraged farmers to
begin to plant corn thus giving work
when the farming was restricted to women
and children.

In Mexico the Masonic fraternity is
an object of hatred by the Catholic powers
and has come to be joined by most of
the government officials as well as it represents
the liberal party in power, as the Church
or conservative party owns the office.

Things no good last between the two
and it is only some hard and wise policy,
of President that the peace is not broken.

This containing power must all the
entire a politician to keep on his side
men who might be troublesome.

Some generals who might be troublesome
is in command an intrepid, or full pay
Other men who are ambitious are
from high positions by thus making
it a matter of self-interest to prevent
the peace, the risk of plots is lessen.

Two or three generals I happened to
meet as I taken interview with the
governor. The latter Gen-

Carver, Gen. Antiey, I find a fine
looking, affable gentleman who
offered me whatever assistance lay
in his power. He furnished me with
an effective letter to the authorities of
the State, and also some other from
private parties. Another instance of the
uniform courtesy that when met
from officials ever since my com-
ming to the country. All needed is
for one to be pointed with proper indi-

ations of the conduct. The God has
done reach to beautify the city
of Sack which since his term began
his recent re-election is probably
as good a thing as could be done for the people of the state.
The General is a high Mason in common with the generality of the
ruling officials, as well being a man of the country.
The priests still have the women of the country in a state of subjection
even in many of the families.
These men are advanced liberals.
In many cases the men who are
masons conceal the fact from
their families in order to avoid the
upheavals that might arise
from this if it were known to the women.
Women are regarded as an inferior
class & an watched constantly
kept behind barred windows while
young, & even when married, they are
given but little more liberty.
I heard of one authentic instance
in which a married woman
quit tied the walls of her house for
years, and various people told
me that it was no uncommon
thing for a husband to lock his
wife in her rooms while he was out
at night. The men are notoriously
unfaithful and this is well known.
The government placed a heavy mill duty on beer and wine, which put many small brewers out of business. The tax was an unfair burden on the working class who had little means to buy other alcoholic drinks.

The ordinary working men and women had to choose between living on poor-quality, cheaper alcohol or going without. The government did not care about the impact this would have on their health and well-being.

The protests against the tax were widespread. People gathered in the streets to demand their right to consume alcohol. The government responded with force, leading to a series of violent confrontations.

The tax was eventually repealed, but the damage had been done. The working class was left to pick up the pieces, struggling to rebuild their lives.
of its architecture as compared with that of even the wealthiest of its followers. One church with fine double towers near the southern side of the town is particularly handsome.

The markets of Tandil are very interesting, particularly the market of Portino Salvo. In the building where this market is held there are not many things of special note except perhaps the grain sellers who are located about the outside along the under the broad portico that winds about the market. But in the streets about this market particularly near its northern end gather the poor people who have something to sell--under rude booths and shelters or even in the open air along the walls or on the streets are run by all manner of odds and ends.

The characteristic feature of the place is the "tuna" seller. This barrier is the fruit of the Cactus (Opuntia ficus-indica). By cultivation in a rude way on these dry plains several varieties of the fruit have been produced, known as White, Yellow, Crystalline, &c.
with distinct size, shape, color, and flavor. The three kinds named are especially delicious. They are filled with a delicate meat full of succulent juice that is very refreshing. They can be sold very cheaply, several for a cent, and almost everyone, native or foreign, enjoys them. The fruit dealer has him with his mostly assortment of odd fragments of unrecognizable articles of iron so familiar in past the days it was difficult to use them or make of it, yet these queer fragments must have some one or they would not be sold for sale. One man had a yard or more covered with a variety of knives. Under a mile among an old woman sold little packets of herbs for medicines and near by were the woods full of flowers sold in small piles of yagots - a cent's worth in some or a quartilla (3c) in others. On a corner a dried up old man with a pair of antiquated balances sold a grimy quality of salt.
Along a wide open space by the market was ranged dozens of women who squatted in line with their heads wrapped in shawls and sold to the which they kept in small baskets under a clean white cloth or held in their laps. At one corner of the market building on the ground were the sellers of game. For 2 cent women who day after day disposed of rabbits, hares, quail, field rats (field mice) or whatever other game the season afforded. The rats were brought in regularly and saw hundreds of them exposed for sale at different times. They are dug out of their burrows under cocktail maguire plants on the plains about Saint Louis and sold for 6 cts. each considered a delicacy by the common people. When a cotton-tail rabbit weighs from 9 to 12 lbs. and a hare from 15 to 18 lbs. it is evident that these rats must be held in peculiar estimation. They are also said to be beneficial as blood purifiers as well as a sewer.
for the handers to bring in the rats alive in sacks after breaking the two lower front teeth in the lower jaws so to prevent them from gnawing their way out. These rats are killed, dressed, and sold at the market and the women hold them up and praise the whiteness of their flesh to the passers to draw customers. The game sells rapidly it is usually gone by 9 o’clock.

Passing back and forth at short intervals on the waterfront with huge blue barges bearing 4 large curiously shaped water-jugs. Back and forth among all this is a constantly changing crowd in a variety of picturesque costumes with turbans or half-clad workmen whose tattooed apologies for garments show the effect of the last three years of famine and drought.

The prevailing sickness among the people has caused a host of beggars all ages sexes to congregate in San Luis. They importune one constantly upon the streets day and night.

Owing to the excellent police system here robbery of any kind is very rare and the property of every man is here safe and secure.
To explain that step by step, I would:

1. Identify the problem and its components.
2. Gather relevant data and information.
3. Analyze the problem and its implications.
4. Develop possible solutions and evaluate their feasibility.
5. Select the most viable solution and implement it.
6. Monitor the results and make adjustments as necessary.
lights held overhead. At the close of the festivities, the governor stepped to the edge of the balcony and, waving a small flag, shouted the "grito de Dolores," or the cry which the Curé Hidalgo is supposed to have uttered at the hour and date years ago when he stirred up the revolution against the Spaniards that was to free his country and make a master of himself.

This custom is observed at the close of the festivities each year and is greeted with a loud shout by the people. It is a dramatic finish to the celebrations.

During these three days and until the end of the month, a double row of canvas and matting booths were set up along the sides of a small open square in the city, where a variety of games and chance was played for long tables in some, while in others a country in front was utilized to sell pulque and aguardiente.

In all, music was to be heard from morning till late at night and in
many dancing women were seated at the back ready to join
with a shower might come in dancing
on the rather floor to the music of
a harp or one or two guitars.
In one booth a favorite dancer was
a woman who glided about in
time to the music with a bottle
of beer balanced upon her head.
Flaring torches and many lamps
made this place bright at night
and it was crowded
until midnight with a host of the
poorer classes who found great
pleasure in these simple amusements.
A considerable number of police
men were scattered among the throng,
but I saw no trouble resulting from
in the many visits I made
to the place.
Outside the booths were
many sellers of fruit and various
trinity of cooked food, with a little
sprinkling of men or women with
a small table where one could
throw a carton into
Roulette, faro, and monte were
favorite games in the booths.
The only corn to be had in Sahluiss as in most of central Mexico, is such as is brought in from the U.S.

From Sahluiss I went on to LaParade an H.S. some 20 m. N.W. of the city, where I passed a week. I secured a series of desert mammes and birds very similar in general character to the desert species of the U.S.

La Parada mexicana, Otmusia mex. Provocis juliflora, Agave americana, an Acaenas various rosette rocks, desert plants characteristic of the desert regions as a part of the central desert. Wherever water can be utilized for irrigation, the soil shows great fertility. In some of the dry land the Mezcal is grown extensively. In the valley about Sahluiss it is the main crop, although corn, wheat, and beans are also grown.

Sahluiss is situated in a N. S. valley from 10 to 20 m. across extending almost across the state. In its real history it was the city of mining wealth, but the ancient mines have now been abandoned so long that they have carded in snow
almost forgotten.

Another trip was about 15 m.s.w. of the city to the R.P. station at Jesus Maria. We went into the heart of the S.E. portion of the S. S. Rio Vega that extend N.S. west of the city. About Jesus Maria is the San Luis Valley where Pteronophragmus porphyricus & other desert Mammals & birds occur numerously with almost the same vegetation as at La Pampa.

The river is now a barren rocky front to the valley but when the river is not flooded one river flows from the San Luis to the valley at 2750 or 8000 ft. in the river a striking change occurs in the vegetation as well as animal life.

(See report to Dept. Ag.)

A race of Conus was found here living among the rocks on the highest part of the range. The first morning I was in the hills I found two fine bucks standing on a hillside above me and dropped one when he stood up and fired four shots at the other as he dashed away without touching...
him, suddenly found my magazine empty by an unfortunate chance. I then mounted my mule and rode up toward the one I had shot. As I came close to him he made several violent efforts to stagger and to his first and move away at a slow trot along a faint path in the woods just below the heart. My mule refused to get out of a slow walk and was forced to me my prize standing before my eyes and was unable to trail him. On when I had gone to camp and more cartridges. A few days later I found a couple of deer among the oak on a hillside and taking my stand on a rocky point and scouting them, sent my man around behind them. They were done 300 yards from me and my man drew near them. They listened to him with upright heads and he was within about 30 steps among the dense brush. They bounded away in my direction. Taking advantage of the opening I broke one foot, drew him full in the brush at about 300 yards. The other came one of these broke its leg but it kept on and finally
ran close up to the rocks where I stood. I looked back toward the first cause of alarm. By leaning over the edge of the rocks I was able to see on it down by a shot through the tips. A search for the first one showed where it had fallen to a blood trail for a short distance after which the rocky soil gave no further trace. All over the tops of these mountains I found the ground dug up in spots by a species of cone-footed but in vain to catch any in my traps. Agelis comm. couchii a Junction.

Agelis mex. was the most common kind.

These rats are very steep and little more than a series of high rocky ridges thrown deep canons.

A few charcoal burners and some gatherings of beaver town grass stalks for burners from the only people we saw except the moneros of the Hda. de Jesus Maria who were sent with me by the owner of the Hda. who expected themselves to be useful. Senor Caboza the owner furnished me with the entire outfit and generous
At four, Jussi Peterson was informed that the dog from the laboratory slipped out of the yard and was now in the garden. He immediately rushed out to find it. While doing so, he noticed a peculiar sound coming from a nearby well.
Grows abundantly; I found them where we crossed the stream, as at Canla, near from the Salinas; the Spanish moss on the large oak, and laurel trees in the marshes. It was evident that this range, which extends N. 75. E. along the eastern border of a small secondary valley (which is separated from the main valley by some low hills) and forms an intermediate range between the coast climates and valley of San Luis. East of this range extending away for many miles is a broad open valley, but rather arid; plain appearing very similar to that west of the city.

The season has again passed for the 3d time in succession without rain enough to make a crop. Fruits from a corn field, Cholera morbida are very common among the very poor in San Luis and it is a common sight to see four or 6 men at a time carrying a coffin on their shoulders through the streets while a few miserable mourners trot along behind.
Oct. 5th. I left San Luis, returned to Patzcuaro to complete some work I had in hand there. In route I heard a recent riot that took place in the state capital, Morelia. The government was trying to supply the people with U.S. corn at 90c. and the cost price of imported corn, but the supply became exhausted. For these local parties who had corn at once put the price at 36cts., a fraction. The poor people thereupon arose en masse and as it was supposed that the corn was held by agents of the Catholic clergy, a cry of "Death to the Clergy" was raised and mob swept down the street. The Governor, Jeff. Politics did their best to quiet the people, and the venison in front of their doors opened their doors. Their corn was quickly distributed among the people at the former price of 9cts. The people, numbering several thousand, then dispersed quietly to their homes without a single act of violence as far as I could.
learn.

The Governor soon after caused a law to be passed by the state legis-

lation compelling everyone who held corn beyond a small amount re-
necessary for his personal use to report the amount of the same to
the authorities, giving his reason for holding it.

In default of such report the holder of all excess corn is to
be fined $2 for each quarter of corn so held.

In this way the government will know the available supply and can avoid any further danger of riots by com-
pelling the sale of surplus corn.

When I came to Patagonia early in July the people were just planting corn some of which was just coming up. Now the corn is full grown and almost ready to pick.

After considerable chaffing with the owners, I secured an outfit of pack
saddle animals for a trip to the village of Nahmatigen about 30 miles
N.W. of Patagonia in the heart of the hills.
new section of lake Patagonia composed several gigantic tripodoea Californii.

One of these I photographed. The tree stood about 70 feet high and branched at some 10 feet from the ground.

The tree spread its branches about 15 feet in diameter, just above ground, and in the narrowest part midway to the branches, 100 feet in diameter.

In the early morning we were over the first hill and had hard work to get away.
The owner of the animals demanded just a fraction of his pay in advance, some of which he handed over to the servant. It was to go into New South Wales. We started out of town all right.

But missing the man, sent my assistant back to find him. The pack animals were found on a street corner. The man had gone off to spend some of his wages on messer and was finally hunted out in front of the road.

From then on during the entire day he was a source of constant annoyance. In the three villages that we passed he stopped, and we were obliged to send back to get him started again.

Our route from Patagonia to the lake for about 5 miles giving us a succession of beautiful scenes of mountains and water as the change in our course brought new portions of the shore.

Fields of crops and walled in with stone (or frequently adobe) along the lanes or followed with small adobe houses and occasional villages with their antiquated church
buildings wereontinued inland.
Several gigantic specimens of Yucca
filifera were passed, one of which
was photographed from near.
It had a base covering 20 ft. in
diameter at the ground and 6 ft.
above the ground at smallest part.
The trunk was 8 ft. in diameter. The base then
gradually enlarged up to about 12 ft.
when the huge branches forked.
Its altitude was at least 50 ft.
Several others were seen of similar
tinies.
Near the village of Huarongarico
it turned to the left, and leaving the
Lake, crossed a divide some 800 ft.
high and entered a beautiful valley
surrounded by hills covered with
a fine growth of Pinus montezumae.
The valley and many rectangular
spaced on the hillsides are cleared
and covered with corn. In a few fields
winter wheat is being sown.
In the middle of this valley is a short village
of the Tarascos Indians who are living
in well-finised wooden houses.
The original Tarasco is spoken here
almost to the exclusion of Spanish.
The houses are made of remarkably
well-hewn blocks of pine which are
notched and fitted at the ends so well
that the joints could not be closer with nails.
Most of the planks have their surfaces well finished so that a close inspection is necessary to show that it was done correctly. The roofs are gabled and covered with shakes that are held in place by wooden pins driven through holes in the crosspieces of the roof that in turn are pinned to rafters. The houses are finished by a good plank floor, a paneled door, and a broad porch with pillars along its outer edge. In all cases, the roof projects far over the walls to form a porch. The latter, covered with a plank floor, is the favorite place for both men and women to carry on their work. The pillars of the porch are either round or square and are often worked into ornamental patterns of scroll or beaded outline. Each house usually has a yard in front with a gateway through the abobe, stone, or plank wall. A heavy double single-leaved gate swings between two posts over which is enscribed a small double-pitched roof to protect it from the weather. The gables of the houses are covered with shakes and the course in the apex an open act in roof battens that run down along the eaves and are covered with moss, orchids, and various other plants and are occasionally tended by good, well-trimmed white men for the raising of chickens above the walls of the house.