



Property of C.A. Goldman.

Alila.

Tulare Co.

California.

Field Notes.

Mar. 7<sup>th</sup> to June 24<sup>th</sup> 1893.

Tula.

March 7 '93 Tula, Mexico.  
Left the City of Mex.  
this morning at 7:30  
arrived in this place  
about 10 o'clock after  
some looking around  
decided to stop at  
Hotel Hidalgo. Set out  
a lot of traps in the  
afternoon mostly for  
mice. The country looks  
rather barren is composed  
almost entirely of brown  
stone. The railroad  
leaves the plain at  
ween Huehuetoca &  
El Salto. I am here  
mainly to look for

Tula

jumping rats. Found no  
sure signs of them this  
afternoon. Think there  
has been is probably but  
they ought to be found  
here. The country is  
in some respects like  
that north of San Juan  
Potosi where I found  
jumping rats. The  
vegetation & some  
of the birds are the  
same. I shot an Otocoris  
this evening.

Mar 8 Tula

My traps did not yield

Tula

much on a stormy re-  
gard the trouble of  
sitting them. There were  
from the high hill  
west of town. A canon  
comes out of the hills  
there, it has limestone  
cliffs on either side  
aloes grow on the hill  
Sitomys are very common  
here about they live  
among the rocks & eat  
the acorns from the oak  
I shot about a dozen birds  
today. Set traps this  
afternoon.

Mar 9 Went to traps & re-

fore breakfast. Caught  
 five foxes & six Sitomys  
 three of one species &  
 three of another. The  
 four kinds are different  
 from any taken before.  
 They have very long  
 tails. (Not today) I saw  
 woodpecker, a Jay, an  
 Oriole (Scott's), Mr Kleber,  
 came on the 10 o'clock  
 train from May. I'm  
 on a long tramp in search  
 of jumping rats. This  
 noon but did not succeed.  
 as I came back a little  
 after dark & crossed the  
 stream near town I saw

a no. of bats about the  
 size of Myctinomys flying  
 about the surface of the  
 water probably looking for  
 insects. Set 7 gopher traps  
 & a lot of mouse traps  
 this afternoon.

March 10 Got 2 Myctinomys  
 in traps set yesterday. Set  
 a few more mouse traps  
 this afternoon & seven gop-  
 her traps. Shot a Myctinomys  
 this evening, also some <sup>traps</sup> small

March 11 Sat. Got a long  
 tailed Sitomys & 2 Bassaris  
 Mr Nelson went out about

Tula.

8 o'clock across north of town  
to some old ruins, got  
back about 11 o'clock. shot  
2 large woodpeckers, a ver-  
million flycatcher, a small  
wren & a savanna sparrow.  
I shot a spizella atrigula  
this morning. worked on spec-  
imens until about 2 o'clock  
when hearing that there  
was a case of typhoid  
fever in the hotel. I im-  
mediately packed my gun  
moved from Hotel Hidalgo to  
the house of a warmate be-  
ing near by. Besides the Hotel  
just named there is one  
other in town built in '11

Tula

Hotel Moctezuma & a res-  
taurant at the station.  
About the same plants in  
general grow here as near  
San Luis Potosi. Left out my  
gopher traps & set about  
40 mouse traps.

Sun Mar 12. Went out very  
early to traps this morn-  
ing. set 4 more gopher  
traps & took up two caught.  
one gopher it is a very  
red Sperm entirely differ-  
ent from any taken  
before I arrived. My mouse  
traps yielded 5 of the  
long tailed Sperm already

mentioned from this place. Shot a blackbird (Brewer's) this morning. Tula is located in the center of two streams on low ground. It is surrounded by a rolling country covered with fragments of limestone. Part of the town are surrounded that mark the locality of Old Tula, an important Aztec city. It was here according to tradition that the use of guano as a fertilizer was first discovered. The Indian who made the discovery sent some of it by his daughter to the king

The king liked it & took a fancy to the daughter at the same time. Today is market-day here the people swarm in from the country in all directions with vegetables, fruits, & miscellaneous goods of all kinds to sell. Some of the fruits are bananas, oranges, sweet lemons, limes, these do not grow here but are brought from the "Tierra caliente". The people do not make a business of working on sabbath day but many stores are kept open, some are at work in the fields & it is a favorite day for market.

## Tula.

Every village has a day each week usually Sat. or Sun.

A fine species of ash grows here, they have been planted along streets & in yards & a fine row borders the road to Tlachua as far as the bridge across the stream near town. The foliage is very dense & of a vivid green. The main trunk runs up to a height of 12 or 15 ft. from the ground and is the lost in the branches which shoot up & form an umbrella-like top.

I set some more traps today & will move out

## Tula.

no other specimens were seen, will probably be seen tomorrow for Phacelia.

Tula was the famous capital of the Toltec empire. They called it Tollan from Tollin—a reed on the "Cerro de Tsoow" near town are ruins of the ancient city. As I have before stated it was here that the use of pulque was discovered. Goehitt the daughter of a King induced prince

to fall in love with a man by her. The town now contains about 6000 people. It is situated on the mountains

river, is 49 miles from  
the city of Mex. The Mexican  
Central R.R. coming from  
Mex. sends off a branch  
here to Pachua, the main  
line running on north to  
El Paso, Tex.

Mon. Mar 13 Pachua, Hidalgo,  
Got 3 gophers in traps  
this morning, all the same  
as the one of yesterday. Took  
in all traps & we packed  
up & took the train for  
Pachua about 10:13 A.M.  
& arrived in Pachua about  
12 M. We crossed the dry bed  
of an old lake that once  
covered considerable country

Most of the lake bed is  
under cultivation. The soil  
is a black, dry loam. The  
crops raised are principally  
corn, wheat, sorghum & some  
grain plants. These latter  
however grow everywhere  
some of the grain where  
it has been irrigated is  
headed out. It grows  
very short & crops are just  
about right. The country  
is all of the land below  
this lake bed is generally  
useless for agricultural pur-  
poses. There are high hills  
with cliffs on their sides.  
Rocks crop out everywhere



here it is lined tone & purple.

As we entered town the dumps of mining mines appeared on the hills about town. I have set out about 35 mouse traps on the "de Guadalupe".

Leaving the train we took a boat & visited the Hotel Metropolitan.

Pachua, Mar 14, Tuesday  
4 of the long tailed titmouse like about 10000, but

Some interesting note made away with about 10 of the mouse traps set

last night. This afternoon set about 40 mouse traps below on the plain. This afternoon clouds began to gather over the hills & a strong wind to blow from that direction about 4:30 the wind increased in violence until a first class sun storm was in progress about dark etc. wind went down & it began to thunder & rain

Pachua Mar 15 Wed.  
Only a light shower fell last night just enough

to lay the dust caught  
 12 *Sitomys* in my mouse  
 traps last night and  
 of them were the  
 kind I found so com-  
 mon in the fields  
 around Concepcion  
 Mexico. The others were  
 long-tailed like those  
 taken on the hill  
 yesterday. They are found  
 from Araya but on the  
 plain to the tops of the  
 hills. Shot a small  
 mouse a great one  
 yesterday. Besides setting  
 mouse traps set two  
 afternoon traps & catch

meat.

The sky is overcast &  
 it is thundering in the  
 south. The indications are  
 good for more rain  
 tonight.

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Pachua Mar 16 Thurs.

Description of <sup>Chipping</sup> ~~small~~ sparrow  
 killed this morning. — Crown  
 & back of head rusty. Hind  
 neck ash-gray slightly stain-  
 ed in centre with darker.  
 Back, scapulars upper wing  
 coverts streaked with brown  
 & black. Lower coverts white.  
 Throat, breast, sides & rump  
 ash-gray. Belly, lower tail

## Pachua.

coverts white on tips dark  
near base. Chestnut on head  
slightly parted in middle  
of forehead by grayish.

Caught 8 Sitomys of the  
two kinds taken stated  
this morning, also two ♀  
opossums each having  
nine young in pouch on  
stomach. Shot 4 birds &  
a savanna sparrow & a  
specimen of Lincoln's sparrow.

<sup>2</sup> Description No. 2. Lincoln's sparrow.  
Top & back of head rusty with  
black streaks. middle of head  
parted in front by gray str  
in middle. hind neck, back  
rump, sides, tailcoverts, brown

## Pachua.

gray streaked with black.  
outer webs of secondaries  
tertiaries tinged with rusty.  
Chin, front neck, upper breast  
& belly white, white of chin  
& front neck slightly streaked  
with black.

Made a trip up the small  
valley east of town to  
look for filomyia rats -  
found none only set a  
few mouse traps. The weather  
was clear this morning but  
it clouded up & rained  
a little this evening.

Pachua Mar 17 Fri  
<sup>3</sup> Description. Throat, breast, belly,

pale yellow, under tail coverts  
 same. head, back, rump,  
 upper tail coverts greenish.  
 When feathers on crown are  
 pushed forward a slight  
 spot of rusty is seen above  
 the middle.

$\frac{1}{2}$  top of head & middle  
 of hind neck, middle  
 tail feathers black, Back  
 & rump white & black bars  
 alternate, upper tail co-  
 verts black, wings black &  
 white dots on each side of  
 shafts making bars when  
 wings are closed, wings  
 with black throat & belly  
 dull white, also streaks

down middle of breast  
 sides of breast dull white  
 streaked with black  
 sides & under tail coverts  
 white barred slightly  
 with black, outer tail  
 feathers barred & graduating  
 to center. A broad dull  
 white <sup>dull</sup> streak down each  
 side of hind neck from  
 eye. streak from lower  
 mandible to sides of neck  
 black, also black streak  
 from eye to ear coverts.  
 groove in bill from nose  
 to tail forward. Toes, two  
 in front & two behind.  
 Shot / *Harporhynchus*!

## Pachuea.

golden crowned warbler  
*Spyella atricularis*,  
*D. schularis*, *Empidonax*  
*hyemalis*.

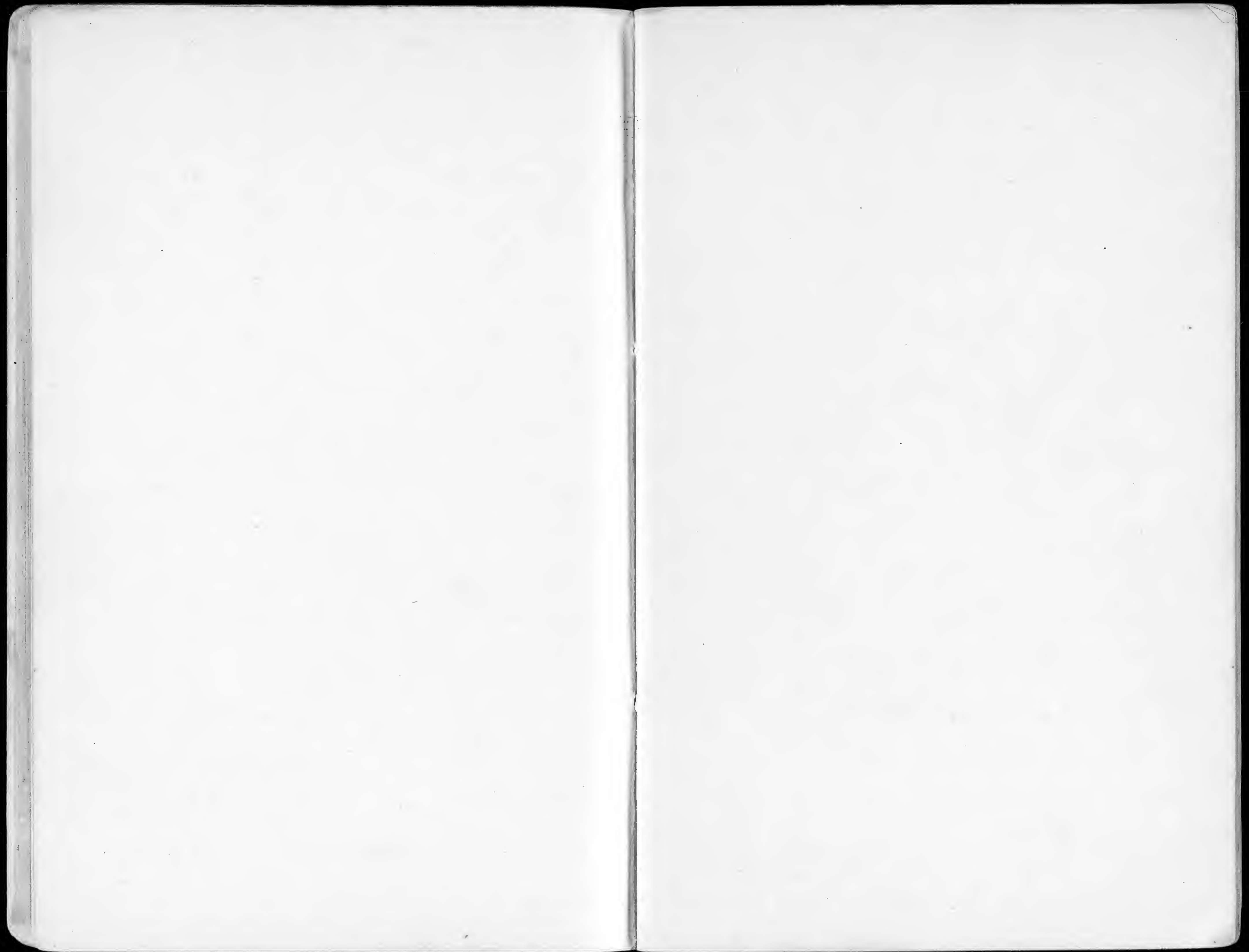
Weather still threatening  
 a heavy rain each eve-  
 ning. Made a trip up  
 valley east of town across  
 the divide & back to  
 town along the foot of  
 the hills to the right.

The warbler I shot off  
 a flowering century  
 plant it would fly  
 from one of the large  
 flowers to another. He  
 was off the insects &  
 was again flying

## Pachuea.

into the air as if taking  
 one on the wing like  
 a flycatcher.

Pachuea Mar 18, 1893 Sat.  
 Loded shells most of  
 the afternoon yesterday.  
 Took the 7 A.M. train  
 on the "Texas and Pacific"  
 to San Augustin  
 to make a search for  
 jumping rats. I found  
 none. Shot a few birds  
 & saw a spermophile &  
 a rabbit. From Pachuea  
 the R.R. skirts the valley  
 & near San Augustin  
 cuts across a point of hills



leaving the high part  
on that night. In the hills  
I saw a lot of brush  
stumps making cover for  
quails, rabbits & other  
game. By what little  
I saw of it I judge  
there is a good deal of  
game on them but on  
account of tall brush  
& stony ground they are  
probably hard to approach.

The country about San  
Augustin is the same  
or practically so as all  
the edge of the Valley  
of Mexico this side.  
The larger part of land

that can be cultivated  
& a good deal that can  
not be devoted to maize  
plants. Fields of the best  
ground are here & there  
reserved for corn, wheat  
& barley. The corn is just  
being planted, some of  
the wheat is only a few  
inches in height & some  
is headed out.

It began raining about  
3:30 P.M. & I came in &  
waited for my train which  
was due at 4:40. As it  
drew near train time a  
few people living in the  
neighborhood were to go on

Pachua.

the train & their friends  
came to see them off.  
It was quite an affecting  
scene. They could only go  
as far away as Pachua  
yet some of them shed  
tears when they embraced  
in the Spanish fashion  
at parting.

I shot a San Augustin  
(*Peters wagleri*, & *Pipilo* (Mr  
species) *Callipepla squamata*  
*Poocatus gramineus*, *Platycorys*  
*cinereus*.

Pachua Mar 19.  
Fooded shells all forenoon.  
in the afternoon went to

Pachua.

a bull fight. Two bulls  
were killed & one horse  
Two other bulls were brought  
in but as the "matadors"  
made repeated efforts &  
did not kill them  
they were taken out.  
This was the first fight  
I have seen & I had  
repeatedly to see another.  
The horse killed was  
disembowelled by the  
bull & as he lay on  
the ground still alive  
at intervals the bull  
would make a rush  
at him & knock him  
around. The poor brute



finally left C. The crowd  
about the entrance was  
rather boisterous & about  
100 soldiers & policemen  
were present to preserve  
order.

Pachuen Mar 20. Mon.  
Very busy nearly all day  
getting ready for a trip  
to El Chico north of here  
about 12 miles.

El Chico. Mar 21. Mon.  
We left Pachuen about  
7 this morning on horse-  
back a mule came along  
with the pack-mule

Riding north through the  
canon from P. we got  
several fine views look-  
ing up a canon of some  
size. We soon entered a timber  
country & found pine, a  
few pines & madroños &  
several kinds of oak.  
Reached El Chico about 10 A.

♂: Top & sides of head very  
dark gray, scapulars, feet  
rump, olive brown. Upper  
tail coverts, tail, wings  
same as head. Chin throat  
& breast brown yellow. Belly  
under tail coverts, under  
wing coverts white. White

unusually steep over eyes.  
 We stopped in this place  
 in a room on the second  
 story of a house. All of  
 the houses are of very  
 queer shapes. They are of  
 adobe with roofs made  
 of narrow stakes held  
 on by a wadded cross  
 wise beam each layer of them.  
 The roofs are very steep and  
 usually slope on all four  
 sides. The eaves are very  
 wide, probably on account  
 of the abundance of rain  
 in summer. The streets  
 are very narrow & very  
 crooked. Several streets

works are located here water  
 works power. The water is  
 brought through a flume  
 from a canon near town.  
 There are mines in the  
 neighborhood (silver).

El Chico, Mar 22. Wed.

I set out some more  
 trap last night  
 they yielded 7 mice of  
 the kind found everywhere  
 in the oak woods. They  
 appear to be very plentiful  
 here. There are plenty of  
 acorns which form their  
 food. They however to be  
 what bait & I caught

The 9 specimens in 25 traps, but today was described in 15. One like 19. One of a small brown thrush. Some in woods on Mt. about the day of May / Pupils of species. I also saw a small brown thrush last night.

6 - Top of head upper part of ear coverts rusty brown. Lower part of ear coverts white slightly tipped with brown. Under neck, base upper tail coverts olive. Under web of tail & inner slightly tinged with

yellow. Superciliary stripe white. Eyelids & region in front of bill black. Chin throat & breast lemon yellow. Belly white, sides, under wing & tail coverts buff, post wing coverts lemon yellow. Bill black, but flesh color.

Pachusa Mar 28. Tue.  
We left El Chico, Mar 28. When we got on top of the divide I set out some traps for *Thomomys* & *arvicolas*. Got out 9 traps for *Thomomys* & 2 for *arvicolas*. Yesterday I went back to the summit & took care

Pachua.

the traps caught 3 Thomomys arvicolas & 6 of the kind found by the natives. While near El Ciego Mr. M. & I made a trip one day to a mountain top of the hills in the "Cerro de los conejos" where Mr. M. who probably knew there before had found several arvicolas near some water in the center of the meadow. We were in some place had just stopped with our traps when we wanted to set traps. We went to a

Pachua.

while & finally I struck off down the other side of the hill to the valley. Mr. M. to wait & set the traps when the boys moved off. I went up again the following day to take up the traps caught 3 arvicolas & a Stomoxys common at night. At last, I set 4 different traps in the caverns below El Ciego but write rather poor notes as the people would not get away with several of the traps & 3 of

## Pachua.

my animals. Got 2 B.  
 his jawbone. 1 Raccoon  
 1 chipmunk. 1 W. N. Squirrel  
 a chipmunk & a timber  
 mouse. The day  
 we left.

The hills of Pachua  
 are covered with pine  
 for timber on the north  
 slope nearly to about  
 5500 ft. then fine oak  
 woods begin. Below the  
 ridge, a stunted grove  
 of pine & other trees.  
 The hills at Pachua are  
 altitude of about 1000  
 ft.

## Solo

Solo Mar 30. Thurs.  
 We left Pachua yester-  
 day for this place by  
 the Mexican R.R. We  
 were here about 9 A.M.  
 I started out before  
 noon to look around.  
 The country is very rocky  
 & I thought I'd feel  
 good for the Dipodomys.  
 We have been looking  
 for them the month of  
 an arrow I found  
 signs of them as I  
 stepped on set several  
 traps & caught a 5 toed  
 rat instead of Dipod.  
 I also set traps for gophers

7 mice, 1 gopher  
 & 3 Sitomys same as those  
 taken in the "Arroyo"  
 at San Juan. Canavie  
 The entire through shows  
 continuous meadow field  
 clear from hachera. It  
 will be rather poor to  
 much of the land is  
corn. A little corn  
oats, & barley, is raised  
 but wheat is the principal  
 crop.

Polo Apr. 2. Sun.

I have caught 24 Perodipus  
chillipi but  
 not seen to occur here  
 I have taken 13 specimens

of a large longtailed  
Hesperis in a canon  
 south of town. I shot  
 a jack rabbit, saw one  
 yesterday & Mr W. shot  
 a coyote & a badger  
 Birds are very scarce no  
 birds of which importance  
 have been killed except  
 yesterday when Mr W.  
 killed a very large  
black swift. I killed  
 a Pipilo (Mt. species)  
 The weather is clear, cool  
 & fine with freezing  
 at night.

Polo. Apr. 3.

got 25 larvae traps for  
 jumping into last night  
 to see if have a good  
 series in case they  
 show a good result.  
 Caught 9 m. on May 31 in  
 all, made a sketch of  
 a pair of them, and  
 several other details of  
 them by September 1  
 1/2 p.m. The others were  
 left in the traps and  
 I would have to check  
 them out more next day  
 as soon as some  
 traps are out for a ton  
 time out hunting the  
 other day Mr H. & I have

across a river and  
 in a meadow field cutting  
 the still looking fleshy  
 leaves from by hand  
 plants - peeling & cutting  
 to pulp in pieces. I had  
 asked what it was  
 for the name and  
 was for seed for  
 in

Upique, Mascota, Apr 4th 1902.  
 Caught a thing in meat traps  
 set out last night. My rat  
 traps caught a rabbit  
 on night by the fore legs. They  
 both about 9 feet and  
 about 100, so in the Mexican  
 eat. Mr H. took the

(441)

## Upizaco

to Puebla in order to see the  
governor of Puebla. The country  
is about the same from here  
to Golo. I passed a limestone  
quarry where good building  
stone was being taken out.  
At Soltepec it is said that  
on clear days the Mts. Popocatepetl,  
Iztaccihuatl & Malinche  
& Orizaba can be seen only  
the first 3 were visible  
this morning. I obtained  
a fine view of Iztac. & of Popo  
showing the crater of the  
Culic. I got a cargador on my  
arrived & moved the outfit  
from the station to Hotel del  
Estacion. Upizaco is a town

## Camp at Rancho

(442)

of several hundred people there  
is little apparent to support  
it. The Mex. R. Co. have shops  
here. I set out some mouse  
traps this afternoon I looked  
thoroughly over considerable  
country for jumping mice  
but found none.

Camp at Rancho, Mt. Orizaba  
Apr. 21. Mr N. came on from  
Puebla Apr 20 & we took the  
train at 10 A.M. The next  
day for Esperanza. We pas-  
sed through the same  
general character of coun-  
try as that about Upizaco.  
Reached Esperanza at  
12:15 P.M. We had a fine



(46) Camp at Rancho.

view of the volcano of  
Mount all the way down.  
We found we could work  
better from San Andres  
just above Esplanza so  
we waited until the next  
day for the train back  
to the former place. The  
town of Esplanza is  
about 5 mi. from the sta-  
tion of San Andres & in  
the direction we worked  
to the Mt. Orizaba a line  
car line connects the town  
& the station we reached  
Esplanza by it about  
2 P.M. Apr. 8. We got a  
room at Hotel Central

Camp at Rancho.

47  
I worked the neighbor-  
hood with four species  
until Apr. 19 when leaving  
the bulk of our outfit  
at the hotel we started  
out on horseback with  
2 pack animals & 4 men  
for the Mt. We left town  
about 7:30 & rode up  
through what they call  
the Barris above town.  
A short distance above  
the place named we saw  
a great many birds of  
various kinds, we entered  
clearings where wheat is  
ripening & entered ~~the~~  
a fine growth of pine.

Camp at Ran.

+ a few oaks. The firs do not begin so low on the slope of this Mt. I think seen Pop & Spruce. We reached them & soon left them behind & entered pine again, the machine to timber line. We camped in a cave near timber line where there was water & I set out a set of mouse traps. We rose early the following morning & after a slight breakfast I gave the ascent riding by a trail to the very top of the Mt. & above the first snow.

Camp at Rancho.

Here we left our horses in charge of a man's work done two guides the guaraches & alpinists the real climb began. We ascended a ridge on the southwest slope. Nearly the entire climb was on the porphyry & here there was very little snow on this part of the Mt. We proceed very slowly after the first good ft. the work began to tell on the Mt. & he climbed up only a few feet & would have to stop & rest. Finally I & one of the guides left him & climbed on up to

## Camp at Rancho.

The crater which we reached  
 nearly at 10 A.M. Clouds  
 had meanwhile gathered  
 about the Mt. & when we  
 reached the summit  
 nothing could be seen  
 a part of the time clouds  
 would shut in so that  
 we could only see a few  
 yards. During the climb  
 the peaks of Popocatepetl  
 & Iztaccihuatl could be  
 made out just before  
 their snowy summits  
 above the rank of  
 dust which covered the  
 entire country. Mr. H. did  
 not appear to us for a

## Camp at Rancho.

5 min. during which time  
 the guide beside himself  
 gathering sulphur & looking  
 at the crater. The crater  
 is about a quarter of a mi.  
 across of oval shape &  
 over 1000 ft. in depth. Mr  
 H. was pretty well winded  
 & said he felt very shaky  
 when he arrived, we all sat  
 down just inside the edge  
 where we were protected  
 somewhat from the wind  
 which had risen for about  
 1/2 an hour. Small fragments  
 of the pumice containing  
 sulphur were all the while  
 falling from the sides

624 Camp at Ruwebo.

to the bottom of the crater pieces weighing 100 lbs. would become detached & fall with a noise something like broken glass or ice. After resting Mr. N. decided not to try to ascend to the highest point perhaps 200 ft above us, he had a headache & felt very shaky so while he took some pictures of the crater with his camera I left the guides & him & climbed to the top which was surmounted by a large cross. When I reached the top of the point & touched

Camp at Ruin.

the cross the entire Mt. was shrouded in by clouds & I could not see 30 yds. in any direction. The guides afterwards said there were some small holes near the cross from which sulphur fumes issue but I did not know it at the time & did not see them. I remained only about a minute on the point & immediately descended to the edge of the crater where Mr. N. was after eating a piece of bread we began our descent by a steep sand slope reaching down

## Camp at Rancho

the entire side of the Mt.  
only a short distance from  
the ridge we climbed up.  
The guides had light pack  
to carry & fell many times.  
Mr. N. I with our alpen-  
stocks kept our feet, & went  
down the Mt. side on a  
man through the sand  
avoiding the rocks & part  
of the time lifting myself  
with my alpenstock &  
landing 12 or 15 ft lower down  
at a jump. Mr. N. came  
down much the same  
way but had to stop every  
150 yds. or so to rest & did  
not get down until long

## Camp at Rancho.

15

after I did. It took me  
3:40 min to climb from  
where we left our horses  
to the crater. I lingered  
along with Mr. N. for a while  
& then climbed on & left  
him. Our thermometer regis-  
tered 34° at the crater at  
noon. Several lava streams  
came down this side of  
the Mt. The lava appeared to  
have run down slowly push-  
ing forward slowly but  
leaving a high ridge on  
each side of its path.  
Glacier formed by retreating  
down to timber line, it  
is probable that a small

80) Camp at Ranche

glacier exists today on the northern side of the Mt. Over the southern there is no show for one. Two kinds of pine are found below the fir & probably two above them. Getting off the peak we stayed a week or eight at the cave near timber line. I got down in time to get out a set of traps. The following morning we moved down to a rancho in the fir belt here we found birds very numerous & got a fair yield from traps set out

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Chalehuonuta. (52)

Chalehuonuta. April 25. Fri. We got our camp at Ranche at 10 AM. yesterday & walked down to today. we had intended to stop last night at a place they call "Cajon" but concluded on the road to come over in. We got a few birds on the way down. After getting in yesterday about 1:30 P.M. we first took a bath to get rid of some of the dirt with which we were covered before coming & then went to the P.O. got our mail & spent the rest of the afternoon reading it.



Tehuacan.

From the horse-carriage to  
 this place 30 miles from  
 Copacozaco. We left Copacozaco  
 August 1, 43 P.M. traveled  
 through country similar  
 to that about Copacozaco  
 for some miles until we  
 reached a passy not very  
 high, we were descending grad-  
 ually all the time & soon  
 reached our place in a  
 country where a number  
 of cacti grow. They only  
 attain a height of 2 or 2 1/2  
 ft but grow very thick  
 probably 15 or 20 in. in dia-  
 meter. These cover the hills

Tehuacan.

& give them much the ap-  
 pearance of country from  
 which very heavy timber  
 has been cut. During the  
 day we saw many  
 birds & some of them  
 were very beautiful & several  
 were new to me. We  
 passed by the station at  
 San Blas & the  
 station at Tehuacan which  
 is the terminus of the  
 line. The country is lowland all  
 the way & is mostly very  
 fertile. In some places there  
 are crops of corn out of the hills  
 which are a limited quantity



(62)

Tehuacan.

The water for irrigation has  
been some very large springs  
just east of Tehuacan which  
are used to regulate the  
level being along the course  
we had been led to the  
south. It is a very low down  
ground. The level is very low  
the level is very low and  
is low. I saw a portion  
of the level on the way  
for which the level is  
very stable on the way  
of low water level. The level  
was on the level. The level  
raised here as elsewhere in  
the country. The level was most  
of it by the way of the

Huamantla.  
Tehuacan.

(63)

visited the place. The  
was all sizes from some  
of the wood beginning to  
not very large. The  
with the wood in the  
ground. The wood is  
and low but are all of  
low. The wood is  
between the ground and  
the level is, such as  
is in the level but  
to potatoes they are  
to the water level. The  
for several days at  
Huamantla. The level was  
ing about 3 P.M. The  
ground had fallen. The  
while we were there

(64)

Huamantla,  
Phaenacarpa.

arrived on Huamantla on Sunday  
it had rained much since  
from Huamantla north, during  
considerable damage to wheat  
crop grain. The soil is sandy  
with some gravel stones like  
in some parts of Huamantla  
a strong wind or dusting rain  
or hail knocks a good deal  
of it away.

Huamantla, Huamantla, July 11

I have been trapping along  
a trapping in order to pump  
rats with 100 success on  
account of the rain. I got  
3 pumpkins and 2 pumpkins  
like to get to the same place

Huamantla,  
Phaenacarpa.

(65)

will be enough to represent  
the locality. Everything seems  
to be about the same here as  
at Huamantla. The  
same soil, altitude & vegeta-  
tion & animals & birds. The  
same season seems to have  
about the same as the same  
except a few things in getting  
more like a usually place  
of the Huamantla Huamantla.  
Huamantla is made about  
1000 ft. The principal oc-  
cupation of the people in  
the Huamantla is agriculture.  
Wheat, corn, beans, & many  
other things the principal  
production. The town lies on

(66)

Sierra Malinche.

The west coast slope of the Sierra Malinche is high at times an alt. of 13,000 ft. a few miles away the soil is very sandy. From a distance very thin conical hills are seen.

Ranches on Sierra Malinche type the best I saw at 6000 ft. The morning on the beach with a guide accompanied us up to the custom which was on a mountain. The summit is the only true snow summit. The snow is about the level of the hills on the N. W. E. side of the mountain.

Sierra Malinche. (67)

a rancho where I put my blankets as I intended to make a two night stay at this place. The trail went up through young pine until about 10,000 ft. then we had a spring of water. The water was quite large. I saw some small birds. I saw some birds while I was at the ranch. I saw some birds while I was at the ranch. I saw some birds while I was at the ranch. I saw some birds while I was at the ranch.

(88)

Sierra Malinche.

we mounted to our horses  
 & came down a short distance  
 to a point in the  
 trail "where" we stopped  
 as rocky hill on our left  
 as we came down. Here  
 I set some rat traps I had  
 along, also bread & cheese  
 & giving my horse to the  
 guide left him with M.  
 to come on down & went  
 across some small baranca  
 to the hill where I found  
 signs & set out some traps  
 ate my lunch & then started  
 for the ranch. The fog had  
 lifted & it was raining a  
 little. The guide & M.

Sierra Malinche. (89)

stopped at the ranch for  
 some goat & I found them  
 still eating on the arrival.  
 The old fellow who runs the  
 ranch insisted on my eating  
 a piece of chicken as he had  
 killed it & drunk some  
 pulque. I did prefer to  
 eat some part of the lunch  
 I had just eaten. He did  
 not realize the "wade" was  
 over but probably it will  
 not matter as far as collecting  
 is concerned. It is raining &  
 very all the time now &  
 not finding out. we are up  
 a part of the time. I  
 had eaten & M. had

(80)

Sierra Malinche.

went down to Huamantla  
 leaving me with the way  
 to get the fellow set  
 down on a station of a  
 pine tree which served as  
 a station. I gave me a cue  
 which I repeated before the  
 tree saying he supposed  
 I was lost. I did not  
 return with me. I asked  
 about the Mt. & among other  
 things he recommended me  
 to go to Huamantla. I  
 got on with me  
 and he advised  
 me if I should meet any  
 suspicious characters &

(81)

Sierra Malinche.

the town I belonged to a  
 party of 14 men who were  
 to take to the top of the  
 the mountain. I remained  
 as one of the party. The  
 camp here consisted of sev-  
 eral huts in which we  
 were housed. The whole  
 of lactate position  
 the first type stakes set on  
 the ground thatched on  
 the slope one could  
 see the stakes. I concluded  
 to go to the top of the  
 camp which floor. I went  
 with the party. I had  
 a horse and a pack  
 and I went to the top

(72) Sierra Malinche.

This land is partly surrounded by a tall stubbed fence & partly by the huts mentioned & fields for poultry, horses, burros, & etc. That the huts occupied by the people would almost as much by the animals as the fields!

Camp at Rancho on Sierra Malinche, Apr 14. Got up early this morning to my surprise & was so interesting, got nothing found here by getting a Honey was some. I was disappointed at getting no animals. The boys shot and I shot a wild turkey to

Sierra Malinche. (73)

then returning & this afternoon as much brighter & no rain was yet fallen but clouds looked like moving about & it may rain at any time. At one time this afternoon I saw the entire Sierra in a cloud. I could not see that we were returning without knowing it was down to the edge of the Casaca de San Juan. The humidity was as though we were in a cloud. I did not see anything at the Rancho. The birds are all about & other things are about

(74)

# Sierra Malinche.

the same from the Mt. as  
 those of Orizaba. The com-  
 position in every particular is  
 much the same. I think  
 the timber line on this Mt.  
 is in the neighborhood of  
 8,000 ft. The pine woods found  
 a short distance below the  
 pine is growing up to the  
 line. The pine timber line  
 seems to be due to the  
 rock water than to tem-  
 perature. People tell me the  
 water on the cascades de  
 San Juan contains sulphur.  
 The country ~~is~~  
~~has~~ from timber  
 line down some distance

(75)

# Sierra Malinche.

is of black ashes & a lignum  
 varying in thickness up to  
 6 ft. at most. In summer  
 the summer washes down  
 in the fall & are the  
 water. The soil of summer  
 is white in color & has  
 one character is the bed  
 - it is a Chalchicomula &  
 is about 2000 feet deep in  
 and Malinche must at some  
 time have been an active  
 volcano.

Camp at Reyes, May 16.  
 One on a hole in the  
 ground, as I with a band  
 of rollers about a size  
 they tell me were working

(76)

Huamantla

gone to come down from  
 the woods on the side of  
 the rancho so that I cannot  
 make my escape but will  
 try to hold out until night  
 if I am not found before  
 if you find me you may  
 I am not sure but the  
 people of the rancho here  
 are doing all they can  
 to prevent my being found  
 My hole is behind the rancho  
 from the road under  
 some bushes. I wrote at  
 10 min. to 2 P.M.

Huamantla, May 10. Remained in  
 my hole on the mt at rancho until

(78)

Huamantla

about 4 P.M. when it began to rain  
 & a part of the gang went down  
 part way to Huamantla. The others  
 remained until nearly dark when  
 they too went down <sup>of me</sup> & of them re-  
 maining at a rancho just below.  
 I climbed out of my hole & took  
 shelter in one of the huts & at dark  
 went across the road to another rancho  
 where I stayed until 2 o'clock in  
 the morning when I awakened an  
 Indian who was to guide me across  
 a lot of barrancas & down to near  
 Huamantla by another road. I did  
 not sleep any & was ready to leave  
 the rancho where I stayed at the  
 first alarm. The people at the ran-  
 cho where I was hidden in the



(78) Huamantla.

did not consider it safe for me to try to go down at dark as the road was guarded below. I think I could have dodged them without difficulty however. Yesterday morning I left the ranch at 5 AM. to go to my traps up near timber line & off to the rocky hill. returned to the rancho arriving about 8 AM. & after washing & eating some tortillas & meat & drinking some pulque I went inside & began packing up my traps as I intended to go down. While so engaged someone said my "Compañeros" was coming as the day was bright I thought it likely Mr Nelson might come up to get some pictures. I got packed up &

Huamantla.

(79)

was making arrangements to leave when the old man seeing who was coming grabbed me by the arm & told me to get into the back room which I did. Those who were coming instead of being Mr N. & party was a band of about 12 most of them armed who pretended to want to arrest me & take me down to Huamantla they were merely a band of robbers who wished to take me off in the mt. & do me up. The old man did all he could to throw them off my track, he told them I had gone up into the mt. that morning & had not returned accordingly they left but found my fresh tracks coming down &

(80) Huamantla.

returned to the ranchos to inquire about ~~me~~. The old <sup>man</sup> told them the tracks they saw were made by me returning the night before.

I stood in one corner of a room and listened to their conversation & expected every moment they would search the house. After some 10 or 15 min. talk they again rode off but remained in the neighborhood the entire day. One of the fellows at the rancho who was most active in my behalf came down today with my blankets & traps, & said he had seen the jefe & that 20 of the gang had been arrested.

Perote.

(81)


Perote, Vera Cruz, May 17. We left Huamantla this morning at 10:30 for San Marcos & from there took the 'Terro Carril Oceanico' to this place leaving San Marcos at 2:30 & arriving here about 4:30. The cornfields along the railroad between Huamantla & San Marcos were much greener than when we came up from Esperanza about a week ago. After leaving San Marcos we entered a different kind of country over the first station Ojo de agua there is a very large spring which forms quite a lake with tules growing in it & a few miles this side of it a series of hills

composed of lava begin having many small cliffs which must afford shelter for rats & other animals. The second station is Tirreyes it is also near the hills. The third station I do not recall the name of but an extensive lava bed comes clear into the place which consists of a Hda. & a lot of shanties. This side of there is a high hill with a sharp peak which we took for Perote from the Sierra Malinche. It also has many cliffs & broken places in the lava on its sides. Along the base of these hills grows juniper or a low bushy cypress I do not

know which is on the tops of some of them scattered pines. We came along a nearly level open country between the hills mentioned & a similar lot of them on our right. In this open country corn, barley, garbanos are raised also magueys part of this plain is alkali & covered with water at this season. Back a few miles from here is a low part of the plain which is probably at all seasons of the year a lake. A good deal of this plain seems to have a thin shell of limestone a foot beneath the surface. I thought I saw jumping rat holes & shot the

Since from the last station passed & between here & there I saw three individual of *Spermophilus mex.* Between here & San Marcos I saw among other birds *Sturnella magna mex.* red winged blackbird & *Polyporus* ~~the~~ *irrag.* The red winged blk. bird & meadow lark seem to favor the wet grassy plains altogether. I have seen them nowhere else. The "Cofre de Perote" did not show up much being covered with clouds it seems to be covered with a pretty dense growth of pine on its slopes.

Perote, May 20. Have been

trapping in the neighborhood with fair success. Mr Nelson left for Jalapa to see the governor day before yesterday & has not yet returned. The peak of Perote shows up well from town and is shaped thus as seen from here  I really does look like a box and its name "Cofre de Perote" indicates. It is not more than a quarter of a mile to the base of the Mt. from town. The birds are about the same here as at Chalchicomula or Guamantla. Yesterday while up in the hills a short distance I discovered a cave

containing at least a ton of fat dung, but no bats. The weather has been fine ever since our arrival although stormy just before. Hardly a cloud has appeared. It is very cool with light frosts at night.

Porto, May 23. Mr H. arrived from Galapagos today. The weather is still fine. I went out this forenoon & killed 10 birds. He will leave for the Mt. tomorrow.

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Ranches in Malpais about 4 leagues from Porto and St. Pri. We went up from Porto toward

the "Cofre" the weather had been perfectly clear before but on the morning we left a fog settled down on the valley plain & shrouded the 10,300 Mt. Cofre to vision. In the morning we went up the Mt. Cofre until we reached the "Casa del Paredo". I got out some traps for woodrats & for capture of some birds. I got 4 *Onychomys* & 1 *Peromyscus* in each trap. We were here until the 7th of May during which time it rained & snowed & it was unusually hot & wet. I got out some traps for woodrats & for capture of some birds.

~~Malpaso,~~

Gerota is a small town  
 all of one story buildings  
 & the usual type of wood  
 with shingle roofs & plants  
 on all 4 sides of houses with  
 eaves. The rainfall here is  
 heavy. Corn, wheat, barley, garden  
 & alfalfa are the principal  
 crops.

## Malpaso

Malpais, Malpais  
Cofre de Perote.

... a few specimens of plants  
which grow near & above timber  
line & captured a lizard on  
the extreme summit of the  
Cofre. About 13000 ft. above the  
sea, Mr. P. took some pictures  
of the Cofre etc. & about noon  
we were back at the Rancho.  
The Cofre is a great mass  
only a few feet high  
down to the lower edge of  
the snow we walked down  
reaching about 11000 ft  
with a hot sun trap to see  
copper in the water I had  
some success. There are three  
timber belts here as I venture  
to name a high one at the top

Malpais Malpais. (91)  
Cofre de Perote.

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Rancho de Malpais

burned for our outfit. I could  
not find any for my surveillance  
and various jobs wanted. I  
went to the point where I left with  
2 hunters on foot for the cañon  
bed. It was about 9 miles  
west of the town an arrow  
taking my path from a peak  
and I. Mr. D. stayed in  
town.

Rancho de Malpais June 3<sup>rd</sup>  
I have been taking your  
trip here with me. I have  
been to the town. The  
people are of the wild game  
the tops of the lava cactus  
the peaks of the ridge of

Perote.

the wild maguay. The latter  
we arrived at Perote.

Perote June 5. Came on  
down the river yesterday  
left at 10:00 am and  
my pack was tied out to me  
to get out of the  
at 12:30. Put out traps  
for maguay. The  
that night. I  
to at 10:00. I  
was passing an  
by still.

in Vegas, June. We came from  
Perote home taking the train  
at 4:45 and arriving





Descriptions.

- No 17 17. *Spizella socialis*,
- " 2 .. 18. *Polospiza Lincolnii*,
- " 3 .. 19. *Polioptila caerulea*,
- " 4 .. 20. *D. scalaris* ♀,
- " 5 .. 21.
- " 6 .. 22.

affairs were seen near the coast on the plain but were wild and not common among the natives & etc. piece failed to get any as. Continued the next Book.

- Myiodynastes lutescens*,
- Myiophobus texensis*,
- Sporophila maculata*,
- Buthorides olivacea*,
- Yellow-billed Junco,

Western Parula

