Private

Journal

April–June 1900

E. W. Nelson

Jan. 1901
April 11—

Left Washington today for Mexico by way of St. Louis, Ind. in W. just starting this leaves. 

12

Reached St. Louis. Slept on the little snow piled up. Thelandbook was bare and snowing. 

12

South into Texas today the 1/2 in. foliage & flowers coming on.

14

Today in southern Texas the first in full foliage & the fields brilliant in grass & gleams of many kinds. The change from the country about St. Louis is striking & agreeable. Transferred at Leakey at nightfall & started into Mexico. 

15

Crossing the Platte we had a hard rain & heavy cloud hung about the horizon as in the rainy season. A heavier rain fell in the city of Mexico on
the night of the 14th, and the high bluffs around the valley
were obscured with clouds the next day.

17th took the Mexican R.P. at
7 a.m. for Vera Cruz which we
reached in the evening.
The tableland was dry & hot,
but from Orizaba City down the valley
was of the permanent green
Pleasant to the eyes after the
dull horizons of that rich country.
Mt. Orizaba was cloud
wrapped but rifts in it showed the gleaming white
of the snowy mantle.

Curtiss was packed nearly
call the way to Vera Cruz a number of
Germans & Americans on
board.

15th was passed in
Vera Cruz stopped at the
Hotel Diligencias where I
found as at the Hotel Day
in City of Mex. that the table
has deteriorated very much in the past 2 years so intend avoiding both places henceforth.

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a room or less regular than at Phrasanteca City though not as smear as in many other places. He stated that the next court doctor do not seem to diagnose this disease perhaps all it proceeding from another form of malaria as it presence is often unknown.

The master of the Grey is to has been completed since my last visit the ships lie alongside the pier now which is a great improvement.

19th. Left the Roman steam of Barranquaga for Contecteco & Tumaco.

As usual on Spanish steam this boat is a dirty evil smelling tub with uncleaned accommodation, badly ventilated and the general unclean condition apparent of these boats. The Mexican who accept dirt and smell with the armony of language.
The post on the hill overlooking the town occupied the rising site of building a 2 story building (stone or brick) on the old foundation for quarters of employees.

On the 21st

The "Mexico" returned from Minatitlan with a deck load of cattle and left for Fortuna

The returns of Laguna, where we arrived the next day and after discharging cargo

Returned back for Fortuna on the 22nd. I finally reached that place on the 23rd to find that Goldman had not shown up and letter for him. The 24th

Goldman arrived from his trip to Jepa, and as the next boat leaves for the city,

Cuitla in May, I turned over attention to birds while awaiting Fortuna is a full in little place about 6 or 8 miles above the mouth of the river which has a bo
with 10 ft. 7. water, at high tide so only small Cleaners can get in.

The town was in sight of the shore railroad into lightings.
The anchored off shore in the night. Early in the morning a
small Cleaver came out with the passengers. While out
of the month of the river a great many
"Mantas" or Blanket fish as large
as those seen at the Two Mans.
So, men seen as leaping out of
the water 3 to 6 ft. & dropping with
a great splash causing the water
up in a cloud, as they struck. These mantas seemed to jump
a shorter distance out of water than
those on the west coast. Their white
Bellies now then flashed in
the sun as they half Thurs or
Curved up one two top huge fins.

In swimming near the surface the
thin uppermost point of one fin
often projected a foot or more &
sailed along cutting the water
like the back fin of a shark.
Sawfish were also said to be numerous here. The captain of the little steamer said the prices seem now thinner than of those fish.

At Frontina we learned that while Turtles or Alligators were once extremely numerous along the river of this district but have been hunted until they are now very scarce. The Turtles are practically exterminated through a few thousand are shipped out each year.

Frontina has a small wharf at the customhouse but the water front has a generally tumble down appearance.

The town is made up of one storyed houses with tile roofs or mud, board or rough walls with dirt or tile floors. The houses are all rather beaten until the place seems to be of great age. The streets are covered with a heavy growth and always bright green along which a milky trail runs to the people show the drivers of travel prefer the street to the irregular, narrow tile side walk which are not situated...
go to catch the drainage of the tile
from the roofs of the houses.

On landing I went to the
Hotel Concordia where the clerk
me a room with 3 city windows
but two doors which, when closed
shut in the unfortunate guest
into what must be a suffocating
box in this climate when the
heat is uncomfortable even when
sleeping by an open window.
I at once hunted up Mr. Arthur
Selma, the U.S. Consular Agent,
and he gave me the use of a
well ventilated room at his house...

Judging from what I heard, Tangiers is
not a more than usually immoral commu-
ity and the little histories given of
some young women of the best families
would indicate the city, at least, a very
low code but with all efforts directed
to keeping up an outward appearance
of strict respectability. The place seems to
be becoming desolate in its effects
on young females.
At 7 p.m. I found no word from Goldman, but on the 8th, the day after my arrival, he came down to me on the steamer from San Juan Bautista bringing an extremely interesting letter from Genoa at the edge of the foothills on the border of Ticino.

The steamer only runs up the Ticino once in 10 days, one must wait until May 1st for the next one.

A steamer from Venna City brought in an American Mahogany cut in the large plantation started a couple of years ago at El Felsa, Chile.

Chaim Gehr has visited the place and reports that they have really accomplished a great amount of work on finishing things with the greatest energy. This is the Chicago Co. in which Scharfer, Scharfer, Clark, Mr. Welcom and others of New York or Boston prominence are interested in which, in their prospects while selling stock promise to pay dividends from the products.
of the plantation the 25 years after taking the plantation in hand in its original state as virgin tropical forest—a quite impossible proposition unless the gross results of the sale of commodities quickened should be devoted to this purpose with the treasury drawn upon for the total outlay—a questionable method for the purpose of booming stock. However this company appears to be going ahead with good faith and desire to gain the stockholders something for their money and will probably succeed in the end—something which cannot be said of various other land companies which seem to be trying to sell the sale of stock and after that has been accomplished the estimable object of the Co. materializes very slowly.

Our disputable affair connected with the land schemes is the evidence at Monticello now. When I landed I was surprised to see the grassy knoll and monuments of some
buildings fronting farm filled with what seemed to be a lot of German peasants, men, women, and children. The place proved to be part of a lot ground hundreds of German-Russians who were brought here by glittering promises of the most extravagant kind by a St. Louis man who was one member of a firm which proposed to start a large Chicago colony but failed to get a foot of land yet brought by hundreds of peasants who were left stranded here. Now they gradually managed to get to the U.S. farms to which they were taken up the river to the plantation near El Salto but the climate was too warm. They proved to be very poor workmen mainly notable for their desire to avoid work. They went up to Salto to arrange about their leaving the country one day heard one of the young women when old woman gathered for discussion about their going and the man who brought them
present

to the country was present
with John, some of the plantation
people, one of the young women got
up and expressed herself in very
forcible style on the methods that
had been tried to bring them to
the country. Referring to the man
who brought them, she told us the
Indians were dressed in silk gowns,
but we found them going naked;
he told us the watermelons had
silver sets in this beautiful
country, but we found no watermelons;
he told us we would find beautiful
farms with fruit and
flowers, with every thing growing almost
without effort, but we found only a
great forest with no farms and
much more of the same kind.
Gold was as common as pebbles in
the streams, and one had only to
reach the second place to be rich and
happy according to the promises
of this man.

During our stay at Fortuna we
were several times on board the
Ward line slums

to break fast with Capt. Fastway I
joyed the change in food from the
miserable stuff sent at the con-

On May 12th we went on board
the dirty little steam wheel "Irishman"
started up the river for Montecristo
on the Utuanaquito river. Like the
Spanish coasting steamers this river
line was boat was filthy from slum to
slum with them or four equally dirty boys
to run the kitchen & eating accommoda-
tions. Our bag hand baggage was on
deck & when we asked the dining
boy who had charge of the dining cabin
seem to take it to our cabin he
replied that we couldcommit ourselves
as he would not do it.

Some navigation faults we turned out
the Guajira into the Utuanaquito &
all day steamed slowly up against the
current of about 5m. per hour. The
banks are always low and covered
with bushes or forest, it bends usually
rather low but always densely filled
with undergrowth. A few beautiful royal palms were seen to run down the river, surrounded by a lofty marsh covered with tall green grass and rushes.

In the afternoon the banks became a little higher and the joint reed-patrol with not the least sign of howling monkeys in the top of a tall tree. In one case the monkey's cry only 75 yards away the whistle was blown for their benefit but the crowd caused any attention to the noise which had little but little effect on current which can make so much noise on their own account.

The morning of the 21st we stopped for a chat at jonuta - a grassy little place kept clean and consequently attractive by the heavy summer rains and the absence of all horse traffic. Just behind the village rises a fine artificial mound (called Culeo in this region) in which I saw told some excavations. A superficial character has brought to light clay vessels made of clay. Other interesting facts
the mound appears to be about 100 ft. high and very striking from
its situation on the flat plain bordering the river.

May 7th

Continued up the river with the only variation being occasional herons, alligators
or other changes in the forms and combina-
tions of trees along the banks. These last
produced many beautiful vistas as
we passed from bank to bank. White
herons were not seen owing to their having
been practically exterminated by plume hunters.
Now then, all the way up the river we
ran across small marshes on the
banks and late in the afternoon today
we tied up at the largest one seen when
the collection of settling houses or wattle
foam's appeared like a small village.
Our arrival brought a crowd greeting
to the river bank, while but a short
more clumlessly making fast through
our captain (Andrews) made various
injurious comments on their national
manners in the descent which must
seemed to cause the object a certain
amounty announcement. We took on wood from the going on moated Château to about 9 PM. The sky for the night, being to the low of the moon. We took a high on the east and moved up a row of natives could be seen sitting along the top of the bank. Being down at the top decided to remain on board our launch in at once.

May 3rd
— 1906 —

Champéry City, June 1—

This is one of the most picturesque places I have seen in France. As a large part of the huge wall built around the town a couple of centuries ago, which took 50 years to build, is still standing with the gateways, watch towers, and all the complicated stonework of an ancient castle, it is said to have been built to protect the town from the marauding hordes of English robbers. There are many typical houses, many of them of great age with old Spanish balconies. The streets are narrow with side walks of stone or tile not 3-4 ft. wide. Electric lights are still unknown but a street can safely be sung out to suburban homes. It is in evidence, visiting the nearest affairs of the kind these are seen. The drivers go changing their lord.
Bells as if in delight at the voice
produced.
The town had about 73,476 inhabitants
in 1875 according to the census of that
year. Population state in same year
a little over 800,000.

Judging from the people seen on the
street there is a

smeller amount
of

urban folk in its veins than people of this town than usual in
Mexico although it is still very
important.

Called on the Governor whose name is
Magnoal-

for a passport.

He promised to help arrange our

trip to the triangulos or keys for

seals.

Rain has now begun here & come
on as heavy terrific showers in

afternoon caught often accompanied
of heavy squalls.

In addition to the atmosphere the
town is abundantly supplied with

both cocoons of the green

shells of these shell. They seem
to be peculiar to the place.
In a generally dilapidated state yet the people seem to get great pleasure from getting out on the rocky
suburbs almost.

The suburbs are almost entirely
in the town. There are
fires on the 3 sides
of 3 forts about a mile
apart on an isthmus
and along these 3
forts is a line of
all sides. The
hills 35-40 ft high
in the
view. The
muskets can
be heard with a
sharply pronounced
vocal tone.

In front is a wide
chapel, only a
group of a
chapel.

A
1900 Miss
Notes

Hda. El Cullio on the coast
near Isla Mujeres. Five
Grooms of Royal Palms near town.
1901

Jan. 9th

Sailed on S.S. Orizaba from New York at about 4 P.M., and the 28th day after at dusk we passed Jupiter Light at Palm Beach, Florida, going within a quarter of a mile of the end of pier at Cutts Place. The following day was Sunday. We reached Havana in the afternoon (3 P.M.). Several of the passengers went ashore. The party was not looked for by the U.S. in a series of irregular street meetings crossing at various angles along the waterfront, finally as a policeman with very polite but 3 blocks with us erecting with right of the door. The police of Havana an extremely respectable lot of young men in neat, well-kempt uniforms approach with a very polite, efficient look. We were told that when the U.S. took charge many young men of good families were or less reduced by the war. The force from the appearance and conduct of these men this was easy to believe.
The narrow streets, like alleys with sidewalks 1-3 ft. wide look like deep ditches or canals cut through the buildings from the roofs as network of signs are hanging across the streets overhead so that one has the same crowded feeling as in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco. The streets even swarmimg with small victorias drawn each by a single rat-like little pony. These run the public conveyances of the town as an added sight to a stranger. The saloon in the restaurant kept by Gen. Wayler's mistress who is a coarse Spanish woman with an evil smile & wearing quantity of diamonds. In the evening went to Bacon theater to hear Italian opera with a small audience. The stage is extremely large said to be next to largest in the world. The next day we visited Almora & Coit fortresses. They are deserted now, the old soldiers being a small guard at the main gate of each. They are interesting relics of ancient fortifications with massive walls sometimes 20 ft. thick & deep, mostly 50 to 70 ft. deep
In places. In one spot the mortar wall, 47 long, thickly pitted with bullet holes. This is when Cuban prisoners were executed. In one place the bullet marks outline the form of a man standing against the wall; the specially numerous marks around the head and shoulders. The part of the wall covered by the man driving off from marks. This was probably the favorite place for shooting single prisoners. Many of the bullet marks are flat or irregular showing the bullets had traversed the target before striking the wall.

In spite of this evidence above all else the tyranny of Spanish rule yet the Cubans to-day dislike the Americans very much and have apparently not the least feeling of gratitude for what we have done for them. That they will ever be able to run a stable government does not seem to be desirable by anyone except themselves so they have all the childish impatience to try it of a day with a new toy.
On the ramparts of Moncloa
were many old cannons of iron
from 1754. Other ancient dated.
The hills about Havana show various
earthworks if we had been forced
to capture the city by assault it
would have been a pretty matter.
The hills are bare of woods though
there is a little brush is to be seen but
a bright green sod covers the slopes
on all sides.

On the afternoon of the 12th (Monday)
we were ready to leave Havana when
the telegraph came telling that the
S. T. Vigilancia of the Woodline on the way
from Havana to Cuba on the Colorado
Reef near the west end of Cuba to
Oriente was about to run from a take of
bad passengers. At 9 the next morning
we ran at anchor a quarter mile off the Vigilancia
which was standing upright on a reef where she
had drifted three in the night. All
day we passed in firing its guns
flagstaff on board in a brisk south
sea. Though with enough swell on
The next day Cuba is very
mountainous. The abrupt slopes, often
forming fantastic terraces, rise to
3000 ft. Columns of smoke from
clearing fires rose in the
air from our anchorage. A very beautiful
green water lay in the coast. A white
drift of foam marked the locations
gulls. Now and then the cool of some
fishes would glide along when adding
to the rest of the scene.

to cause some trouble in getting the
passengers aboard.

But late we returned to Havana.

Then the next morning (16th),
We landed all day at Havana but
got away for Naples in the afternoon.

On the 17th we made up more
off the coast of Yucatan and only
in the forenoon anchored in deep
water about 8 miles off the wind at Progreso.
The sea was rough from the north which
had been blowing for a day or two. We came
close to us so we passed the day in idly
hatching theories mostly.

Jan 19th

In the morning a tug brought off the
quarantine officer but it seemed
was too rough to land passengers so the
boat again went ashore. In the P.M.
the boat again came off to getting my
luggage aboard. It must ashore having
the other passengers on board as it
was too rough. The Capt advised us to
remain on board. Reaching the wind.
The screw of the steamer was run up
to the wind with then a favorable
moment was wanted to make a
flying leap out of the pier when a crowd
of Spaniards clung ready to catch the
upturned possible stout back into
the sea, but a glossy sago was
pitched into the midst of the crowd.
My baggage was sent at the Custom House
by virtue of my letter from M. de Puy,
was passed without duty being imposed
for my supplies from the Custom House.
I went to the R.P. station on a ram-shackle
little narrow-gauge train took me to
Merida in about an hour and a half
for a 70 mile run.
This was the first R. R. built in Yucatan
was done nothing by a native of Merida.
This enterprising man had the material
handed at Progreso scattered to Merida
from which place he built the road
practically back to Progreso in the
course of several years. This idea was
a good one from a business point of
view even the expansion for as soon as
a few miles run in running under the
owner ran with excursion trains out from
Merida, it became
The pace & do this so the road diganance to have an income which aided in extending the line still further. From Progress to Munda the country is a flat limes & plain with a thin cap spread in depressions regular places which buffer the manage growth of bush 10-15 ft high when not replaced by the extensive fields or plantations of Hennigina which extend for some miles along the track with small tramways leading over here there

In Munda spent up at the Hotel Robert when rooms are rented at high rates but one has to advermish about that poor smell near the place to get food. The rooms at the hotel were dirty and untidy the restaurant was poor but very high prices are charged for everything.

On Sunday the 20th I hunted up Mr. E.H. Thompson the US Consul at his home just north of the town & found an attractive house in the midst of fruit trees & gardens in a pretty tree, with a well kept lemon hedge about the lot. From the Consul learned that Goldman has not turned up.
On Jan 21, I got in communication with Feldman & he reached Mérida. The 73e. Most once set about preparing for a trip to Mr. Thompson’s hacienda

Jan 14 - 25 Mérida.

Preparing for trip.

Jan 26 Took train about 10 a.m. on a nickle narrow gauge road.

Jan 26 In the present terminus

Jan 27 Took train from Mérida to Valladolid. The route leads over limestone plains covered with low brush tree, forest, thick with undergrowth. Now in the dry season many of the trees are leafless.

The forest has the appearance of a second growth woods at the approach of winter in the north. At one station in Querétaro, on the outskirts of the most barbaric village of musical instruments, as the train came to a standstill a band played on the platform crowded with people while saddle horses & luggage vehicles of various archaic type were huddled around. Several officials in red gold-laced & caps were in animated
enquiring upon the occasion to be the presence of Gov. Cantor and his staff. The Gov. sat in state in a small chair on the platform surrounded by a crowd of people prostrating itself to his wishes while the band of Indians kept up the terrific dancy dancing without any resemblance of time or unison. The effect was indescribably absurd for the performers of this charade were in column down both sides of the Gov. His staff closed in behind this medley of enthusiasm in staid calm.

Fortunately the train moved on as soon as a considerable number of the passengers had alighted & paid their respects to the Gov. This cars the T.C.R. on which we were travelling.

Shortly before dusk we reached Juncos & the conductor looked at our baggage & assessed me $2.5 for extra charge for excess baggage checks had been given me at Nisida on 8 picas & after considerable overhearing about in the station & when we reached Juncos the conductor made a special request that
I returned the checks before I returned to Merida in the morning as the Co. would need them to use. As I judged that I had monopolized all the visible stock of checks.

Railroading in Yucatan has many odd features. The several roads in existence are all owned & run by Yucatecans who believe in Yucatan for the question in every way. The first road built in the state was the narrow gauge from Progress to Merida. At the time it was begun the builders had all the natural hauled 15 m. to Merida on carts & built the road from Merida back to Progress. This was done to please the contractors whose business was at Merida by the RP.

This road had a concession for the exclusive right to a line from Merida to Progress but others seeing that the business was a good one secured a concession for a broad gauge RR from Merida to Valladolid with back to Progress & then proceeded to build the branch alone, the main line has been in slow process of
abortion for some years. The various roads in the state have been projected by private parties at small pecuniary cost, as they were able to secure the money. They are all poor speculations but having no bridges or other engineering difficulties come easy to manage to keep going at a good return.

The forest in Yucatan is mostly the branching grape leaves or Ojite, for which the color appears to take very much as well on the men as on the women. They also put up the outer cover of the branches with leaves or feathers. It is enough for a good food. The animals sit on the branches until they reach the tip.

The Maya are small people but the women though short are more robustly built than the men, being plumper and more inclined to flesh as they grow old. Mr. Thompson assures me that he has known a case of an Indian girl having a child when 11 years old. The midwifery much puberty later than
the Indians & the Whites at a still later age. According to Thompson, the Indian girls think nothing of giving themselves to a man they like but consider it disgraceful to sell themselves for money. Nothing is thought of an Indian or mestiza girl living with a man for some years even if she has children by him — if she has a little property the former allowance promises her to a regular marriage later with one of her own class. On such occasions the husband accepts the children as his own. A curious thing in connection with the attitude the people of this class assume toward the Indians is that the upper-class women make no objection whatever to treat them merely as unpleasant but of little consequence if their husbands take an Indian girl as mistress but become violently jealous if he takes a mestiza. The greater number of women are not so well inclined toward the people elsewhere as the people elsewhere in Mex.
On the roads in most parts of Mexico, the people salute one by a good day Sir or with a motion of the hand, in passing but in Yucatan they apparently fail to see one or give a slow at passing. This is a characteristic attitude.

and a difference is noticeable in this respect between Campeche and Yucatan. The people of Campeche comment on this attitude of undue dislike outsiders. It is said that it is a case of dog eating in business between gentlemen but all write when a question arises against an outsider — usually meaning a frier.

The Indians everywhere in the country when going about carry shot guns — cheap single barrelled affair — and when only going out for a short distance from home they as well as when travelling, Chichen Itza is the last occupied ranch belonging to the territory held until recently by the rebel Indians of Chemente. The movements of the State Troops against these Indians is now going on. Every day the most pompous bulletins are published sent the Governor from the seat of war. He replies with congratulations to the entire mass of people published in the Mexican papers.
The series of battles recently summed record Underwood, a dog killed and some hundreds of cartridges expended. After having felt the grueling duties for years, the Indians now appear to have lost heart and mental promptness after the soldiers appear.

Like most Mexican newspapers, the Post demurder appeared in the evening with date of following day. Its first pages are filled with general matter with the telegraphic news on last two pages. The local notices of births, deaths, marriages, arrivals, or departures is always concluded with some phrase such as for death: "We feel this loss;" with "may it have a long life;" marriage: "May they have a happy honeymoon;" arrival: "we welcome you;" departure: "may you have a pleasant voyage." There is a continuous series of these little comments which are sufficiently amusing to the outsider.
The Germans appear to be the only foreigners who do well in Victoria—this they have mostly to the hardware business in this line—but Americans & Englishmen are at such a discount that I could not learn of a single one of either nation but who was engaged successfully in businesses in all provinces though nearly 1/2 the total produce exported from the colony goes either to the U.S. or England. (The Queensland papers justify this exclusion by preaching against permitting foreigners (American & Eng.) to have concessions.) One long editorial in January 1908 was an exhortation against permitting Americans to build a C.R. from the existing wharfage to Melbourne saying that while the enterprise would be beneficial to the State it would be far better to wait years for the enterprise to be carried out by local capital rather than to give the foreigners an opportunity to get a foothold in the State, at the same time pointing out how many of the resources of the country were being developed by...
foreign capital in other parts of Mexico and depriving nations of the opportunity, ignoring that the nations lack both capital and force to do the work. This spirit of antagonism to foreigners is an inherent characteristic of the Indian ancestry and a shame on the people who are mixed bloods between the Spanish and Indian woman who was taken as concubine by the conquerors. It is rather interesting in reading the history of Yucatan by native authors to see them criticizing the nation that has always characterized the Indians who have from the first to present day objected to foreigners or fought with fighting against the Spaniards their descendants. While the latter, true to their ancestry, try to force out foreigners, other nations who try to get a footing in Yucatan too, the inconveniences this attitude has failed to reach their consciousness.

The city of Merida is absolutely built on mounds, and its streets become lakes of liquid mud after every heavy rain.
The narrow sidewalks, walls of houses including doors, windows up to 6 or 7 ft. become completely plastered with the mud thrown by the passing carriages. At such times the foot passengers turn to run for the nearest corner when they meet a carriage or other vehicle in order to avoid being splashed from head to foot. The City of Munde was founded in 15- and to the present day the people do not make no effort to do away with this nuisance by any system of drainage but object to fornicating their innovations and accept this coating of mud during 6 months each year as a characteristic of their city which they are very proud.

The common people (castes) seem to consider their living city as great as a mark of special value when they become brand new frequently strike their breast with the closed fist and exclaim with a bound pride I am a great man as though this gave them special standing.
They are not hospitable to strangers
with sufficient lack of
courtesy to show him quite plainly that his
presence is not a pleasure. In Vera Cruz
most other parts of Mexico a stranger
has a certain amount of consideration
shown him it is rare that he needany
direct kindness not in Yucatan he
can meet this without trouble.

Just at dusk on our, the 26th Jan-
we reached Xalapa. Half ladin
Town on the R.P. and found our way to a
small store & hotel combined. Fortunately
the we caried our camp cafe & bedding with us
for we find that at this hotel you pay 50c for
occupying a vacant room with 1st
floor many guest is supposed than
a hammock bedding. This custom is
so usual that the people of the country
always camp hammocks & blanket with
them. The days are not oppressively warm
at this season and at night one needs one
or two blankets for it becomes quite cool
	toward morning. Our room was between
two others so warm prunifies some stupefying
for some time by tumbling to one garth in one side while finally going asleep were awakened by 2 notes on the other side who carried on loud discussion to the rasal manner in which the doctor druggists managed things then to put poor people on large amounts of money.
Photographs
1-2-3 Washed island in river near "Frontier" August 28, 1920
4. View up river near Jonata Tobacco May 2, 1908
5. Golden Arcteles descending<br> tree. Montecristo May 5