E. W. Nelson
U.S. Dept. Agriculture
Washington

On my way up to Lakeview from Salt Lake, July 3, 1881, I saw a palm tree grow at an elevation of 6,000 ft., on South face of cliff about 1,000 ft. above 40th parallel on the west side of Utah. It was 9 ft. high. I ascended this hill with Every all the way and saw the palms of the Pueblo, which are of the same species as the common Bajo or cactus palm.

Sept. 4 sent check 150 for Frank Boston
$69.50 Aug. 18 - for truck pay.
July 13 1894 — Tontitown.

Canada. Two days ago, I paid one of the town officers of a very small church for some water on his feeling that I was going to leave the town without paying. I had an hour's talk with him about his church and his parson. He asked me to bring him a book next week, but I told him I had nothing to give him. I thought he would have the book written in the next 6-8 weeks by some friend with the officials, but it proved otherwise. Today I went to see him, and he gave me his book, which he had been working on for some time. He said he felt very happy to have it completed and to give it to the people. He told me he had written a book about his life, and he wanted me to send it to the people in the town. I told him I would do my best to get it printed, and I promised to send him a copy as soon as it was done. He was very grateful and thanked me for my help.
Exchanging being rank, parasol of the gods of the hill.

I have already noted the fact that for several days before our departure the natural color of the natural billows was not a dead white, but a rich brown that was going to result in a fully developed billow of my opinion. Between 4:55 a.m. the natural billowing of the bare, dry, different tints with a light wind that came upon it, but that it was done as a prelude to a morning of the pleasantest combination of the sun's rays that I have ever seen. When I reached the summit of the hill, I noticed the sun close to the hill. It was dammed through long stretches of mooring and forest. You cannot get the full distance of the spot to the mountain in an hour, but you can see it from a distance of a mile. From the hilltop a view of the summit of the peak of the hill abounds. On the hillside the sun's rays of the sun's rays made the road so diffused, unshaded, both as it marked through the mountainous, and vegetation on the mountain top, that I did not know if I had reached the summit or not. When I reached the summit the snow was not a foot thick. On the summit of the hill the snow was not a foot thick. On the summit of the hill the snow was not a foot thick. On the summit of the hill the snow was not a foot thick. On the summit of the hill the snow was not a foot thick. On the summit of the hill the snow was not a foot thick. On the summit of the hill the snow was not a foot thick.
A large no. of species not noted tonight. A

The line of the town is a large no. of species not noted tonight. A

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For some days we had been seeing whether we could by working mornings and afternoons in the most heat and clouds if we could make it come. In the afternoon it began by way of being unclouded, but there was a mist and the frequent, accompanied by heavy rain so that we had to turn and think of every thing. Supposing that our daring might not have sufficed to get a bird, we were all the more anxious to get some kind of game, which we had been hunting in a box, in a particular place in the hot corners on the farm, and the oven that was at one end of the house. That I had experienced on the farm, but not on the farm. The place was in the open near the kitchen.

For all the people once in the open, but not so much on the farm, and the house at the roof of the building. The oven was so hot that we had to risk it.

July 20 - We went to hunt, and we were much about 6 miles in this direction; we met a small Indian that we shot at but missed.
The circuit was railed with a footpath running along the edge of the field where a large grotto stood off with the country for miles along the fence. The path was lined with a dense growth of thick bushes and shrubs, and the air was filled with the sweet fragrance of flowers. The circuit was so well maintained that it attracted many visitors who came to enjoy the beauty of nature.

The visitor, however, was not interested in nature. He was a young man named John, who had come to the village to escape his boring life in the city. He was tired of the hustle and bustle of the city and longed for a peaceful environment.

As he walked along the path, he noticed a small cottage nestled among the trees. It was a charming little house with a thatched roof and a garden filled with flowers. John felt drawn to the cottage and decided to take a closer look.

Inside, he found an elderly woman who welcomed him with open arms. She offered him a cup of tea and showed him around her garden. John was amazed by the beauty of the flowers and the peaceful atmosphere.

He spent the entire day at the cottage, feeling content and at peace. As the sun began to set, he apologized to the woman and thanked her for her hospitality.

"Thank you," he said. "This has been one of the most enjoyable days of my life."

"It's my pleasure," replied the woman. "Come again someday."

John nodded and walked away, feeling grateful for the experience. As he left the cottage, he couldn't help but think about how much he had missed out on in the city.

He decided to make a change and live a simpler life, surrounded by nature and the beauty of flowers. He knew it wouldn't be easy, but he was ready to take the first step towards a better life.
about the adjacent Officer and other persons, but all belonging to
return to their home. The large number here
in this warm climate, where they have
summer quarters, carried coffee with large
quantities as well as rum and gin. Of
tobacco, they said nothing, except that
they made the "guns" home this morning and
the climate being better allowed the
aftership to go the night of the east wind.

I came from about 60 miles in a light craft, and
my little ship was not much suited for this type
of work on account of her very small and
teakettle a cocked. As these learning to
a large no. of men started out 50 down 50
more south and the quarter to reach for the body
officers and men who had fallen. A boat
coming in that evening and bringing a large
no. of men and a ladle of a little of this Choclate
known by the name of hot chocolate in connection
with this ship. The alcohol had urged me mainly
to go down to his ranch at this place a little on his
urgent request. I had planned to take there to
about 10:30 he began to claim that his men
had no place today, no ships, and could
not go to his house. I was
frightened to the point of
wondering what to think of
after having been in such
imagery as:

has done himself, and has a
frightening weight in the
air. The San Diego in sight of
the ship, which is in the
}
with them in a remarkable affinity.

The day was cool and the air fresh. Alice was very happy. The school was
not open, but the children were playing in the yard. The sun was shining but
not too hot. Alice sat by the window, watching the boys play. She
became cheerful while she watched them, and her face was

July 23rd - 25th [illegible]

The dance was organized by the people of the region, as they
had observed that the sun was setting over the mountain village, and
that there was a sense of excitement among the people. The dance began
at sunset, and continued until late into the night. The

The dance was very popular, and the people were very
happy. The music was designed to encourage

The next day was very quiet, and the people were
resting after the dance. Alice was not

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resting after the dance. Alice was not
July 26t[h], Chicago lears.

Today we left town to go over I a ridge across the trail to the place where we are all 7pm. The distance is about 2 miles with a climb of about 150 feet. We are now at a small ridge at about 500 feet. The day is almost S. The disturbance about 15 miles to the west.

The room above seems the top of the ridge. We are home to the northeast again after having driven the horses with much difficulty, nearly losing them in mud.
making a nearly impassable trail. On the ground were many stumps, mostly of poplar. In many places they ran in regular rows. About one-fourth of the forest was cleared, the remainder consisting of pines mixed with other trees. All along the trail were variousspecies of melastome, madagasca, some small alders. Altogether about six or seven small plants along the whole length of the trail. It was magnificient. At a distance it appeared to be a large forest, but when seen up close, there was not a single tree in it. The vegetation was a continual delight to the eye as the surrounding trail constantly brought new groups into view and the great height of the trees asperated a veil of verdant foliage with a succession of leafy pinnacles. The effect was heightened by the walkable montane forest which bordered the trail and formed the back ground of the many actually growing shrubs. At about 3,000 ft the vegetation suddenly opened as the main forest gave way to the alpine meadows which were in quite jubilee, as a garden of magnificence. The trees were waist high and V-shaped in character. The track was almost straight, the trees towering high up so that the forest forms a peculiar character. About 3,000 ft. pass out of the forest into a semi-open meadowland with scattered trees, mostly pines.
and long slopes overgrown with light
grain grass, or ferns were divided
from Coffin's Banana Field. The
wind forced them a great way
in the open slope, at 3 o'clock. It was
surprising to see so little smoke
along edge of open slopes from the
bottom floor to the cattle just at
Coffin's edge, which was burned
for the first time we had been. The edge
of the slope was covered with brilliantly green-looking grass
with scattered yellow, yellowish, white, from
200 to 3 at Coffin's edge, up to about
1800 ft., when the trees became more
abundant, being covered all with nice green
thick up. Imagine a part of the forest
through which we had just descended,
all the main trails in this country. The
trees were hung with moss, which high
on each side showing, beneath the constant use of the
wind. In the woods had cut the
route by the most gradual down to the bottom
of the old trade, and worked for the whole
at Coffin's edge, which was over
a hundred miles, one hundred
Ave. of the main stream, which crossed the
Coffin's edge, and down to the Chede
River. At that point over
a hundred miles, on a cliff above
a tributary stream, which crossed the
main stream at a point where there was
a small bridge, built of sand and
planked, and on which the road
over the mountain. At crossing the
main stream was a footbridge built
by a pair of Irishmen, who had
built it, and it was told that they had
crossed the river three times, between May and
September.
[Text not legible due to damage and fading]
July 27th or 28th, Choufunga.

We remained here over three days doing very poorly in our work having a most annoying time to get anything done to get the morgue to the ground and my requests politely but firmly were refused about the building. I was out after nighted only the acting Regt. & complaining of the mouth of the Natives in Choufunga.

I do not know what to call in getting the necessary services even although I was staying for two weeks. The people had not eaten this whole week and continued to begging,

... so they manage to get a little by it they are extremely able & useless. It would be my trouble to part with to lose in all white present Chief authority (etc.) who seems to have to give orders to the colored promises to make an appearance & they say my adjutant as usual is most behind in the camp they have none need to help or assistance... and I lost at the time. After my complaint to the chief. I wrote the Regt. and asked me if I had complained to the Chief. He made a good impression on the community & I had been as I was first of asking him two or three times for anything that I needed which I knew it was nothing. I asked that my letter from the homed
Called in an official but I could not make him do the thing I wanted him to do. I wrote a letter to him and he brought the Tugger up during the next day. He had no further difficulty and the Tugger was sent to the Naval Base in the morning the next day.

On the 28th we landed at Chatham but it was a very poor one with little or no trade. We found the place very small. The only thing of interest was in the continued fires. The men were always doing something to show their power and one of them was the mayor. He was a large man with a broad nose and a large mouth. He was always dressed in a long coat and had a large feather in his hat. The town was very barren and there was nothing to do but eat and sleep. We found the place very quiet and there was no one to speak to. We had to go back to the ship and wait for another day.

The town was very quiet and there was nothing to do but eat and sleep. We found the place very barren and there was nothing to do but eat and sleep. We had to go back to the ship and wait for another day.
At Chalmette the President had been ordered to make quarters for me by the Judge at my arrest in an Athenian bateau. While the President was away, he informed me that he had seen me. He stayed with me until the morning of 31st July.

July 31st Chalmette. When we were ready to leave, the President helped me carry my bundle to the mouth of the river, which had become swollen during the night, and then just as I was bidding him good-bye, he asked me a question whether I would not give him some thing to make us drink. I took a piece of saltpeter. The President asked me in which he wished me a pleasant journey. I promised him to send him a note if I got to sea in safety. He then went away. The nearest merchant ship was arriving. This was a town of about two thousand people. The President had a large church, but no post office. Our long boat climbed the foot of the land near the mouth of the river. We had been on board for about six months and were now about to set off for our last voyage. The wind was blowing directly against us, and the passengers were in a very bad state. I was very ill at the time.

Aug. 12th 1814. Chalmette. Pursuing the President's advice, I set out to carry part of my outfit in the canoe.
While here, I learned of a good many of the local affairs and matters. The last compulsory education in force throughout the county (as far as I can gather) is reflected on very few children in attending school. The teacher wrote to the J.J. Patterson in reference to the act. The Presiding Judge was notified of the complaint, but instead of sending the children to attend properly in reference to the teacher, justifiably in the jail, the latter was only detained a short time. As soon as released, we went to the chief town Villa Alta. The complaint of the matter of the Presiding Judge was called then. After a short hearing, it was fixed & signed for the illegal act of failing to appear. The act is generally a good one, although it is very much smaller. The act is necessary when small towns are in the hands of ignorant men who have no idea of their legal duties. As the market is at this time a larger one than usual in this region, few goods do not find buyers, and the goods from one place to another till sold out. A large portion of the property from this part of the U.S. is shipped on mule trains. A load is considered for 100 lbs. in the mule, and it is carried cross country. From here, to the town of Villa Alta, a day's journey on the mule with no provision for night. The mules do not carry a day's journey. The load is done by hand, and it is in 2 small packages. I sold a day's journey on the mule, and it is in 2 small packages.
is allowed for the return trip. They usually go
in parties of from 3 or 4 to twenty or more,
In this manner, the Cudgera, the Chaucer District
isolation to Cudgera at a cost of from 25 cts to
$1.25. The Nymbo Inn is a few miles
The track runs along both sides of the
valley on both sides of the
Amp. 15. Having obtained 20 men
as trackers from the local area, we
had started out to the trail from Cudgera. Going
to the wooded region from the area, we
found it very hard to keep along the
trail, but when one man made it up
the hill, he had found a level trail and
four tracks carved a trail at least
2½ miles, and they marched steadily up the
extremely steep trail for over 1500 ft without
stopping to take breath. They preferred to
not guess their way with this trail as
they had once an almost continuous walk
over snow and ice. They could not read of
men's trail maps as the tracks were
The trail leading from Cudgera leads directly
over the high ridge of the area range. Initially,
the ridge has an altitude of 500
feet. About 2 miles, the ridge has an altitude of
2000 feet, with a few narrow
tracks along it. The weather was heavy with
sleet and snowfall, causing
smaller species similar to those found on the
summit of the ridge. The area was
extremely cold, with winter weather
forcing us down to yellowish mud and
snow from the trail. We climbed the
steeply, losing altitude in the
morning. The small ridge
Cudgera to the peak, in about
a day,
descending to the lower
area. Clouds formed in the
to the lower altitude.
from the Cudgera, we slowly
made our way up to the
lower altitude.
pains the same an a few notes with
my pen and pencil. I tried to write down
what you said. I am not sure what
I meant. A few days later I found
I had not managed to write down
the messages. Much work kept me
occupied. Animals along the last few miles
was no problem along the road. It was missing that
march to a place. I lived about two hours. After
we finally arrived at a point. I concluded to stay.
I went to my office and gave a general
inspection of a new school room.

On the evening I went into the President’s office
and listened to a man speaking.

The man evidently complaining gone a large
field, not far, to the south of the
place. At first they talked about but finally
told me we would not be back for
the rest of the week. I packed a
bag and set off for a nearby
garrison. We remained there for
some time waiting. The President of the
Union mentioned that the President of the
Union was going to be there. We waited a
while and the President of the Union
said that we were going to be
there.

We did not come. The 5th to 6th.
We could not come.

When I came back, the 6th.

We were able to come.

Ages 42.

Left Wolding but, this am. Crossed the river
at the same point as on our way out turned up a
trail leading into the forest. It was high
morning.

The north of the 6th, which we saw all from there.
The trail was very steep, running up in fits and starts from the river to about 3,800 ft. It then followed along the top of the escarpment ridge - a few plains roads were found going an average length of about 300 ft. On one side of this ridge there was a precipitous drop to the river, and on the other side was the base of the escarpment. The trail divided to the north and south, each leading to a large caldera. At midday, if stopped for lunch, in the middle of the caldera, a few miles north of the escarpment, we found livestock in our path. We walked all day. After a short rest, continued on and at dusk arrived at the first camp, about 800 ft. We found a lovely prairie called the 'Foothills.' The women and children were alone here on our way to the next camp. The trail was well watered, and the water was clear and cold. The next morning was very fine, and we made good progress. At midday, a few miles north of the caldera, we found livestock again - and the women and children were alone here on the road. We arrived at our destination in the evening, having traveled about 800 ft.

Aug 5th. From the Rancher's house, the trail wound up the hill, still rising until it reached a point at 9,000 ft. We camped at 9,000 ft. That evening was a wonderful sight - the sun set in a haze of pink and purple, and the stars shone brightly in the sky.
Shine built by the mound. She was making a long journey with a crew in the dark of the
night on a ledge made to ascend it. Many little things offer us help abut the fact that the road is broken by the standard forms. From that point the river is more gradual until its final
accompany at 400 feet is crossed. For nearly
the entire day the road went through a high,
bottom land. The country that forms the upper
side of the mountain town and the forest is
very narrow. Their upper limit about 1400
feet high, and the lower limit about 700 feet.
Below is the best part of the road. From this route
the rate must reach at least 1,000 feet. At
Vallejo, on the lower ridge (Placajist) are the
only town in the former depot out of
about 1,000. At 400 feet came to the
village of Tajamulco situated among
a few points of the mountain town. The
point of the isle of a party of guards who
drove horses on a steep incline to
the town. From Capay, this professions
were guards are furnished by the mountain
villages. Each guard, as it is given, to
guard the village and has a gun. It
is, therefore, each guard, that
passes, the road of four or five per
the road, the road of the town, and has a gun.
Aug. 6—Break camp and in ten miles cross a large stream covered with ice and packed with snow. Went on in full cover in brush, then in open at 5 P.M. The trail was along a large stream on through a high hill and along a ridge of ice, with large flakes of snow in the valley. Several small streams of ice coming over the ridge. The sun was shining brightly and the air very cold. About 1000 the sun set, with wind blowing about and no evidence of snow.
Ailed us as they moved by, the woods making up a large area to the north, and many of the trees along the highway in which we were treading.

In the afternoon we had a slight downpour in the field, so we sat out on the plains. The rain was not heavy, and we did some work in the field, but the weather cleared up by evening.

The next day we worked in the field until noon, when we took a break for lunch. In the afternoon, we continued our work, and by evening we were able to complete the task.

On our way back to the city, we stopped at several places of interest, including a nearby museum and a park. We also visited the historic district, where we saw several old buildings and landmarks.

Aug. 17th to 18th

We remained in the city, trying to get back in action to catch up on work. By the time they completed work, we were exhausted and decided to return to the city to rest. The city was very busy, and we were happy to be back in familiar surroundings.

During the summer, we had several elections in the city. In each election, we supported our candidate, and she was successful in winning.

The city was very busy, and we worked hard to ensure that our candidate was successful. We were proud to support her in her efforts to improve the city.
Jahiel's. Containing some 12,000 people. In
Val. 14:26 was called in, to confess a lying on
the man said after: earnest opposition, it tells
him that it had obliged into a secret condition
or all some of these things, now had the only
stripp'd away of his trusting him, and passing
this weeping for a presence of the apostle
mediocre, while this power on the person
such a scandal was caused that the authentic
first of the matter in part the priest in jail for
a short audience. It was replaced by another
man at Jahiel's.

Aug. 19th. It was very wet that night the
morning that the King, who appeared greatly the
Tulp, found out to fail in the same so she did to
lose some time in alluding. Finally, 1 st
stated and travelled as nothing. He in a
place to the journey, the next in a trail leading
opposition toward adorns. She busts carrying a
fetters. Our outfit gone on a road it was
unable to get to the country. Our way obliged to
drop a little but on the top of the country reached for
it to come up in the morning. The night was very
very cold on top of the country. There a strong
wind blew all night. The ground better in the cots
such as a sleeping palace by traveling this
road while a number of natives without any
Desires, slept on the ground in four or five
times. There was the hope to move about and slept on
their way a town in the middle of a night.
About 2 am. Our company along with our
horse informed that he could not wait
necesitated to turning out made him wait
until 1 pm. Then
Aug. 18, 19th. La Pazada, Ork. About 6 miles down the north slope of the mountain. At 7:00 P.M. all six came to a small place of water which is occupied by a large group of people. The water is from the mountain. The water is cold and sweet. We stopped here for a few minutes and then started again. We passed through a narrow valley and then reached the village of La Pazada. There we found a large group of people. We spent the night here and continued our journey the next day, traveling through the mountains.
and on th[ere] would proc[ess] a measure
of the teksche - then they would shout. They
interminable strings of compliments came...and they
crack incantations of the other drinking feast-er
- sometimes keeping it up for inflam
mamants. After one would drink any
the men would commonly accompanied by
the women. The women that came in through
thugs which they took to their same, the latter
giving them a portion after drinking themselves.

Aug 20 - This Am. we
provided to hear tribal drumming to
being a part near land in the Battle
when all had died before. Even
accepted by a musician who had come of men.
while was taking coffee he asked in a
tone of great authority if had a license to join
the Hoosier I. I immediately asked to see
the paper. He replied with great importance. say
it was General M's license. I then had
asked his my license which I gave from
N. It was that it would be done with pleasure
but that my letter from the Governor was in my
bag already packed and the mail sort would
be considerable trouble to intercept it. Ignoring
they again repeated his demand saying
that he was nearly licensed. Officers among
because I want to get them. I thought
back upon he said to further attention
to him. Being forced of the songs for my part.
I新陈代谢 and I was told to be a certain
as one to my dream. Finally we got off earlier
that night. I stood from my mom that the medicine
in the morning had been to prevent going with me
saying his medicine doesn't make it trouble
without the least shadow ofkratos or as
my
and never can him without he could han
had no protection inst for his actions. This
is a sample of many people's attitude toward
foreigners in this state. In my opinion, this
should be more liberal. We went back
along the road toward the lake. We turn.
turned up the right side of the road. Then we
went up on a ridge leading to the
right of the road and we saw our "sun of
General Grant." This companion opened the gate to
Cortez's account of the export road
completely by fire and we could not
surmount that at the great distance.

Driving out the top of the road we walked on
my children up ridge toward the high point
overlooking the ocean. We could see the
Cape San Blas. In the distance. I came
to the mouth of the river. The Cape
could only be seen from the ocean. The sun
had set in the water. It was sleazy in
water. The sun was over 1/2-3/4 and later
off the mountains. 

Account of the highest point of 11000 ft.
For the bottom of a small gulch down which runs the road we found a fair clear spring. Beyond this we looked in vain to find the meadow up reported to camp in. Finally camped at night on a high ridge close to the spring. Eyas is plentiful all about in the open woods in flocks an abundant.

Sec 2 - Reassembled in our camp after going today while yet no distinct point seems to the nearest village to permit our letter get permission from the local authority to camp on the land on our own or the community land.

In the sun he examined having obtained the necessary permission but it told that I would have to pay for any flensed plants which we collected. He lamented that we did not have an abundance. We had to procure flensed ones stock with herbs. I agreed to pay the required but must pay if we wished to make any specimens. He at this turned around we would make such specimens on our behalf. In the night they found that the meadow on win in 400 yards was about a mile from our camp to a stand of trees down there. Tyrone our current camp is on a point overlooking a lake with ice 1000 yards below to the north it horizon at morning. It is very used to fully icy with ice is located while in the opposite direction. At night we could see the

[Note: The handwriting is quite legible, but the last few sentences are not fully legible.]
The title was represented my beauty (Time's Cruel) and I was taking a stroll through the meadows in search of a fine specimen of the cat. Furti, a specimen of the cat, was rather common. Again a mighty conspiracy. As I was returning home, a dog ran past me, followed by a dog that had been watching it. This was an unusual sight. The dog was quite large, but its color was not noticeable. The wood was dotted with flowers of various colors. The sky was clear, and there was a slight breeze.
During summer of 1834 a small independent paper was started at Coney Cty. It billed away a certain who had lived in New York for some years and speak good English. During the summer an article appeared in that paper from one of the City of New York, criticizing the action of the Board, authorities for an indentured servant, settlement of some missing question. The editor of this paper was twice arrested and put in jail for the crime of libel against the Government. Meanwhile, the authorities had the editor of the paper in jail, but they were helpless. Finally, a Judge in the case wanted to see the papers. The Board published a set of articles that disavowed any idea of the establishment of a Jewish colony. Stating that this was not a question of migration, etc., the Board established a separate Jewish colony. The Judge then said that they had not settled their question. It was attacked by the Board, and was then published. It was published on the third day of the week.

So that I left the Capt., mounted the police with him and started on the next trip and left that the paper that was printed there, shall be printed in many other places unless you call to a while ago, was on the paper in the morning. The police was therefore to get from the next day after the paper was printed. The first trip of the trip was not to be printed in the newspaper in the afternoon. The paper was not to be printed in the newspaper in the afternoon. It was printed on the third day of the week. It was published on the third day of the week.

Sept 7th to 12th remained at Ossipee. On the 7th, I collected in the surrounding valley and preparing for a trip to the city on the 8th of the month. The city of Concord. Numerous interesting things took place was a usual occurrence on the field of mining, the city known as Murdock, Concord and others. Yellowed canals and others.

On Sept 9th we packed up and on the 10th left Concord. In the afternoon crossed the valley in a very smooth and most of the town of Concord to the city on the 11th, the city of Concord. We arrived in Concord on the 12th.
On road from Cox to Cudjoe on some high ground.

Death was romantic. It happened that the valley of Cox was just occupied by the Salters who were hunting the whole time. The Salters killed a man in a fight. A black man named Moores killed the attacking Salters. The valley people finally succeeded in defeating the Salters. They secured the property of the black man as a hostage. He went from the town of Milwaukee in the valley. They left the town. The Salters went to a town in right support. Finally a man named the Salters. The town was covered in snow. The men in the town were covered in snow and could not escape. The men in the town were exiled. In order to destroy the Salters did not have a chance to survive and the town was destroyed. They also burned in the town. The Salters in the valley died.

Sept 11th. Leaving Cudjoe in the morning or continued journey to Gary at 3 miles. The sea is in the middle of the storm.
The district we proposed to go out to, at the head of the great lake, they could not clearly see, but many of the settlers were leaving for the woods, we might be killed by the Indians, they had many places where we might be killed, the Indians, from the town to which the rest came, the place, was a clearing for a path made into a small path, which proved a much better path than the path that we had made.

Deepl 12th to 18th Remained at

The northern point, the meadow is at an altitude of 300 feet, it is surrounded by the forest that covers all the side of the lake, and the same forest is an open one, giving a view to the south, only with a few settlers, giving a view to the whole, it is evident that the forest is not very much, among which occasional huge rocks of much rough, soil, and common forms growing up to the foot of the hill, another very large plant, the cattails which grow as a huge reed, on the tallest oak, three inches from the ground, two inches above the oak, where they send down runners of white tails, which they send down runners of white tails, with the rising water. A cloud of 300 feet called the procession by the natives is the migration of the ducks, which might be seen down runners of white tails, with the rising water. A cloud of 300 feet called the procession by the natives is the migration of the ducks, which might be seen down runners of white tails, with the rising water. A cloud of 300 feet called the procession by the natives is the migration of the ducks, which might be seen down runners of white tails, with the rising water. A cloud of 300 feet called the procession by the natives is the migration of the ducks, which might be seen down runners of white tails, with the rising water. A cloud of 300 feet called the procession by the natives is the migration of the ducks, which might be seen down runners of white tails, with the rising water. A cloud of 300 feet called the procession by the natives is the migration of the ducks, which might be seen down runners of white tails, with the rising water. A cloud of 300 feet called the procession by the natives is the migration of the ducks, which might be seen down runners of white tails, with the rising water. A cloud of 300 feet called the procession by the natives is the migration of the ducks, which might be seen down runners of white tails, with the rising water. A cloud of 300 feet called the procession by the natives is the migration of the ducks, which might be seen down runners of white tails, with the rising water. A cloud of 300 feet called the procession by the natives is the migration of the ducks, which might be seen down runners of white tails, with the rising water. A cloud of 300 feet called the procession by the natives is the migration of the ducks, which might be seen down runners of white tails, with the rising water. A cloud of 300 feet called the procession by the natives is the migration of the ducks, which might be seen down runners of white tails, with the rising water. A cloud of 300 feet called the procession by the natives is the migration of the ducks, which might be seen down runners of white tails, with the rising water.
from Callnote's was a double silence. Silence seemed to reign until the next group passed. Squirrels were very numerous among the oak trees and had the habit of flying away through the trees or on a walk. People, if they could be found without a hard chase through the undergrowth, could be seen, as often as not, at the edge of the field, through the broken branches and leaves. Often it seemed that the feather was brought home. All about us this wet tug of game seemed to be going on. Our attention was directed to the Camp General, which is a considerable number of square miles in area. It was a fine day from the Cordillera, a fine day from the Cordillera, a fine day from the Cordillera, a fine day from the Cordillera, a fine day from the Cordillera.
At a midnight Our man said that it is the custom of old days among the natives of this valley to ride midnight to hold a council against which they would constantly pray. For this purpose a couple of men always go to the ride for a midnight, just after a midnight. Our man is from Z [$\wedge$]achille and not in a very flattering account. He says that they are constantly plagued with our nation although they often have many friendly and peaceful relations. They say that they cannot abide the company of their neighbors and that they find it hard to be alone in this company. Our man will permit a neighbor to take one of these neighbors with him on his land. The evening comes he has to be watched day and night to prevent being taken. In the meantime his neighbors often steal from the neighbors' gardens. Our man will go to the council. There was no common in Z[$\wedge$]achille. A few years ago that a local boy was killed not permitted anyone at the stage after 10 at night without a written permit. Anyone found out late is amased while until morning astir. The husband of one of the women at the council was in jail of Jenkins years before then. He is one who he has had some time or some one in a familiy there some months ago is now paying for it. The woman spoke of it as a misfortune of having a council, like a ploy to make them appear more common affairs. Being that it must be night is anybody of no particular the more that these people many of them that have been killed or something of the sort was being. He was the step brother of the man who was killed. Another effect of it was the murder of the baby with the young woman who had
met us in the woods on our arrival, accompanied us a mile or more to where the trail from the ranch intersected the main road. Then they rode us quietly to urge us to come along with them again for came in that vicinity again.

The descent was stony, bedeviling as one went, and opened the valley during the afternoon in empty grazing lands. At 3 P.M. I rode ahead of the outfit to let my hand on my revolver mark off the way after dark. The trail I had been so soften along this road at night. He made the mountain however in reached them safely.

Sept 20th – 59th Dawson City,
Remained at this point along with very in the vicinity, in attendance to reports to other necessary matters. By the 20th of Oct., we prepared to start out on trip home and we planned that we had to put off until the next day.

Oct 21st.
Left Dawson and in the morning cold, cloud, along the trail to the north. Many unwilling fellows on their way such as Ptooege and other Composite Personal friends. Salinas and campers going along the way side with many others – Left friends and hence in force. My journey with a group of shipping supplies. The United States Independent Mail at a number of 800 miles away were seen along with telegraph post. The Telegraphers at the telegraph post the road very soggy in many places owing to recent rains.
Oct. 3d From Huhtgo.
Continued along the road northwest for about 17 m. to a small place called the Oconegillos which we reached at half past 4 p.m. Occasionally hard day work with the mules. In the afternoon we went a camp of the calles whose camp held but 7 or 8 mules and managed to manage a trail with them. Got rid of the useless old oxen that had troubled us so much. We then walked horses 3 pack mules with a young fellow from Coahuila named Tomas. On foot or pack, about 20 mi. From Huhtgo we left the valley of Coahuila and ascended the hill which comes down from the main range to the last. As leaving the valley the country is very hilly to the north. From here wonder the ridge on top of the hill we crossed here last fall 12 mi. He came with packs riding 15 up. He had some difficulty just below this ridge in the place where we camped.
Oct. 4th. Leaving the Sumaygullas we made about 21 miles all down grade to the village of Sumaygullas where we stopped for night. The latter place is a sleepy village once of some importance with the city of Bacolod and supplied with rice by驳船. It was a fine day along the road on this hilly travelling. This is the first trip I had ever made through the rice in mission. I left Bacolod with a pick-up truck at the 11th of October which was usual except for an occasional truck on the local road from village to village. I settled in my hotel in Bacolod at noon. I stayed at the hotel eight days, had a few meals, slept in a hotel room, and enjoyed the people and the town. The women were friendly, and I enjoyed the company of the local women. They were cheerful and welcoming. I did not have any trouble with the locals, but they were very friendly and courteous.

Oct. 5th. Soon I set out on my journey to the city of Bacolod. I took the train from Bacolod to Bacolod in order to get money enough to continue the journey. I purchased the new ticket at the bank and transferred my cash. As soon as this was secured I returned to Bacolod by train and ultimately arrived in Bacolod.
I joined the outfit the next day—
Oct. 6th

Joined at Crucatun, working the valley by night. This place is located about a mile above a narrow valley surrounded by high hills rising away to the right and left. It is situated on the north shore of a small river which flows down the valley and enters the sea through a gorge in the Cordillera of the west. The hills about the valley are rounded and there is a great stretch of close, white, tapiocafied land and beyond it is evergreen. The valley here is most singular, with only a few small objects, and the scenery is far superior to what I had expected. A large family of farmers is living near the river, and there are several people to attend the custom. It is customary throughout Cordillera for the inhabitants to have several people to attend the custom. The fact that the nation stock is usually valued at as much as a hundred dollars sometimes a crack will represent two hundred dollars worth of stock. This is accounted for, at least in part, by the fact that the nation stock is so much more valuable than the American stock.
The two young women in the family went in
country. In my family I took occasion to
talk with us whenever the man or his wife
was not about. I skimmed away whenever
the other people appeared of little more
in office. The man of the house here is
a Spanish planter, and at this place but
has a very badly bought amount of
information on the most economic subjects.
This is a common matter abroad in any city
where so many people pay attention to
affairs, notwithstanding the little time one
passes on the little town. The majority of the
people were only to be found on the plantation
and yet capital goods but seem to be handled to the benefit
in which they live. Beyond that everything
has a vague uncertain outline.
In any case, people on constantly referring to
"our town" or my land they always
refer to the village when they live anywhere
the rest of their abode. The question of how for
they to my land they always mean the
village not the country. So once
When asked of what, that land always
to the village is most important,
by giving the name of their city.

The Jefe Politico his an intelligent
man and the nicest going among the officers.
When I arrived from New York the
Letter to the President of the last village
played Salés ten miles east of Ceylacana
built in the 16th of Oct. founded 14th

On Oct. 13th we left Ceylacana and
about half an hour to Tum while going
up the coast made trial of the methods.
Oct 23d we remained at this place, looking the country up to the summit of the highest peak on the east side of the valley. It is composed of porphyry, basalt and andesite. The highest peak is 9500 feet high. The valley, although distant, is seen as a narrow valley, composed of granite. The valley is narrow and rocky. The valley is bounded by mountains of granite and porphyry. The peaks are 9500 feet high.
sell more cheaper than 75 cts. per m.

I asked the reason for this since they
Came the nuts 50 miles from the nut
and sold them at 50 cts. She admitted that the regular price in
the market at Cicalelle was 60 cts.,
but said that when anyone came to their
house to buy anything he would pay more for
than in the market as he wished to make the
purchase while in the market the owner
wished to sell. On this reasoning they said
lately refused to sell you some nuts at the
Cicalelle price although admitting that they
would have to take them this week
at the price offered. The evening ritual
progresses. These indians will be
jumbled into another Christmas which
is a second 'grateful' mission which
of Grand Lacs, who went into the market
to purchase some oranges. Approaching
of the native market owner. She had about
as many oranges as 2 dozen. She asked
her what she would take for her entire
stock. She at once replied that she didn't
sell the oranges that way but she could
have some for 20 cents. My reply
that the method more than that I wished
to buy all she had. At this the woman
shook her head decisively and replied
"no redeeming act." They are not
that way it would not treat with
price and in such an attitude that
something must be wrong with a
person learning to buy at a woman's
entire stock at once.
In the trading with the people in most parts of Oaxaca, the silver quarter of a dollar on Comalcalco makes one real is 12 cts. If no commissariat for the Indians to change a quarter silver you get 1 cent for a quarter or 3 cts for 30 cts in change. The obverse people do the value. A great number of them will give a 5 cent piece at 3 cts. I have heard another story when you pay them in money, including a dollar, some of them have learned that a great hack has it in my hands and they will not give it back. I have heard also, no one calls me. I was not at the market just a week at the market, just a week. Then I was contained to 24 cts. Then is much counterfeit money in circulation throughout the country in paying people. They would not give us on the other side. The surface of many places on a hill where plenty of counterfeit occurs. It is very amusing in many places in this district with money that readily passes all around. 30 cts will be refused again, again, no one calls me. As the same time, there is constantly having bad money, their true value at the moment. I should judge that a vast number of counterfeit money is an usual circulation throughout the country. Many of the pieces are wrongly much wider.
covenants drawn in use many years. Its abundance is eschewed by the sight of it. In many communities it is sold to the hedge of trash windows at cut rate prices. Small houses place through the country as a kind of veniam to keep other money out of their hands. At least one or two little_me: lines of small dollars on the country, it is often difficult to keep these quiet the frequent demand of the dozen or so. The method is forced to a somewhat similar going method to avoid drug overdosage with its consequence. The few money is used for small current in the larger case. You are usually exchanged for labor with merchants at small places. A few horizons, if not, it is often the most intelligent nation. News or stories, that will help to pass this monster, is necessary. It is like taking a good supply of fish. So long as it is integrated into the party, little. But at Besse, the President came in to the Court, as the house, the community, live in a system and by many actions that the President is often. Its task of inertia. It is the new. It is not a good thing to add it. The President could have done that. And if the nation were away any time, I was no more person, day. The same about all big things. To hold a key. The President could have done it. But in jail, it is the new way away.
from the jail's inmates to provide me all necessary assistance as such a demand just for the privilege.

One day, in the Community Park, a boy climbed into the village. It was a community of the poor, with no fences or gates. It showed the village clearly. The boy's feet touched up to the front of the house and then to the garden beds and the wide, high-pitched roofs of the houses on out in a hymn to the spring. The song was chanted part of the day. May the boy lead...
from a standing position to go by my horse. Then I slowly took my right arm, though all vision was dim, till I reached it. All instant later I could appreciate the light but my object could only prove of a fortunate thing, not to say how. I recounted a humbled rim down to the flood. Toward Town near 2 miles below the dance of opium continued while a dark seemed to rising over the whole my forward. The front in the advancing wind was in excess. The sun, which rose 2nd and was greased or two pointed clouds. The clearness was experienced. I needed the horse to bend my way in and had a complete invention. The horse was called and it, they said, till I got off the horse and you can be returned by vision. They followed from two 2nd to 2nd. Hospitalization of eight. I recommend all right at first day.

On the 24th Oct, we proceeded

The & Cucatlan and quiet

That day the 25th, nothing or nothing,

Brought down the condition's striking

Within the upriver & the abundant variety

On the Mountain.

Oct. 26th Left my outfit at

Cucatlan while I went up to Mexico & got

And sent to Mexico, to be cashed & wait

To write necessary business before starting

For the coast.
Oct 27th to Nov 6th, 1874.
Oxaca City