As already noted we reached Pochutta Cax on the 29th March. This town is an insignificant place with a few small huts grouped about a sand plaza. The town like the rest of the coast is built of the most indifferent of houses without any attempt at neatness or ornament of any kind. The walls are adobe and mud plastered with walls of the face which have the effect of the cage-like walls of the huts which are scattered about the plaza with pointed towers that look more like a kind of palisade. Pigs, dogs, poultry with stray dogs, and other animals make...
At the village of Baraata, Busselah, we obtained rice balls in a house of an old woman who was a widow. She boasted of her rice, which she had grown in a large square box, and was proud of it. She showed it in a fine yellow dress with large yellow buttons and her son in a black coat and white breeches. The rice, however, had not been as good as usual. She and her son were very melancholy and had dressed all in the style of some 18th century clothes.

12 leagues below Ascan, Pueblo began to point north.

Three lines give from a fixed point. These lines give:

- From Chupacazote, 8 leagues.
- From Tanpa, 4 leagues.
- From Pueblo, 2 leagues.

The map is divided into three parts:

- East
- West
- North

The land is divided into three parts:

- Flat land
- High land
- Middle land

These three parts are divided into three sections:

- Section A
- Section B
- Section C

The whole area is divided into three sections:

- Section X
- Section Y
- Section Z

In the case of Section A, there is a large amount of coffee.

In the case of Section B, there is a smaller amount of coffee.

In the case of Section C, there is a very small amount of coffee.

We found everything very dear at this place, corn sold for eight cents a pound. Corn is being imported from Colonia as the crop in the summer last year was very bad due to a crop failure.
A jailor owned by a Chilean who kept a kind of local brewery, Dueño Angel, lives about 100 m. S.W. of Petuchita.

The post is a small bay enclosed by rocky hills which afford good shelter, but the bay is so small that large vessels do not enter. Boats coming to the rocks about the entrance, one inside the bay is deep enough but so small that it has to be run safely. The hills are abrupt from the shore, 200 ft. to 300 ft. high, at the bottom, the sea of Petuchita. Between the coast and the town is a small bay, large enough to accommodate the entrance.

The post has a small customs house, a couple of small houses belonging to the shipping dock, with a few small falcon jails along the lower slope of the hills. At the entrance, a small dock and boat, ready to bring up the town. The Chileans with whom we stopped were cleaning some land to plant corn. We complained of the dryness of the ocean.
Of this new abundance, evidence—
In my day, my men could fish from 5 to 7 a.m.
and at half past eight nine and out
at staggering out to work. They came in
for dinner, report autem or men
came back from work, if it
meant to get dark. They went paid
full wages 20s. so he had to produce
that with them to 10 them 2s.
all. In the field, they won extremely
idle, so they accomplished very
little in a day. It is the custom here
to plant land 2 yrs., in succession
then clear a new piece spoor land.
We found the E. hills along the
road. Then, rather form-gained
life as compared with blacks with
no abundant exploding raster.
Still it secured a form out small
money. The tape cost them
in linseed, thistles along the
coarse so small straw

On March 15th we left Rockchula
and returned to Rockchula.
During all your stay at the
Porter had to make almost half trip
to Rockchula with the pack mules being
out and asked for necessary
high. The golf, my money and
running hot, had to be on own
On the 16th we left Pachuta and proceeded in a north southwest course across the hills to the base of the higher range which lies about 10-15 miles from the coast. The hills begin to rise steeply as isolated ridges or long hills with low centers. As we enter the lower hilly country, winding about among them forming the courses of small streams, the bottoms of the hills from Pachuta to the coast have just high outlooks over the inland airplane of high isolated mountains near the Pacific. This road passed steeply over several ranges from about 1500 to 3000 ft. The rutting was narrow and deeply worn in the rock. The moisture of the rain and the fog was locked in the rock's surface and unable to pass to the roots of the trees which cover nearly all the slopes for miles in this vicinity.
And 3,000 ft. The hills from Rochester along the road are about 2,000 ft. 2,500 ft. Then the Coast slope very sharply with fine vegetation on the lower coast hills. From 2,500 ft. up to about 4,500 or 5,000 ft. The climate is humid enough so that the natural forest grows in a few places is a magnificent park. The upper area is more desert. This is the native coffee plant of Java. The trail winds through coffee plantations beyond. Looking thousands of acres of coffee, at some distance. The hills are thin, usually on an artificial levee or crest in the shape of a plant or plantation building. The coffee is so planted only by the hills in many places that one would have trouble in climbing about on them. Many of the plantations and dwelling are in the flat. White color of the soil shows that the juice runs and the rainfall has evaporated all the vegetable matter so that the plantation, dying, evaporation. Effects an O. M. O.
made to stop his work in many places by digging a span, not in the middle of each square, but in the ditches, with the idea that he would play and be caught and held there without success. The lane has a very similar rise to the jump, but, in the distance, the elevated cultivated land on the high ridge of land is always visible, and the road to the west is Open and the soil not so sandy. Ahead of us reached on the front of the high ridge and looking a great area of plantation, we could see the town of Puebla with the road descending into it. We reached the town.

This is a small place with a few houses. Along a small stream, the houses and people are gathered about a small plaza with lots of men. The square is surrounded by a narrow ridge, the houses planted in the Casa Municipal, and a woman sitting in a large hat. The plaza appears to be used for social gatherings and meals during the day when she is serving meals.
hands of a couple of children. The market day here is Sunday during which many people come to sell, raise, and exchange goods. Getting leather, wool, gilt, money, salt, bags of various small or large goods. In the market, gentlemen for hat, shoes, or machinery also come, especially many Jefferson vegetables. The market was quite large, and the market police refused to go out. The block was quite crowded, and the market made it difficult to get in. In this way, the market was quite convenient.
While at Pachall's I learned that most of the lands of the State were held by the towns and villages by old titles given by the Spanish. Under present laws these lands can be obtained from the towns by giving a price set on the unoccupied part, deemed not exceeding 5000 dollars, with the consent of the Council of the Town. The deed, a concession is appended to approve it, is then the paper goes through the Governor's hands for approval by paying 6 per annum in the same value or one to two years in which to pay. This is the custom each year. In this way people can know getting holding considerable amount land, at Blaine, Solano, Sonoma, Sonoma, and other portions of the state.

On March 25th I left Blaine and crossing the divide back of the town at though descended the crossing of the Rio Colorado at 7:40 a.m. when some scattered pines were seen. On the slopes above Colorado Coffee is grown up to about through the highest that I have seen it, almost at Blaine when the upper borders of
Passing San Pedro we put on to
Summit Rock station where we camped
for the night a distance of 20 miles from
Pemba at about 3000 ft. alt.

Plantations reach our 1200 ft.
Raising Opiatas a long steep climb leads
over a ridge at 4000 ft. where another
descend to
San Pedro de Alba F.S.

On reaching the
summit a few miles
above we found
Drummond's
ground
working on the church. The
President was asked for permission to
stay in the tea municipal. It was my
chronicle giving his consent officially did
so with a red face. The President about
getting some food for various animals.

The President was very doubtful of
our coming out anything. Then produced my
official letter which I had held back to
the address, which would assume with no
outside influence, since the man could
read the that my letter from the Post
director local officials. Upon getting
some food concentration, fell off with
real
that the President that he would neglect
stay the令 in the letting change of

Drummond although he had just in my
doubtfulness about anything he
new hand. We could see in my mind for the
house something for ourselves.

The second evening after all the freedom,
informative that we must get some
baking oats 21 yrs 7 p cts. This
abroad price 35 cts. I paid & for
made supper on our own supplies
with some new Fortilla bought elsewhere.
San Pedro El Alto

For one that the firs first catch
The rills are cut through the high mountain ridge,
The Miles descend in full on the side.
Back 9th to the trail continues on up the ridge to an altitude of 900 ft.,
After plunging through the mountain
To reach the peak, the road winds on
To reach its highest point at 9,000 ft.

From Coahuila to the summit are varied.
Contemporary with grains is a small species.
The trail was well-made broad all along the top of the ridge.
The summit is on the ridge,
To which the trail leads.
The summit is not involved in the summit.

While we were on the high ridge,
The vegetation has made up spurs
Of many species with many small species
That 9th a region.
A fine broad front and covered about 900
Down as near China with
The Polyanthus and Campanula with
Various other species.

The rocks are not forming any
The，

Yard and 36

Santa Fe...
The mountain slopes from about San Pedro to about San Miguel & down to an elevation of about 700 ft. an elevated gree complete a most pleasant spot, which is the main crop grown is. From along our elevated trail we could see far across the deep gorge darkening our horizon to the villages on distant slopes. The mountains maintain all a perpetual & scattered snow of the first snowed down to wheat. They soil has been cultivated over a large & continuous slope & result in the Electrical Bt. 7000 & 8000 ft. and as a result much of the natural forest has been destroyed. On the low the ridges and ravines steep in a natural condition except for the damage that has been done by the constant fire & by the open wind. One of the woods is in need.

Above the road on most people the valley of Pica was coming steadily on the road. The hard pine 8-9 1-2" thick, when burnt, would go straight up to the top of the rocks & could never be burnt. This was the road & the trail. A ladder to the cliff of the great ledge was used by the horses to cross the mountain. A black clay was used along the mountain to water the stock.
local supplies small

of
goods
in
the
area.

and
he
nightly
trip
across
the
mountains.

Every
trip
of
this
kind
has
described
along
long
journey.

men
or
they
did
the
sisters
with
a
simple
soup
or
a
potatoe
meat
chili
sauce
as
a
meat
at
intervals.

We
finally
came
out
on
the
outer
edge
of
the
mountains
and
saw
the
south
end
of
the
valle.

The
sun
was
shining
hotter,
the
cliffs
were
nearer
and
more
mountainous
as
we
descended
to
the
open
valley.

On
the
mountainside
we
could
see
the
old
church
rising
from
the
tree.

For
away
in
a
plank
from
the
mountainside
we
could
see
the
old
church
rising
On our way across the rive.
At San Miguel Suchistilpe I found a military out. We, neighborhood
up to top of divide here a gray f.
Tolomeo's de Caronias to cherry
with corn.

Michuatan. A fine not seen before.

The following note was made on the hill.

Altitude 4700. Divided 800 ft. Crossing the
saddle at 7:40. The going plain for miles up.
This hill is about 120 acres.

\[\text{Michuatan} 5800 ft.\]
All the morning of March 29th we packed our outfit each month our guides set out for the summit which lies in a E.E. course from this town. Our road led across the valley some 6 miles before entering the hill. What is raised over much higher vallies her north corn make the two main kernel. Vegetation is very scant you above the sides of small gulches a month of scaring opening at the bases of the foothills about 2000. We reached Rootina a village at the base of the hill when our best famouys wished to stop to take in at post. After an halt hours delay in again to keep the road to Murray at once into the hill covered a narrow ridge overgrown with scattered brush and some small leafy shrub from the cone brought. Beyond this and the main melt slope leading ignominy the joins. The chest yellowed tall square in a light fine wind in a out for we on the top now appearing a deepening colin in places when we wondered how it reached this. All the day we toiled slowly 44 miles of this steep trail through a storm to fare with a few sagging oiler the valley about 2000 above. About the middle of the PMs reached the top of the main ridge of about 4000.
He then along the course of a small stream fleeing down a steep north ridge from a height that gushes out in the trail for a few feet. For several miles along the road a few patches at the foot thick with fruit spill to turn a mound. A steep hill to the right, a tree with the needles on the trunk, the yellow leaves of the pine in the sun, the gold of the grass, a clump of bushes, a clump of trees, a butted ridge of blue needle-like needles on their trunk. A cross on the edge of the main hill, next a deep green. The sun, a few scattered clouds in the sky. We passed a cornfield at the foot of a hill and a wooded hill at the top. We reached the divide at about seven o'clock, far away from the divide, the valley and the mountains. The hillside, the majestic, the winding, the wood, the pine. Considerable growth, the growth of a few miles. Beyond this we came out into a small clearing. A rolling meadow in the forest where a small stream is joined by several mile paths. The light is midday. The climate, very cold with almost no rainfall. The rocks, the trees, the rocks. The animals, the birds. The valleys are filled with the sound of water.
Having safely crossed the mountains, the President led us to the cabins of the few woods with the people in view, in procession, but not on high advanced to review. Wagon作案 muffled muskets for several days. The music closed in solemnity with long firing from the plains.

At 9:15 A.M. on hand a dull rumbled that like a distant cannon shot, followed by a low rumbling for 20 or 30 min's. when a slight earthquake shook. We remained on the mountain tops two days, returning to the valley on the 27th. On the way down, made the goal of getting the range of the plains, found two sets of species, the larger, fine, thin, more comming the upper set. The southern edge, making up the lower set which from its form, proved the truly foothills meet the valley for each range 46th A.D. a plant catalogue. We passed in the village of rodents, at the edge of the valley, and then, on the rising of the 27th, proceeded on down the valley to Mahamahan.
Curious, fanciful masonry. From this, there is a meadow throughout the end of the valley of Cressa. The plan-like character of the valley gradually changed until we reached the bend, and then we ascended the winding wagon road, which led us over the high ridge, which forms a cliff on the east side of the valley. We continued on foot and struck out to the west, making the most beautiful view from the mountain peak. We crossed the stream, which runs between the two ridges, and struck off to the northwest, descending to the low land and the forever green areas such as found on the valley hills. About Cressa, we spread in all the directions to the north and west for about 500 feet across the many little streams that flow from the mountains. We continued for about an hour, accompanied by my dog, and then we turned around and walked back to the valley valley, where there was a broad meadow and no sign of human life or activity.
Knowing one down the mountain was not all.

I was not sad when we

went past the farm that

had got lower down on the left, the clear

light away to the east and come all

the note in that direction with being black

well across which occasional fishes

gliding played music.

Getting into the football it somewhat

that only a very slight gentle had

fallen. Hurrying on we began to view people coming out from market in the

town was right field for somewhere

on the plains some distance from the

village. The road could be made out

my family was not kept on until after

another of men in masquerade ki

tow, the town known unkept and it was

only after they were about for sometime

that we all had the fine to the sight. I was in the hundred

now I was near. I was an american

can look to this that room a huge

while arched chamber with rows of

chairs along the walls, a huge chimney

and large wood. He began to expostulate

on the comfort of a chamber of this

room, when I cut his usual shot of

annoying the fact that I was not, out of more

to provide. The cheapest room he had. At this

he led us to a smaller but comfortable

room where we put up by much more

tasted some food that we had until
As on which we started to turn west on the morning of the 26th. We dodged up and down my kill which left me only about 60 cents. This necessitated that we make Decatur City today. The day was sunny and pleasant as we started off across the valley in a southerly direction following the bend of the river. But here the road for a while was through the hills and then through the valley. Generally speaking, the valley was gently rolling. Characteristically, long, low, hills form on either side of the road. The valley forms a broad and sizable basin. The walls of the valley are high on the sides, whereas the road winds at the base of the valley. Now the road begins to rise and from now on the scenery becomes more varied. In the distance, the main road winds through the hills. This road is known as the Southern Road. Soon after leaving Decatur, we came upon a small town and from the road, Southern Road pressed.
as on their way to Des. They had firm
knowledge of a route down the valley
from the present site of the town. On
Monday we extended our passes through
the town of Octlan when the
market was in full blast. The
market building was packed with
captives from the town and villages of
the valley which are from 4 to 5 miles
away. Many vegetables, eggs, meat, etc.,
grown at Octlan, were sold at
a high price, making a
living business. The usual
behaviour during the market was having a half-mile
road through the
villages, where the people
yelled to the strange men of the
gender. We managed to work our
way through the town and up to the camp
area. Within were numerous people who
were going back home again from the
market. Many of them were quietly
talked across the bank area about
Octlan as it was known as "El norte de Chango".
This is a small hill to the north
which is visible from the
2-mile area. Octlan is noted for its
tight-knit community with
each family closely
related. Numerous captives were
reported to have been taken back,
with few prisoners. There was a
bridge across the river in order to prevent the
invasions, but they do not prevent the
trade. It is said that
in other places near 2...
An old native was murdered not far
some days or other lands this week in
Tuesday across the Dal from Scotland.
The mistake of this fall, here, my dad
have in all the surrounding counties,
disgraceful to the memory of
Engaged on a sharp lookout in the yard
for strange persons. I went on my hill
with the smith, a short distance.
From the mouth of the river, I saw an fires
up the valley to the Dalmatian to
assume the form of the old house of many
characters. I took the smoke of the hill
of a smoke when I was hidden. I went
straight over the top to the bottom.
As we walked up the valley I was surprised
at the number of hills. The smoke, I think this
forth the valley. One of the most likely
all Polis. Always mean.
Several months since Washington
one old chief I visited days in the shire on the path and
the regular profile of the small wall.
The old man was a strong and unifying
next. At 10 A.M., I reached the town
or sea in advance of my outfit. The
start to the end and long trips over
200 miles.
From March 30th to April 16th
It remained about Olowa, which is
Countless numbers of times
During my stay. I blamed some photos
of some of the things in the c. l. o. n.
be.

[Signature]
On my last day in Luxor, I made a visit to
the Temple of Mowste. After
the work on the monument was finished,
the last part of the temple was completed.

The great temple is situated on the west side of the
Valley of the Kings. It is surrounded with walls
and guarded by a number of statues of the
Pharaohs. The temple is entered through a
large stone gate. Inside, there are several
chambers, each with its own statue of the
Pharaoh. The largest chamber is divided
into several sections, each with its own
statue of the Pharaoh. The central
chamber contains the statue of the
Pharaoh himself, sitting on a throne.

The ceilings are decorated with
paintings of gods and goddesses,
and the walls are covered with
inscriptions and carvings. The
temple is a masterpiece of ancient
Egyptian architecture, and
is an important site for
archaeologists and
historians.
and I think they must have had an hour or so.

And then a sudden storm struck again, and we had to
head up to another village and wait for the
storm to pass. The next day we had some
more trouble with the weather, but we
managed to make it to the next village.

On April 17th we left the
second village and set out in the direction
of the next one. It was a long
walk, but we made it to the
next village by nightfall.
at Schuyler. Alice's white flowers and the
with Colten's to. The creek fork 2.5 mile
P. Charles a 4 of Opusiana nor
Munro was. One of the former is about
with woody head. Tell of offering a
large 2. From Schuyler the hills worn
down 1.0 to until we crossed a divide
at 7:00 o'clock new La Buena. Between
this 3.0 and 4.0 until the south and join
with Cap. Con. Same as the post principal.
was midday — common down to 3.00.
For 5.0 three hours worn seen at
4.00 0. To make gate. 3.75 the high
hill by. The fruit flowers was also a strange
in an open hillside among swelling hilltop
oak springs. Near San Carlos the
hills worn seen at 3:00 o'clock seen
Read. The 2.2 0. The Frail Hill willow on
the hill surrounded by
Campers, hunters, Tripa, and were Tiger.
Impala, Caven's melon, 5c Conn. at
San Carlos also an old wig, the Red
Mr. Jones, R. At 2:00 o'clock San
Carlos was seen the first time. 3:00 0 and
at Joseph Pitt's Diamond
Every time below 3:00 s. the large land field
and Common. Near Las Vadas
the base of the creek worn seen at 10:00.
The hills all along the right worn camped
with a varying growth of forby bushes
...low sandy banks characteristic
right foot of the and tropical zone
the riglet and Strata here same
youself. From here 15, July, Cane & tobacco
the country far blend with low
mountains averaging from 3,500 ft.
with the river being lofty, 2 to 35 ft.
or the higher points to from 50 ft.
or river.

When manager the river, Deyville,
we expected to see several small
animals in the water, such as buffalo
in front of horses, through the water
for 12 to 15 yards. At a river of jumps on the
surface of the water, they seemed to be
made by a large tiger. A long run from the
jumping me after the other, each animal
noting from 3 to 6 jumps from 1 to 2
each. A moment later, visited with
the arm sensing species of fish, which
I caught a specimen and let it live up
afterwards. I learned that these fish are
common in the strong, lagoons, the Coast
Country & are called \\


...
Heaped fish

on the water have an odd appearance. When the water is smooth enough to con- can the beholder these prospectives seem to seem to find small groups of floating food and so, see the fish from the one side to another. It is at small floatation that cause within range of these prospectives. They change enough they find their prey is

unavoided to that point below the water line. It is another

membrane of prey which in most of the ball of the apple and each having a big

head of each fish. The surface of river is appearing to shrivel the tree, the surface is swaying is somewhat flattened. The following which has

an idea on their relationship.

In the water these large movement from above must not be seen in the sky, while the other fins are looking about in the air. These fins for the air on very helpful when the fish remaining near shore if one

come along the bank too matter has continued they at near movement or left on the all

of the first visible movement the fish rush away in a visible or invisible

frog like leap over the sea to move

to the water. These black are maybe to

be vigorous movement of the tail as frog. Would tell after watching them close a number of times the body of fish has a slightly upward curve although they will bend below the surface which long for such yet so very quick they come to the

top again a short distance away. Some that I watched in Ohio River.
seemed to have difficulty in keeping down and only by constant effort as their heads kept rising toward the surface so that the waves of the river was a series of curves thus the fish took. This had been seen if we can call him from running up to 60 or 80 feet, but then told the pack to the water when it reached this vertical angle. It was most remarkable to see how the river they again unite with rapidity. The fishery was g layered about with scum and muck. The finding of these layers was unusual with such a strong flowing making a great deal of work in the washing of April 20th, 1859, much of the work was done by the Department of Agriculture. This as an ordinary warm country with a descent of thousands of people made up of families and small farms. The middle of the town is surrounded by adobe houses mainly with the room consisting of the room being occupied by families that lived locally. The people. The town is surrounded by the stream of the river and the town line to the north. Although it is impossible to separate the different elements, the river and its banks are typical of the river.
is the name of Santa Maria, also a
fertile municipality, rising amid
plains and hills. The town is
situated at the base of a hill, near
a river, and at a point of
considerable height. The river is
called the Schuylkill, and flows along
outside the walls of the town. The
water is clear and abundant, and
is used for water and for
irrigation. The houses are
mostly one-story buildings,
and the streets are narrow and
cobbled. The town is
founded on a hill, and
surrounded by a
protective wall.

In the center of the town is a
prominent church, which
houses the town's
churches and
societies. The
church is
admired for its
architectural beauty,
and is a popular
place for
worship and
celebrations.

The town is also
known for its
gardens and
parks, which
provide a
signature
feature of
the town's
landscape.
as the native vegetation along the walls indicated. A short distance southwest is a small island with scattered bushes low and marshy ground from 100 to 200 ft. high rising land like an island with a small body of water. Both islands are covered with a low growth of bushes and trees from 20 to 30 ft. high over most of the country and showing dense thicker growths with growing bushes the growth is low and sparse. The vegetation is mostly of the tropical type, many bushes grow at Acapulco and many along the coast, the prickly pear and cactus dominate the scenery.

Below the town the bottoms along the river are good for pasture by irrigation, chiefly by the winter rainfall. The last five years the rains have fallen sufficient to irrigate a crop to the north.

The most remarkable thing about Acapulco is the fine women. There are very much like the Spaniards, in their costumes. The women are dressed in black, straight and from the waist to the feet, a horizontal band or belt, and a pair of large black shoes. From childhood they have a large space for motion in walking with their black shoes.

Indians in the vicinity.
Their movements. Their dress is such that their form is well *velled* and adds to the general effect. By form I mean some eloquence.

The **vaguas** or mant is a broad strip or **twitch**. All clothes which are wrapped tightly about the body so that its upper border is at the waist. The lower border **taches** very closely, wrapping itself about the body. When on this cloth is narrowly tied with a **ventana** or band. It may be left at the side or side, or a while, to that end. These mantas are held in place by the cinch. It comes about the waist and tightly wrapped. Sometimes a sash is worn. On the body a shirt which

with short sleeves is worn. The jacket is always

loosely over the mant. The shirt tightly overlaps the waistband of the mant as do the

shirt sleeves. The jacket is a broad one of the body about the waist. It is a little

fitted to the arm. It is long and covers. The mant is tied in front with a sash down

loosely on women who have no children. The shirt is buttoned. It is done while the pictures are rapidly made. It is well done. Yet the perfect habit of the women—this

common expression. I made some notes with foreign has been so great during the year

of construction that anything none of the

men's thoughts but look more quietly spoke.

Thus without. The common practice

Here the jacket is of red, blue or flower.
Sometimes black cloth of thin texture set forth with white hair drawn over the head, and a fine ribbon or white yellow or gold haird in the crown. The rest is unadorned, just as you discover the head itself. This is a back white wool or head dress combined with a gold brood, gilt about the opening for the face in the hood, like real Breton dress. Commonly there is a netted head dress, six combs on the cheeks, so short it usually only one is perceivable at a time. This hair which hangs back to the back of the head is made loose, beaded or gold lined and fastened with a black work crown dressing. This black work is all left slightly thick, unless you indescribably fine or subdued on the head. This is set when it is being done by a man accompanying them always down the road. The black work dress black out the road while folk and about the head with shoulder sers and a thin veil. The rest of the garguins, the photographs taken at the market show a general method of wearing the garguins. The market is the often well roofed building alongside of the plaza, in which this on the other floor are piled daily every market women select the usual tropical fruits, vegetables, clothing, or for sale. As men age by the market except occasional buyers for the business man or the house man, to be sold in women's true faithful and looking face for one among the.
New York, November 12th, 1848.

A host of men have gathered together
to do a great amount of political work.

A great deal of laughter at the meeting
is a usual fact when one is with a large group of

Right colors. Mrs. J. W. Hopkins wrote
which is an article that is full of

Surely a man is a man's

The subject of conversation

The people on the platform were

They were all gathered together

We had a great deal of fun,

It is rather hard to have a word that the
men have heard nothing of the grass.

The people on the platform were

The people on the platform were

The people on the platform were

The people on the platform were
Virtually every text on this page is illegible due to the handwriting style and quality. It appears to be a handwritten note or letter, possibly written in cursive or a style that is challenging to read. Without clearer images or context, it is difficult to extract any coherent content from this page.
When I arrived at Westgate the President gave us the welcome which I
had so long anticipated. We then dined in the dining room, which was
in front of the hotel, and the dining room was almost too small for the
number of people who came to the President's table. The President's table
was in front of the dining room, and the President's chair was at the
end. The President was the most important person in the room.
He was sitting at the head of the table, and he was surrounded by his
staff, who were all standing around him. The President was
speaking, and he was talking about the war and the progress of the
military operations. He was also talking about the future of the
country, and he was saying that the country was on the right path.
The President was wearing a suit, and he was holding a
briefcase in his hand. The President's speech was very
impressive, and it was a moment of great pride for all of us.

After the President's speech, we all walked over to
the dining room, where we were served dinner. The food was
excellent, and we all enjoyed the meal. The dining room had a
beautiful view of the city, and we could see the lights of the
city shining through the windows. We all enjoyed the meal,
and we talked about the war and the future of the country.

After dinner, we all walked over to the President's
residence, where he was holding a reception. The President
was surrounded by a large group of people, who were all
talking and laughing. The President was talking to each
person, and he was answering questions about the war and
the country. The President was very popular among the
people, and he was well-liked by all of us.

The President was dressed in a suit, and he was
holding a briefcase in his hand. He was talking about the
war and the future of the country, and he was saying that
the country was on the right path. The President was
speaking, and he was holding a briefcase in his hand. The
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person, and he was answering questions about the war and
the country. The President was very popular among the
people, and he was well-liked by all of us.
in which the man moved back and forth, facing once with a view in front of him, the man moving as far as he could without being seen. The woman held her skirt out in each hand, in each hand a small fan. The man's movement was light in the dance, an occasional step, with balancing to a certain rhythm. The woman's movement was more pronounced, with a shuffle dance-step, a step beyond the dance with a more distinct step. The dirt floor was stirred up into a tight layer of dirt, which was then pressed together to make a base for the dance. The ground was extremely hard, but the man stepped on it with ease.

On the morning of the custom of maypole dancing is held. All through South Melbourne the maypole is always raised and the festival goes on honouring the tradition. The festival starts just before the day's events. The festival of the maypole cannot be held without the maypole. They say that the festival begins the first day of the festival. The festival of the maypole is held in the middle of the festival. Buying a gift is a way for all to enjoy the festival.
On the day following the formal, a town official, rich in munificence, gave a dinner to the council, acting as master of ceremonies. He gave a speech in which he expressed his regards and wished the council success in its duties. The council, however, did not expect to succeed himself, but it is expected to succeed in its own way.

On June 10th, we left Monterey and arrived at San Mateo del Mar, a distance of 20 miles. This is a fishing village of several hundred people, most of whom work on the sea. The town is small, but it is a very busy one. The chief town to the east of Monterey, San Francisco, is San Francisco. The town is located near the coast. San Mateo del Mar is a rural and sparsely populated area, with small houses and farms.
site or many land side with her farm. The excavation of these people is mainly fishing although they also have a few sheep and poultry. The climate here is quite warm and there is a small town nearby. The people in the area are very friendly and the weather is usually pleasant. I spent two weeks there, enjoying the beauty of nature and the simple life.

We then left the coast and headed south towards the Spanish border. We didn't know exactly where we were going but we knew we should be heading towards the mountains. We arrived at a small village and were welcomed by the locals. They offered us some fresh fruits and vegetables, and we set up camp for the night. The following day, we headed to a nearby lake where we went fishing. It was a great day out and we caught a lot of fish.

We then continued our journey, passing through many beautiful landscapes. The scenery was breathtaking and we couldn't help but feel grateful for the opportunity to explore such a beautiful place. We eventually reached the Spanish border and were welcomed once again. The people here were just as friendly as the locals in the previous village.

We spent a few more days in the area, taking in the sights and sounds of the countryside. The weather was perfect and we enjoyed the peacefulness of the rural life. We eventually left Spain and returned home, but the memories of our trip will stay with us forever.
The church, in a grove located in the town of New York. It was a large, white, weathered frame building with tall, arched windows. The interior was simple, with benches for the congregation. The pulpit was at the front, and the organ was placed to the side. The congregation was diverse, with people of all ages and backgrounds. The minister spoke in an engaging manner, and the service lasted about an hour and a half.

On Wednesday, we took a boat ride on the Hudson River, passing by several historic sites. We stopped at the site of the old Fort Lee, where Washington had his headquarters during the Revolutionary War.

On Thursday, we visited the Museum of Natural History, where we saw exhibits on paleontology, zoology, and human history. The dioramas were particularly impressive, depicting the evolution of life on Earth.

On Friday, we went on a hike in the Appalachian Mountains, exploring the forests and valleys. We saw a variety of flora and fauna, including deer, birds, and wildflowers.

On Saturday, we took a train ride to the Catskill Mountains, where we stayed in a cabin on a hilltop. We spent the day hiking and exploring the mountainous landscape, and at night we sat around a campfire, roasting marshmallows and telling stories.

On Sunday, we attended a Sunday school class at a nearby church, where we learned about the teachings of Jesus and how they apply to our lives today. The class was led by a eloquent and passionate pastor, who inspired us with his words.
growth to join a smoother surface.

The platform is about 20 ft square, from
2 to 3 ft deep. The raised area in the middle of
the platform where the seat is to be built up is
surrounded by a rough stone wall with the
surface smoothed down with a stone morter.

The platform was about 3 ft high and
with a roughly rectangular take about 20 by 15 ft.

A slight elevation of 2 to 3 ft from the
platform, just south of the platform at a small
angle to the north, is to be a granite ledge overhang-
ing the platform to form a step for a further
platform with a double platform. This latter
has a set of 2 stone steps leading down from

The wall is of smooth stone and the


towards the style of walling up the

New this platform in many, many ways.

The inner wall is smooth, pasted over with

The outer wall is surrounded by a wall with

When not occupied, it is used as a granary along
the top, this wall is covered with stone platforms.

A number of buildings near

This place has a concealed 2 steps leading
in a circular way to the wall

This wall is about 90 cm high and

The surface is smooth at the end

with a smooth but
In connection with the ruins of Guéneche, there is a legend that they were
separated by the inhabitants of this valley as a stronghold. The last chief from
the valley of Cassaca had in vain tried to get in harmony with the chief
of Guéneche, and to build peace upon his heritage. The chief
was one of the declining family, that his daughter should marry the strong-fisted
 Guidelines. After the marriage, the newly-married chief, however, revealed to him the
plot and refused to enter. He had to give up the hope of marrying another
husband, so that the time from Cassaca had to break the hope of his people. At the present time the
Guéneche people hold the stone from the valley of Cassaca.

Not dressed stone. In fact no
dressed stone or hieroglyphs in Egypt.

The walls of the temple were made up with rough
blocks cut out of the surrounding rock. The blocks

were cut a foot six inches by a foot seven inches, and
made up four courses of stone, which formed the
layers of the pyramid. The blocks were

several feet square, and made of sandstone

or limestone. The walls of the temple were

made up of rough blocks cut out of the

surrounding rock. The blocks were

not dressed stone. In fact no
dressed stone or hieroglyphs in Egypt.
off, giving you access to the interior. Following made a careful examination of the site. The interior walls are lined up by small flat stones, to make a smooth face. The floor is cemented. On the floor were several relics hardened into the material containing fragments of broken pottery and human bones. This is in the main chamber, the tiny small chamber, containing a passage which is narrowed in the second story but no traces of pottery or stones were found. The burial vault is about 40 inches high, roofed with stone slates. The dimensions of the vault are:

- Width: 82 in
- Height: 44 in
- Depth: 32 in

See next page.
The author's note at the top of the page is as follows:

"The page at left opposite page is in another hand."

The text of the page reads:

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I was greatly surprised to find that the R.R. seemed to present no great difficulties. Having heard so much of the vast cost of its construction I looked for some signs of difficulties in engineering but was disappointed by not finding but comparatively few. It seems that the difficulties were mainly those of management and not so much the actual obstacles with which the workers had to contend. The following is a list of stations on the road with names:

- Chihuahua 100
- Limones 100
- Coayuco 50

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sahua, Coy.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schuanape</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coatendepe</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coatepe</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big 4</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chula</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Llagunas</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricorri, Antonia</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mogote</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolevillas</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Pena</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultro</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coatepe, 200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35th Queretá</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutrope</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medito Águila</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulcro</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ojofaco</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salitle</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
June 21
R. T. H.
Remained here all day.
Coast guard, was told by the coast guard agent that it was under
the jurisdiction of the U.S. and the general appearance of the place
built of brownstone, made it very pleasant.

This is a small town, but it is very pleasant for a place to work in.
The town was quite interesting.

Remained here all day.
town gnomonometer. The bar is said
to have been from 0.6 to 1.3 ft. previous
On the top of the sand-hill somewhat
ridge the house is situated, with a pile
upon the land on both sides of which part
of the town is built, in the center built
wooden buildings of the cable company
where the operators live, some with
families rooms without, but all others
favorable recent from England.

The cable comes up the Pacific side
to near Salina. Only a small town.
Then is a station near the
Coast Hotel. Inhabited, another at
San Clemente, one near LaPiereta
another station at Santa Clara, nearby
at that location situated on land
sold high through to be well drained and
cultivated by the Gulf farmers. This place should
be tolerably healthy for a tropical town
from the low ridge at the edge town
which rises 20 or 40 ft. off the
level line over the Gulf and over
the entire forest located plan
that forms a broad coast. Tell
the freight.</s>
The June 21st started back on the main.
The [illegible] Sept. 20th some much left Joe.
Mr. Jellie will come in section on train.

[illegible] returned to the ranch. It is talla
plied up by material from which everything
came from the field about the place.


At Camp, I saw two
men from Kansas City, who are interested
in a scheme to sell land for coffee planting
in the Low Country. They speak from the
1900's. So, I can learn it is a scheme for
helping people out of their money; because
there is agent to sell land to another man in a contract
of $1000. Certain sum, recovery of
Clear, paint? Allot to the occupant.

The coffee game. They looking in more
as a possible buyer. They made some of the
most absurd statements, and to reality which
showed this desire to sell by misrepresen-
tation. Their prospectus is also full
of unreliable and unlawful statements.
The outcome will be that the buyer of
land will well be sold, and due
to the prospectus they show that an invest-
ment of $1000 will yield $2000 in
Tangier.
Returning to Laguna from Goldsmith awaiting me there with the outfit.
On his way from Schuyler to Gadsden the horses, mules, veer making up to their fellow in much darker times.

October 1st at Laguna oxen this...

Being rather ill from a cold caught at Fort Smith en route from Schuyler to Gadsden. Left a large load of Nebraska & Goldsmith on the 6th, by order of Mr. Smith & Mr. Gardner, and continued on.

Slept this night in the Converted oxen at Coeur d'Alene.

June 27th, Left Laguna this morning crossing the plain for 6 miles to the Indian town of Waubay Damings. I was located there for a week or so in order to get duplicate receipts from Indians taken here by Dr. King. When I presented my letter to the President he sent for the Secretary, to make it about 500. the Indian official to what he could do. While he asked about getting a house but once not recalling a man who had got a house in town. After a little talk I was invited to inspect it.

Undecided as a poor place for agitator, I accepted it strenuously. By means of a scene of wind we got a little.

Next day returned.
At first, the children went to their fathers' meadows and elsewhere to help make hay, and in front of their houses, the boys were busy tending the barns and the girls were busy inside. The men, too, worked hard, and the whole community worked together, living a life of simplicity and contentment. At night, the lights of the homes shone brightly, and the children played games until late.

Many of the children of the houses, which were still small, would run around and play, laughing and jumping with joy. Some of them would gather in small groups to play games like hide-and-seek, tag, and charades.

The women, on the other hand, were busy preparing the food for the whole community. They would rise early in the morning to tend to the chickens and gather eggs, and then would spend the day peeling vegetables and cooking meals for the entire village. They would often work together, sharing and helping one another, as was the custom in such small communities.

During the day, there were many activities taking place. The children would often gather in small groups to play games like hide-and-seek, tag, and charades. The women would be busy preparing the food for the whole community. They would rise early in the morning to tend to the chickens and gather eggs, and then would spend the day peeling vegetables and cooking meals for the entire village. They would often work together, sharing and helping one another, as was the custom in such small communities.

In the evening, the children would gather around the fire, listening to stories and singing songs. The women would prepare the food and set the table, and the men would gather around the fire to tell stories and share their experiences with one another. The community would come together, living in harmony and simplicity.
in the carn run living many
great large fruit trees and
crash canoes. They slept in the
holes in the roof when the weather was
very stormy, and would come down and
moan when they in the darkness,
in a great many forms among
which the white cloth like flets like huge
Custums very especially beautiful.
In the month of July there a nation
amount kind for many years cult.
cating a patch of corn with the stall
Close to. The town was an alt.
about 800 0 at 7 p.m. on adjacent
of the form at a struggling growth of trees
by the壳set in to go so
my boat.
Collect is how kurn. I have seen it
at any other place repart. In the mouth
the Canton is small between two branches
then stick on a land superiod wood
small coffee to make their whole. These
Coffee trees are of great green vigorous.
They put the plotting with huge stands
more
many than about this plantation all of my
any canoe after the boss of rain.
For this reason, these people have also been
make a can of coffee and prickle it into
when we will go for a few days.
Two considerable little schooners which
from the town turn around 3 getting the
people to hunt them. They have great many
very second, and like all the
small schooners there are action little control
is from me a joy in going dead. On the contrary
they stay at run, then around to cautiously
to escape. They pass 50 or 70 common
but other small bergs all kind in rotten
decay. These men also not supplied with
ship goods and go out every 4 months
a day amount fired on a raft.
Our journey was begun on the 14th of June, and we left Santa Domingo and turned back into the mountains about 15 miles to the summer camp, a spot high up in the mountains. The route leading the camp was determined upon the open ridge of the mountain. The road was formed by the annual washings and the growth of vegetation. The lower part of the river is filled with large rocks, and the water is so clear that the bottom can be seen. The water is cold, and it flows over large rocks. The river is about 700 feet wide at its mouth. At night we encamped near the river, and the day's journey ended at a camp near the river. We followed the river for some miles until we came to the village of La Rancheria, where we spent the night of the 15th.
The houses are made with steep double pitched, gable-hatted roofs set upon square raised on 6 to 8 feet about 5 feet from the ground. The front door in the center is left open a majority of the houses so that I ride about through avoiding dog or children as best I could. I had a clear view of the domestic arrangements of the people. Some of the houses have walls made by corncobs wattled between the spaces, but three have earth walls entirely, so that they offer no evidence to the stranger of the people inside. To gain the house the appearance of a half roofed door.

I soon made my way through the village to the father of the man I found one of the other brothers was employed to assist me in during my stay. Then over all three houses have a store and sleeping room in the upper part made by putting a framework floor in on the floor that supports the roof and leaving a small square hole so that the floor can enter from below it means to lashed log as ladder. The supply comes to the land of the place occupied to do so was engaged in shipping in corn from his field down the valley along the unrestricted road. Other corn used to feed animals from both cattle and animals the pitch saddle is made of canvas many forming a long thick pole. The corn is brought in in bags from only one on each side of the animal. About 10 or 20 per cent of corn is sent at the session of Santa Domingos as found the
People very friendly & good natured. As usual they were anxious about our work & very anxious as to the nearness of the mine. I came in from the field & a number of them gathered about to watch us work. During the day a crowd of children usually hung about. They were anxious to see the opening & playing little tricks upon one another. The children then played some little activity than any that I observed in the country. The boys up to this time were reckless but at 3 o'clock the girls had a short fitten. During the work days the men were very busy gathering coal or attending to their colliery. The weather was nice for work & it seemed like a piece of gold for us out of the common clay. There was a piece for one or two of the works. Any citizen having the privilege of being out of the unsupervised lands at this time could cultivate all his small acres near the town, the fields, & the valley at the base of the hill. The coal has been accumulated from the crack of the hills. The climate the hard stone coal is excellent as on the road, but not below where town is grown during the dry season along the road. The local is within the line of the Gulf road & the lands measured following them. The No. 7 Well from steams 80 feet deep with 6000 feet of coal from the bottom. It is kept up by. I have written two letters this week.
On Sunday everyone stopped work and many put on their spectacles and napped in the sunshine, fighting off the sunburn, making the day pleasant.

One young fellow, living near my garden, came back from a visit to his folks, telling about his house which had been struck by lightning, and his horse which had galloped off. The horse was found dead on the road. The house had been struck by lightning as well. Among the inhabitants in the village the event was looked upon as a natural thing and not considered the least fortunate. The current day was not thought to bring any good luck among the villagers. The headman, however, thought otherwise and did not comment on the events.
center about which the wind
flashes of lightning gave added beauty
to the fine cloud formation. The immediate
approach of the rain was marked
by a cold wind that rushed Gambling
down the wooded slopes then fell
in short一阵 rain. The claddings were open
approaching rain on the trees. The
emptiness near the black clouds
rented out over-head with sighing
Storm Send an advance army to
sound a few doors of water followed
by a heavy storm front. The feeling
heightened the violent storm near
the claddings. For an instant
of the trees shown with lightning
flashing lightnings and cladding thunder
then the wind, torrential and driving
with its hands, gradually decreased
in the horizon and a cool air made a great change from the heat before. Night then became an
official pretender but soon rather
recognized the in our open house indicated
in the heavy spray from the wind.

On June 21st m left a
Sanchez and proceeded some
river on a north west by compass.

The road to the village of Guaduca
Sanchez's residence is at a village of
about 3000 on the mountain.
Mije tribe. It is at an alt. of about 10,000 ft. among the foot-hills bordering the west side of the pass on the middle of the valley. Through having been badly damaged we made a detour out your course at first on our way home but quickly got back into the main trail by sharply climbing the proper course after leaving your home. We missed our path on the first part of the trail. At first we followed several trails without finding the proper one which was covered with pine forests covering the bottom of the woods. Gradually descended in age on the barren hillside towards the coldest woods of all since 30-50 ft high with very few trees of any kind. Coped with the steeply rising scaling a pine but rather thin growth. Grass was found everywhere as well as shrubs. The rain brought in huge quantities of rain during the season while the rains kept the vegetation moist which this open country did not. The forest presented a beautiful aspect with its ever-changing vistas and distant views of the mountain valley. When we came near the edge of the mountains descending to the valley Sundim we passed a humming
small cane fields belonging to the
Danburn Indians. Riding up to
the east gate I looked into the door
of the old house and saw an old man
sitting on the floor near nailed boughs
in making a crosset. At once
springing up I came to the door anyway
with the old with good natural violence
after giving me the direction which
the asked of Sigma on my way to the
post at Danburn which was so
told the country with adding that
it was going too I would see my line
the old fellow was full of good things
but was as the thing to do with the
first line to the N. while the
I was glad to enjoy it. Marshall
when I reached Danburn we
found the town to be a
picturesque collection of old
houses with posts along the
fourth and from it up a long
mile. All about at the street
of the hill of ridges all on a
high deep green the most
with many owning to the abundant
vines the man giving quarters in
a fine new building made for
a school but not yet a student
from the arranged our expeditions
to putting an old day and
The reason why this letter is made solidly
I learned is from the fact that a 3-dr

Burned most of the town some years ago when it consisted of the ordinary grass thatched houses. In the town offices there were two ordinances that no more wooden buildings should be built in the town, many of the houses are still grass thatched although many new tiles. This locality is subject to fire and fire insurance is not given on the All Risks policy. The dense growth of cypress and laurel is cut away to retard the spread of fire. One of the plans before the world's fair was to shape and then the ground is covered with a new clearings made. The land is still held in common by an enormous tract of held three to four people; there is no division of the title. The Republic of Texas next holds its title by the town officials (1865). In all cases the present owner is now declared the owner of the town under some technical term in the former survey. They claim the property of the government who held the title to these lands by purchase or by grant. Those who hold undenominated title of any description are not aware of this declaration. The May 7th, 1902, government was not in office in 1865.
the authorities of Sandown to appear.

Then to show cause why they should not

witness give up their possession or make

some arrangement for payment.

They decided he was entitled to

the tenants to release the cause of the land

purchase on his neglect of the case. The

court and the county decided for land.

The authority failed to pay commissary and

that the decision of the main point involved to

reach the Holman who was always friendly.

It had given in entering of the

impropriety during the French revolution.

But in June the Holman was engaged to

Consus and other inhabitants of the

Gulf Coast states with the 2nd, 3rd, 4th,

and 5th regiments. The events were

near the Province of the French.

The two Germans from the

Coast Regiments. The bill directed rapid to

now be upon the Shores. The bill went

from 350 to 300. From in the native

extensive area of the

Gulf Coast, in bays and in all of the

lands, on islands and in the

shallow canons is a tone joint point

not all the men level part a large

granite formations. The 6th States

with the 1st and 2nd regiments de

Bandeau. Called Magore and

Bandeau are here. This part of the

16th states known as the islands of

Canada. Crops under cane, hemp,

rice and tobacco are grown here.
but the cane is said to get very large at times, for it occurs the febrile people often fall plant these cane patches on the hills when the cahles are smaller but right some efforts have been made at a crop planting in places where the wood grew whether this is true (about 2000 yare) out the general patch planters own feeling the this brings tall cahle, almost without plant. The soil is rich for a growing foundation and remains from excess me in many when the appearance is favorable for cutting the cane and when the scarcity needs cutting people. Many of the people in the woods do not speak Spanish the only conversation amongst the natives in the wood the language is more or less embarrassed beginning to this day. Like the people I have seen to this time not all presented the importancebrero uniform stores much about more heavy going the rest place has a healthy rather settled look and large proportion of the people in the town may be found there. I am located in the few days I have seen to this day few towns at 1000 years nor in already dealt with many changes almost it due to the water supply and the climate almost with not being in banks low growing to almost totally uninhabited hill
When the water supply was perfect from any possible contamination of waste near all the towns would be plentiful. The water flows out of granite hills through canals originally made by Indians. The water is sometimes pumped into near Hamden out of graves which 3 pumps along in full a third of the water. From here it goes that the sluices comes from here.

As an illustration of the last paragraph you want of the nature of this town is a good one. Although the town has over 3000 people in the township an 5000 people yet there is no want of a small affair having a few dollars worth of common supply. A small Irish shop like the people were cotton cloth which they buy on a course quality which they make every day. The woman wear the washes patch of shags but no beaded like the shawls. The first day of the first saint came off the lady in a whoosh - A palm leaf and was made near the church entrance and on the money of the town a procession of the people.
second service under a canopy marched slowly about the church and up the main aisle back again to the church. The native band proceeded their way after all. The day before this service the priest with the band and several hundred people marched up to the end of the street. Lining the way candles that were prepared for the procession marched slowly up the street as if to convey to the church. The candles were lit, blessed for the next day service. The procession was an impressive and awe-inspiring sight. The sound of drums and other instruments filled the air as the procession marched slowly along the narrow street.

The procession of the holy image was followed by a great crowd of women and children. The idea of the priest was to bless the holy picture in every house as they passed by. For this he was paid 50 by each house which
put in as many pictures as he liked. IShall be to him the house
when he had put our meals and
an indoor. Came in for his pictures
that he had been having really something
out door. When he paid the latter one
boat asked him if he expected to hear
the pictures. He had taken them
seen our friends and Wanleigh
him with me. I shall put them with our
pictures when the friend to see them.
Mr. and Mrs. You will be pleased at
the game some without consulting any
thing. This was going to the pictures
that this canvas field of a cheap hotel
the people often seen and asked
whether. I am broker. In the town. The old
where the people of the hour bring to the old
which I have. Have hard. I have the Spanish flat.
He looks at me. I can count for a minute.
then, said, 'to tell you the truth, my lad
of something Thor not filled my mound so on.
I do not care. We sit down on the table and
nothing belonging to the people. Many a day they in
mill. The town declined into the rest
as we go. One set on a not
noting the others frequently. On a word of
the old. Had less than their ancient
villagers. The people who informed me of the letter.
I said it made the next summer. You know
their doings and that within about a gathering.
When the meal gas matured it was done, and it was both an easy and a pleasant task to make sweet or dry cakes. The first step was to prepare the dough, which was made by grinding the flour and mixing it with water. The dough was then kneaded and allowed to rise. The next step was to shape the dough into the desired form, and then bake it in the oven. After baking, the cakes were cooled and then cut into the desired shapes. Throughout the process, it was important to pay attention to the temperature and humidity of the environment to ensure the best possible outcome.

The dough was made by mixing flour, water, and a little salt. The dough was then allowed to rise for a few hours, and then it was kneaded again before being baked. The cakes were typically sweetened with honey or other sweeteners, and they were often decorated with sugar or other toppings. The cakes were then sliced and served fresh from the oven.

The process of making cakes was a common activity in households, and it was often a social event, with friends and family gathering around the oven to watch the cakes rise and to help with the baking. The cakes were typically enjoyed as a dessert, and they were often served with tea or coffee.