1895

Journal

Acapulco

Jany 1st to March 8th

Pochutta, Oaxaca

E. W. Wilson
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov 1st</td>
<td>76.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov 12th</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<td>Jan 1st</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<td>Feb 1st</td>
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1.96/2283 11.66

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M. H. Wheeler

Oxney
On January 9th we left our camp at La Ventana de Aguacatillo and crossed a sandy flat ascending to the top of a low ridge. From the top of this pass at about 1000 ft. we could see the ocean and across to the shore of the bay. In the town of Acapulco about 60 miles beyond. Descending the steep rocky slope we came to a gate and custom house where all articles entering the town pay portage duties. By use of my letters I managed to get our outfit through without examination. Descending to the narrow plain which lies between the foot hills, the bay glittering in the sun was seen but soon cut off by the coconut groves scattering along the shore. The hills are very tall.
about the oral bay joining
the harbor. This bay is 3 or 4 miles
across & is partly sheltered from
the sea by two couple of rocky islands
making a fine sheltered anchorage
just in front of town which
lies on the north side of the bay.
A small old-fashioned fort with
moat & drawbridge is built on
a low hill at the edge of town on the
shore of a past quarantine hospital.
The town is along the water & chance
up the slope of the neighboring hills & contains
about 4,000 people. Close by is a
gravel yard said to contain over 10,000
bleak, including 2 am consuls, thus showing
the death character of the climate.
The present consul, Edgerton, told
me that this death rate far exceed the
births. The town is very poor & built
largely of adobe & adobe fences all of one
story except some 10 or 15. Almost the
border town numbering over half
the population on the head jalousies of
the native people. This is a coal
station of the P.M.S.C.O. - many war
vessels coal here.

A considerable percentage of
the natives have an organized
Negro Indian blood.
The hills which rise all about the bay
are granite & are overgrown
with low woods of eucalyptus
brushes. At the town itself
a narrow ridge cuts off the
island & is supposed to add to the
unhealthiness of the town. The people
began a cut through a narrow
slow part of this barrier some years
ago but gave it up. It now lies
like so many other things in this
country that are started with great
enthusiasm only to be abandoned
as soon as the novelty of the idea
wanes off.

On our arrival we
found the "Hotel Pacifico" where the
U.S. Consul & a few other Americans
were boarding. Among these I was
surprised to meet Dr. E. Delmar who is
then collecting plants. From
the 18th to 9th of Jan. I remained
at Acapulco resting from the trip.
and working in the vicinity,
for the last ten days on the road in	
two days after my arrival I came
a little blood but this soon ceased.
I soon felt pretty well over the
effects of my illness at Chilpancing.
In Acapulco or stationed 1000	
soldiers which are held as a menace
since the insurrection in this
region the fall of 1893.
The presence of these troops has	
added to the general unhealthi-
ness of the town. The soldiers are	
followed by ruffian children. These campaing in all	
manner of shelters are seen	
cooking messes and for their new	
our little fires in corners of shelters.
These women have the reputation of	
being great thieves and said to steal	
every manner of small articles that	
they encounter about town. The soldiers are also equally bad as they are largely made up of criminals who are forced to enlist.
During our stay at Acapulco several patriotic
families contended I about fifteen 200 men
were brought into town under a strong
guard and were enlisted. There were many men taken from jails about the country	
when they were confined for 72 hours.

Officers were released I fought
in by then expecting partly contractors
to get a new supply of men. These
men desert at every opportunity. My
assistant was going along a trail
at the foot of the hill beyond town one
morning while a soldier came running
towards me in hand spattering with a
terrible look on his face as he came
unexpectedly upon Godman he
exclaimed; you have not seen a
soldier running away ni do you
near him have you? I not waiting
to reply continued his flight,
brightly after getting onto the other trail he turned into the thickly
was not seen again.

I was during my stay here the	
soldiers were drilled on an open
space along the sea shore in a
narrow stone walled open ditch
about 15-24 in. wide crossed
the drill ground. The company of Artizes
had been taken across this small
opening many times - new with
out from 1 to 8 or 8 of the times falling
in this insignificant ditch, which
was so rare that the infantry marched across it without breaking their step. It was a ridiculous performance. I see this much noted body of cavalry passing rolling on the ground and the natives broke into great confusion for such an obstacle.

During our drill witnessed the soldiers were given a rest in the middle of the parade. The men present women caroused among the men. The moment the ranks were broken, many of these women carried clay jars filled with goods and numbers of the men ate on the spot. The necessity for eating then could not from being greater the drill had lasted three or four hours in the last half of the drill was held within 10 minutes walk of the baracks. This is a great peculiar of these people. It seems to eat at all hours of the day. One sees the families at it with all the health and all the food and all the nervous system. The food is eaten and the food always constant is that one does eating going on from morning until night.

Many houses of a good, thin, strained quality are shipped to San Francisco from this place. Living here is the family of a son of the old Californian Sutter of Sutter’s Fort nearly

good dazing excitement. They are from a music an mother, but all talk English.

While walking through the bushes at the border or town one day I came across the old Californians that once formed the defense of the fort but have been known since then as out date worthless.

Back of town the hills rise in a high ridge of from 2500 to 3000 ft. A few trees extend out from the high mts. of the interior. The country in general is overrun with thickets and low woods. Nowhere becoming a heavy forest although many species of the humid tropical zone occur such as mahogany, logwood (Palo de Punche) and rubber. The summer climate is damp and hot but the winters are hot and dry. At 2200 ft above the mts. the climate is much cooler. In small species rocks that I have not seen elsewhere common.

Once great cause of the unhealthiness of this locality is due to the great change in temp. between night and day. The ordinary temp. in shade during the middle of the day was from 78 to 840 while at night there was a fall of
From 12 to 20, the air being damp
this change was considerable.
Deaths from consumption are numerous.
During my stay I contracted a very severe
fever which laid me up on the road.

It is reported to have been found in small
grains. Attracting to the small streams
coming out of the hills near town,
but no efforts have been made
to develop any placer or other mining
opportunities. The authorities
are said not to look favorably on any
work of this kind.

On Jan 9th we made a trip along the
coast in a canoe to the bay of El Marques.
A small bay just south of La Pesquera,
where it is said that Cofete refitted his
drays while working on this coast.

After several days he returned to
Acapulco in a large dugout canoe
with outriggers lashed across
to project on each side thus:

These are made of a couple
of stout poles of equal
length lashed crosswise
on canoe y then a couple of lighter
poles lashed across the projecting
canoe y having a downward curve.
In the stem a man sits with
a broad-bladed paddle 5 or 6 men.

The canoes are fitted to
an upright whole plant have short rounded blades.

On the morning of Jan 2nd at 2:48 o'clock I was awakened by the sudden outburst of furious barking of all the dogs in town. A moment later I heard a low faint roar like the sound of distant breakers. This increased rapidly apparently coming from the mts. until the air became filled with the loud swelliing roar that seemed to come rushing upon the town like the terrifying sound of some fierce beast. Suddenly the noise was at its loudest a shd but light earthquake shock was felt, the noise died away toward the sea. This was the strangest most startling noise one have heard coming from such a cause was decidedly alarming.

On the 29th of Jan. we left Calip and started north toward Paracas. Keeping along the coast through the low hills across local stretches. On the 30th we reached San Marcos a village of...
The old lady divided the meat with her fingers among the others and the meal was eaten after the true Indian fashion. This was an example of the uncultured state of these people yet the old lady had been in San Francisco some twenty years. She and her husband came from the tablelands of Guamaque. She served our meal the same way. And the large pieces of fried meat fell into small portions with her fingers also dividing fried chickens in the same way. She was a very old lady and in doing such things many did as she was accustomed. Some meat was brought in next day. We asked for a clean knife to cut it. She looked about the table, then asked an old lady who was eating at the foot of the table for the knife he was cutting with, (which was the only exception in this). She handed the knife to the table cloth and handed it to the old lady. I hastily interposed my own knife, after which I managed to get along without expecting much refinement of service.

Stopping at this place was a young French American named Paul Silva, who is hunting along coast with 11 native hunters. After plumes of the white heron. But he has found them scarce rather scattered. He has been killing the birds since Dec.

for the few plumes come here. The 25% negreros to lack skin. It reports Aligator as being common in the lagoons of the coast. These do considerable damage to stock. In a few cases an old fisherman having killed people some are said to attain great size. Finally my health became so that I could proceed on the journey when left her on the 10th travelled all day in a 52. course and forced to keep going until night fell over us before we reached the town of Atalaia. Then we got permission to stop of night at the house of the storekeeper her name Macario Figueroa. He was proud of his half conquistado, who does considerable business. It is worth some property. He is married to an Indian woman & had a boy of about five running about naked. For supper we had dried meat, coffee, tortillas & pepper sauce. For breakfast the same. The meat & sauce was put on each in a single plate & they evidently expected two of us to eat out of the same dish. When I asked for a couple of plates to eat from the woman appeared and tried to ask what I wanted them for. I told her & she handed them to me with a look of disdain on her face.
I then asked for knives forks at which she sent away to the next room. I heard her tell figures that we wished knives forks in a tone of consternation at such a demand. She soon returned without them for no such article existed in the house as we ate without knives. The next day (7th) we went for another long day to the village of Juchitango which like San Marcos Copala is built about 6 or 8 miles from the sea and contains several hundred people.

On the morning of the 10th we went on and reached Ometepec early in the afternoon. Near all the villages in the small groups of huts called cuadrillas that we passed from San Marcos to Ometepec an addition don bosco lowhills where they get the strong wind there is an also out of the unhealthy bottom. Water is carried to many of these villages from miles or more in earthy jars. Soon after leaving Juchitango we noticed that in the villages ranches we passed through a large proportion of the houses were round with corral roofs. These houses like the numerous built by setting upright poles in the ground below the thatch a corral of about 7 or 8ft from the ground to the roof of poles locked together by vines of tough bark or covered by a thick grass thatch the latter being often covered with palm leaves. These houses have an opening left in one side for a door to have one or more platforms for sleep made by extending a set of these sticks fastened together in two places over the ground. By this a mat is spread on the bed is complete. Very commonly a hand built inside of outside doutlak shed thatched like structure or roof on it has been built just outside against the house. In the larger villages usually one or more square houses have till roofs. When we came near Ometepec we met large no's of people on foot or riding mules horses. Some with women outside. They ran on their way home from market day at Ometepec. Reaching the last place on foot indeed no place to stop at at first as there is no hotel or other guest house in town, finally we found the don Luis Mendez an American who has lived here a long time and were given the privilege of stopping.
Here while in town. This place contains several hundred people but is a very poor appearance town as the houses are nearly all of very rough finishing and Architecture. We were particularly surprised to see the almost ruinous condition the place from effect of the earthquake of Nov. 2nd. The walls of several are broken in all directions. Porches and fallen in a number of houses fell down after the earthquake. The entire city appears as if made to come to the ground at this next shock.
During the night of the 11th-12th there set a slight shocks were felt. First couple 3 shocks in one quick succession the first one woke us when the roof walls began to crack from the second. We walked a few moments latter 9 sprang and door. Goldman attempted to follow but damaged his arm against the corner of a box on his way while a Spaniard who slept back ran against wildly against our eyes our could hear him struggling to get up becoming more Lightened as he made more noise. When the shock was passed he went back to track growing in acting as if quite ill for some minutes.

Since Nov. 11 we are told that slight shocks have occurred but very frequently from the result of damage to the houses now it is evident that this earthquake was much heavier than at any other place we have visited.

Mérida. Return Jan 25th 95. The people of Acapulco were notified by telegram from Mexico to the effect that the government wished them to make a loan of $2000.00 to assist in paying expenses of war with Guatemala which has not been declared. They held several meetings of the businessmen and it was decided to raise the amount provided the government would turn into a sinking fund to repay the loan all profits from the Custom House from the beginning with the date of the loan to this proposition the government was informed afterward.

RTH
On the 17th we left Matutu Quezaltepeque and rode 9 miles in a southeasterly direction to the Hacienda Capricho on the east side of the Sta. Catalina River. This is the property of Mr. Mendoza, and as yet a small cotton gin is in operation. There is a small group of Negroes and Indians who grow cotton on the land with the help of the white men. They pay 300 pesos a year for land, 100 pesos for corn and 300 pesos for cotton land. The native houses are all round huts, and the people of all the country are very ignorant and lazy. They all carry machetes and bows and arrows, and when bringing in the corn and cotton, they fight at the least provocation. They also boast of their good rifles, and when they are cartridges, they are quite formidable enough. They are very proud of their wooden houses covered with dried leaves.

A large extent of country is a few years old and destroys great values in rubber, mahogany, rosewood, etc. The land is very rich, but the Indians are so lazy that they do not get the best out of it. En route, we met a large group of Indians and learned that they would not yield a second good crop of cotton, or they had burned down the first one to grow wild again.

A curious thing noted in a quiet settlement was the practice of female stealing, which is performed all along the coast country, from Acapulco south among the Negroes and Indian mixed bloods. The man usually arranges with the woman or girl, who is outside the house, and then she comes with his words, or horseback, and is carried to some other village. After they have lived together as man and wife, some time the man goes to the part of the girl, asks her pardon, and having taken his daughter, is granted. Then the bride comes back and dance is given at the expense of the groom in the house of the bride's relatives. Should the girl not wish to go, the man desists him then goes to her house and ends with a number of companions on the top of the house, and in the course of time, the girl may or may not go with them.
Mem—Years ago considerable placer gold was found in the
2nd or a small cove just
back of the city of Tom at the
Pulao. Much excitement was
created along the coast & near
San Francisco. A lot of American
miners began to come in
then the governor of the state
issued an order prohibiting any
further placer mining to the
end the matter has remained
until now. The formation is
granite. It has been suggested
that this gold was from Cal.
that in the early days it had
been stolen hidden in this
small wash & never removed
until the bag decayed & the gold
was washed down the head of
the wash by summer rains.

others carry off the woman’s force.
If the father or husband is
or about when a woman is
being taken it is in proper etiquette
for him to attack the lover &
his friends with their machetes.
This reason the latter usually go
in force enough to overpower
resistance.

Cotton sells at the gym for
for $2.80 a bbl. uncleaned
the cleaned cotton is
worth 11. The seed has no
value although a soap factory
is just starting near here.

Small cotton gins are
working all over the coast
comity in this part. There
are no adjacent parks. Mr.
Chas. A. Miller & Luis
Mendez. Both American
living P.O. of Metlhe or
large land owns his
Mr. Mendez told me that he had
Mem.
An Hda. del Capricho
are some ancient
artificial mounds.

Mem.-Living on walls of
houses at Acapulco,
along the damp coast of
is a small semi-transparent
lizard-called Salamangrosa
it was hidden during the
day but came out supper
about on the walls in the sun
they had a loud chirping call,
not something like chik
chik, chik, this was heard
usually at dusk or about
dawn. They eat small insects
flies.

purchased land amounting
to 180 square miles for about
$20,000 Dollars. The damp
bottoms are utilized in the dry
season for corn y paso grass.
During the rains they are
covered over most with this
surface. Cotton is grown on
pasts above high water mark.
Tigers are reported to occur in the
other commonly in the
rocky hills on which a
long grass of brush trees is found
and several passengers like the
penelope taken in walking.
During the time you stay at the
Hda. from 12 to 15 second
shock earthquake occurs and
always accompanied by
a dull rumbling sound which
was always heard in advance
of the shock preceded with it
one time or two occasions the noise
was heard without perceptible
shock.
Feb 16th—We went on about 15 miles to the town of Shawville. When we stopped at the house of one of the principal men, I asked if we remained the 17th and 18th as my horse became clogged lame at the railway. I hoped to catch him, but the smith at Dometria had driven a nail into his hoof so to lame him. This place is across the line into Bay. It is on the border of a large, dry plain partly open and grassy country, but about half covered with a low growth of trees and bushes which are found along drainage courses and slopes or hollows. Whenever the soil first retains moisture, the people here are mainly negro blood. The village is formed up of a mixture of negro and Jacobins with a few small adobe houses. We had very poor service.
for as food, when ag it was made up of a little meat with tortillas. The people were excessively thin and our dried meat would be set before us on a plate, the tortillas laid out with fragments of cloth or the table as ready for us to go ahead with the meal. The entire family, including father, several boys and girls, 7 or 8 women, a man left in the corridor on a bed, and others covered with stretched cowhide. Many of the women went about, their naked from waist up, but usually with a cloth thrown about their shoulders. Although oranges, bananas, and other fruits might be grown by these people they eat only raised in a very few instances from the indulgence of the people. Cotton and corn with some beans and tobacco are the crops grown.
something is planted by the method always by
deforesting a piece of land
every year or two if the end of
the second of the land has
become so hard that no more
crops can grow out it in
in second a number
of porcupines (Symthers)
and to get another because
were abandoned although they
occurred here in small ones.
While here a child of five years
died of was laid by a board with
paper flowers about her
then a fandango started
Continued that day all the follow
ning night until the next after
noon when the people left the
house in procession all women
Carrying the body on the board
on top of her head passing
slowly through the village singing
a slow chant in company
with the others. They went to the
Church door with the body
The bell under a low shed near by was rung a few times then the procession went on slow in silence to a farm yard outside the village. Then the child was buried without coffin any kind on the broad bed which she had used coming from the house. The bed was made of wood on every hand left no excuse for burying in this way except for the excession of silence of these people. They are easily excited to brutality for the reputation of being ready kind to do murder, two of the negroes of this section who hired a few months since to assist Mr. Miller at Guajemiculapa shot him twice without preceding. They had nothing against him it was supposed that the attempt was made.
a neighbor who objected to miliing corn land fro nowing it when he had cleared it for his cattle man.

During our stay here two or three light earthquakes were noticed. On the 19th we left.

I proceeded 24 miles further to the town of Rincón de la Estada. My horse was very lame and had to be led. Here a blacksmith fixed its hoof and it would recover in a few days—so man forced to another aggravating delay.

Pimotipia has about 7000 people in a struggling town on an irregular sw. slope. Its major business is with the cotton crop of the lowlands and stock raising. A considerable number of whitewashed adobe houses and road along the
winding, irregular.

main street along which the highway to Oaxaca passes. There is a telegraph office, Post Office & several stores here. The people are mainly Mestico or mixed blood of Spanish descent. Negroes in the streets are few, but are said to be numerous on the lowlands near the coast.

The Mixteca en speak a dialect of the Mixtec, which varies very little from that of the Mixteca. This section joins a part to the Mixteca baja. The people (mixture) still wear their ancient costumes. The men a pair of wide cotton trousers fastened at the waist by a sash or a short jacket of flax or heavy cotton cloth dyed a dull rust brown. This jacket has no collar & comes down to the upper edge of the trousers so that...
the body of the wearer about
the waist becomes exposed at
almost every movement.
Tied to the back upper
border of the jacket behind
are two little tassels or colored
threads of some shade of red.

The people usually go barefoot,
although some sandals are used.
The jackets of the men are
not open in front, but
are put on over the head.

The common man rides in
breeches of turned shekide
or buckskin with a jacket
of the same color having long
sleeves that hang over the hands
with a slit open at side below
so that the hand is not
wholly enclosed. The
Indian women were walking about
Town by scores naked from
the waist up. A tight skirt consisting of a broad strip of striped, handwoven cloth is wrapped tightly about the hips and hangs straight down to the ankles. This is held in place by a handwoven dress. About their heads the women usually had a square piece of handwoven white cotton cloth that usually hangs about the shoulders, or may cover the neck, all of the body or be folded over it on the head, leaving the body quite naked above the waist. Sometimes the white cloth is replaced by the "h области", which is a black-like garment coming to the knees, with short flowing sleeves open at the top by a round hole for inserting the
Men.—

Mexican newspapers publish that at sea near Ensenada after the earthquake of Nov. 29, evidence of a submarine volcano had been seen or sighted, and a light seen out by it.

The men who live near towns lands extending to this part of the coast disclaim this statement.

T wo is said to be found on plains about Guanica de

head. These turbule are long worn cotton cloth with various figures woven into the clothing with an embroidered band about the neck opening and stripes running from shoulders to knees before and behind. Many of the younger women are pleasant faced and rather attractive affairs. The breasts are round will form a hang down flat appendages in the middle aged or old ones. They sell to stillays, jointed fish, or about the market here. Both men and women are short but rather well built and many being stockily formed. Their faces are rather short oval and their heads feature while often rough or irregularly formed are generally fairly well proportioned.
When Americans come to Mexico many of the children except in rare cases grow up in the local society with the ideas' habits of the man, associating so that the result is that they become a part of the common population with money the force of change that may have made their fathers successful. The father adopts the native tongue in the case of Mr. Luis Mendez the children know no English.

Their cheek bones are not very prominent and the general form of the face is a short oval. The men wear the hair cut rather short. The women have long rather curly black hair which is twisted into a long roll then wrapped like a band about the crown. The color is a rich warm brown, their eyes are dark brown.

As a rule their noses are straight somewhat flattened with rather rounded and small at each end. A small portion of them have aquiline noses. Some faces are strongly like a typical Saxon countenance but these are rare. These people do trading with those of the interior. All products from this part of
My dear Paul,

I have just returned from New York, where we made our summer home. It was very much more enjoyable than expected. We had a pleasant time, but not as much as I had hoped. The social life was not as good as I had expected.

I hope you are well and enjoying yourself. Please write and let me know how things are going.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

P.S. I sent my regards to Mr. Smith and told him you had written to him.
The President of Pinochet

Don't tell me that from sometime in April 1874 to the present time, Feb. 22, 1875, the Prefect has had killed about 25 bandits. Although the death penalty is abolished by law in Chili, it is only by such methods that the country can be governed.

captured in this district. The Jews now in office order them to hang, although by law the death penalty is abolished in this state. In March 1874, the Prefect of this district, Gamitafac, was assassinated by bandits while riding through a canyon. The present Prefect has used the bandits with great severity, and as a result the district is greatly improved. Before the present Prefect they tell me that horses and other animals were stolen from the town. Pinoches at night sometimes come and rob in town and to be rewarded by hanging.
People have become much more honest. At Xanogrange, which is also in this district, I was told the same thing.

During my stay at Pintesta, I had lived in the municipal building, or town hall, for a few days. I had a chance to see what was going on. The town has about 2000 people. The rest of the municipality about as many more people or more in all. To attend to the court and other business of this small community, there has been on duty a chief, a president, a registrar, 2 copyists, a chief of police, 2 to 10 men, besides the jailer and 7 soldiers.

Then there is the man who has
Change of the postage or local customs. During the day there is a constant succession of people coming to the President with all manner of little grumbles and complaints which he hears gravely. His judgment is usually final and accepted by the people. One case was of an Indian woman who came to complain that her lover had struck her. He admitted it but alleged in defense that he had come into town with another man which she did not deny. When the case calls for it the offending party is put in jail or fined. The whole
Proceeding has a kind of patriarchal look. The
medians in their peculiar costumes aspiring about on the floor while
the case is being discussed but rising to speak each
in his turn.

* Copy notes in here

On the morning of July 23 my
Adviser went on to Lagos to
do what work he can until my
home is well enough for me to
go on. In the evening, after dark a half dozen men came
quietly to the municipality armed with revolvers and
shot with the soldiers. They
came this a few days ago in their farm or sand and it just. They failed to get the men they were after as just before they reached their goal about 100 men hunting bandits came. The men and their men took to the hills. A band of 6 to 8 bandits on horseback hunted vigorously but without great success as two of them have been taken so far. They rob people of whatever they have such as boots, hats, saddles etc.

Among cases brought before the President was one of a vagabond who was complained of by a native as being without occupation...
or means.

As such can only lie by
stealing they can give a term in
jail with work on the streets.
Another man had a son of
workmen brought in stating that
the fellow had got pay in advance
and then had gone away without
working the proper time. The presi-
dent talked to this man and told
him he must work out his time
if he ran away without doing so
he would have him brought
and tried like a thief. The
man agreed to do the work and
off with his employer. The present
gov't both local & general is
continually making efforts to suppress brigandage & similar crimes but the ignorance and degradation of vast numbers of the population make this difficult. I was surprised to learn last night that none of the municipal officers paid anything for their work except the Secretary. This includes the police. The system here is to choose sets of men each of which are named for police duty for a month, each set serving a week without pay. This set is then dismissed at the end of the second month
or period of 4 weeks. They can form from this service for a year following this period of service. There are 7 Regidors. Their duties are to see to the proper condition of the schools, streets, public buildings, grounds, to attend to any repairs that are being made (this is in Pintepa).

At 7 P.M. on the 23rd the band of 100 men who are hunting taints passed through town some on horseback others on foot. They arrived with buck weapons as each possessed a great variety: Shotguns, old cheap pistols with ramrods,
va my first repeating rifles
made up the list of firearms,
early everyone having over
some of the mentioned.

Firearm rifle carried, machine
of which at least one half was
carried naked in the hand, tied
to the saddles or slung over
the left shoulder, or the footman
was netlike back in
which a supply of tortillas
and dried meat for several days
if necessary was carried.

The footy was made up mostly of
enemies, part foods, clothing,
weaving the common cotton
garments dirty, dragged with rude, felt hats, made a wild, half-savage looking band. In Pinotepa the beams and doors of houses, door fixtures, furniture, are largely made of mahogany of which boards a foot across and about an inch as can be cut. Upto this size this wood is said to be common along this part of the coast as well as the Palo de Campeche.

* The court held by the Pribate of Pinotepa was an arbitrary but fatherly kind of an affair and many came to complain.
of a workman who had received some pay in advance, as is the custom with these people, I had them run away without working it out. This man had been brought along by the complainant to the police, told him that he must return work on the time or he would have him put in jail. Another complained of a man as a vagabond, he was sent to jail. An old woman complained of having been beaten by a man, he was put in jail. Every Sunday a general license is given for anyone to get drunk who wishes, as he is not affected unless he disturbs the peace.
During the next week, however, anyone found about the streets under the influence of liquor is at once locked up.

The new governor of the state has recently issued a circular to all authorities urging them to improve and keep in good repair the roads, particularly calls attention to the practice of burning over large tracts of forest & orders the local authorities to prevent this. Such circulars however will have but little effect when the authorities themselves are doing this on the common lands.
As no plows are used the lands are roughly cleared & planted one of two seasons to corn or other crop. Then the soil becomes so hard packed that a crop cannot be grown. This land is abandoned & a new forest is cut out for a field as the most moist driest spots of land or hill bottom is selected. It follows that the best parts of the forest are thus destroyed and as the dry brush in this newly cleared land is burned at the end of the dry season the fire extends into the woods.
On July 23d I sent my assistant onto Juguila with the outfit leaving me at Pintepa until my horse can travel. Finally on the 28th I hired a horse to ride & taking a mose along to head my horse & return with the other one. I left Pintepa and crossed 22 miles of hilly country overgrown with brush & swabby trees varied by a few farm grassy areas to the town of Jamitica where the head of the district. The hills run from 100-500 ft., rolling and vary all.
of the same white granite noted
computer along the coast. The
island is at an alt. of about 1000 ft.
and has numerous cocomut palms
scattered about the place.
It is a poor collection of huts or
jacas with a few poorly
made adobe houses in the
middle of the town. On the 28th
Nov. '94 the same strong
earthquake shock was felt here
as throughout the region on the
30th '94 came another shock
still heavier in this place which
cracked the walls of many of the adobe build-
ings and one corner of the new
official building that was built
in plaster and brick.
From the time of the earthquake of Nov. 2d up to the present date, earthquakes of slight force accompanied by a rumbling noise have been of almost daily occurrence, some days from 3-55 occur.

The Jefe Politico Cristobal Palacios recently made a visit to the extinct crater of Chacanac on the sea shore near Yurin (close to Intutribi) to see if he could find any signs of recent disturbance. But none were noted. The cove is a low hill on the coast with considerable sulfur mixed with scoriae on its sides and the summit...
a temperature of 51° cent. was observed in the air from which gases were exhaled. The Jefe told me that near Chacana is a somewhat higher hill called Cerro Huma -

...also said to be an extinct. The reason he made the trip was because he had heard many subterranean earthquakes according to his usual habit. He directed me to the next a.m. at 8 o'clock on the 29th. as I was leaving the town behind me I heard the muffled noise like distant cannon shots. Both in the direction...
of this old volo. no shock was perceptible. The people of Yaruitapa have time
to alarmd by these numerous
shocks, that they have built a
jácal in which the school is
held & everyone lives in
adobe houses. I has constructed
a jácal in which they sleep
in an open space for fear
danger of falling walls at night.
In the day they use the adobe
building. The wife has his
deepping jácal in front of the
office. I was given a room
in an old adobe building
with large crocks in the
At Atchutla, Florida, on Feb. 15th at 12:47 A.M. an earthquake was felt that lasted 28 seconds. At 10:30 P.M., same day another one lasted 45 seconds. This last was very strong accompanied by a loud and rumbling noise ending in a report like a cannon shot. (Extracted from San. News paper.)

walls while the family occupied a newly built jical in front of the house. During the night two shocks of long duration fell at intervals. After the second one I must confess that I slept but little on the uncertainty was too great. A shock much milder than those of Nov. 2nd or 24th would bring the roofs of these half built buildings down on those heads. The Jefe then caused this place east April 2nd to replace the former Jefe who had been assassinated by robbers in revenge for an
effort he had made to capture one of them. The present man is an old soldier of the revolutionary days & he at once put in practice a military regime. He ordered shot of once all known robbers or bandits as soon as they can caught. As a result over 75 have been disposed of since the arrival of this eff. He has the country searched for them at short intervals & the result is that the district is becoming tolerably peaceable.
milled other denominations. Jeffers admitted to me that he had the threats shot for what he could do with such people. He added in depreciation.

He added that when he came here the local officials such as presidents, etc, were in league with the thieves. That his measures have been nullified and factions I can testify from what I saw. In Llandrindod the people said we need not fear having our things stolen for the Jeff is very near now a robber and shot since he came. The same idea...
was expressed elsewhere— the only cause of honesty among the people seemed to be in their fear of the punishment they were likely to get. From what I saw of the judge I took him for a plain, straightforward man with remarkably little affection as King much more accessible to the common people than most men in his place.

It struck me as being peculiarly fitted for the office in his community, with his kind of rule that promotes semi-anarchy.

On the next morning I took the road again on a horse. 
wished to the staff with a
"infill" of food to our as guide
and to take back the horse for
the Río Verde. At two P.M. we
reached this latter place after
travelling about 25 m. first
through the hills near Guadalupe
then along the valley of the Río
Verde with tributary flats which
were dry at this season.
In these bottoms were seen
a number of frost shrubs for
the first time. The growth was
low but dense. The scrub trees
were matted by bushes done
into dense thickets of large
areas.
Excepting several glances Collie’s Magpie Trouper’s Bind
were not numerous. Roman
George were seen except a
couple frequently in the morning.
A few negro men passed where
when we were mixed bloods walking
my ‘tupol’ did not know the road
most of the way and kept trying
to get out of going faster. Several
times he called out “Seems, Simon.
I can’t go any farther.” But
did it so good naturally was
delately persuaded to continue
that it was amusing rather than
annoying. Finally we cannot
the Crossing of the Rio Verde
when my "tupel" took the horse
I had the riding of her
with a man to go with me at
once to the next village en-
route where we arrived about
5 P.M. Lopez and I thus made
today 40 miles despite my lame horse.
At this village of Tefumanitahuea
the people were holding a
council over the invasion of
their lands by some neighboring
villages. The President, seventy
degaderoorsman sitting on
churches against the wall
of the Municipal Building
the other men were grouped about at 800 yards distance, squatting in a semicircle on the ground & discussing the matts in a quiet way, each speaking from his place. As no one came out on my arrival I sent my letter, room that produced no result, after waiting until nearly dark I went into the council and talked pretty sharply to the Bishop for his neglect when upon he quickly sent men about to get the things necessary for my horse for my own stay overnight as well as ingred...
another horse for me to use on
the next village tomorrow.
It was curious to see how quickly
the people here became attentive
as soon as I had shown them that
although a foreigner I expected
them to do their duty. After passing
a fleah to me and she ought I
made an early start. The next
morning reached the village of
Panettabosoco a little before
noon, crossing a rough, hilly
country between. In fact
from the Rio Verde yesterday
the road was always among the
hills but it was shortest after
leaving the first village.
Sepanivtatrunca is 15 m from Rio Verde. Panivtatrunca is 16 m further. The former place is in the dry hills but the latter is along a narrow valley where the water of a creek enables the people to grow oranges, bananas, sugar cane, etc. After some delay at this place I proceeded on to Juquila which is 15 miles farther. The road became still more hilly and slopes being steeper and higher with pines along the
Ruth

Ruth

ridges down the slopes.
Several fine clear, strong
springs flow down the
deep canyons here.
At about 4,000 ft. the slopes
open, showed that a cooler
climate was entered. But
these wore few until an
alt. of about 5,000 ft. was
reached. This is the alt. of
Jiquila itself which is a
small dingy town of low
adobe houses, jakes with
tile or thatched roofs. It is
a town of only a few hundred
people, and is built on a steep
hillside ridge so that the first houses appear climbing about one above the other in a confused jumbled manner. On an artificial terrace in the middle of the place is a huge Church building of masonry, models that the archaeological that appears to contain as much material in its walls as goes to make up all the rest of the town. This lie in the extreme lower edge of the frost belt so few small cork orchards are found about the houses in town where the horses protect them.
The coffee plantations of this district which give it its reputation are a considerable distance from the town and pose them on our way to Pochutta. The town of Pocahut is a forecast appearance and evidently has no benefit from the coffee boom.

The first plantation here is Octavius J. Jones - He has the largest 100 acres in the district which he claims to contain 100,000 each of rubber, cacao, and coffee trees. His rubber is of about 800 feet and 10 years yield about 40 oz. with the best he transplanted from nurseries at 2 yrs. of age.
The rubber trees planted in 1900 nursery sin. at 3 ft. height then until 7 yrs. old.

Cocoa is at about same alt. as rubber v at 8 yrs. first begins to yield. Jjon considers cocoa the best crop as cacao with rubber. This tree is transp. at 6 to 8 months age but the least injury stop root causes plant to die so that a considerable percentage tree trees 25 to 50 have to be replaced. At a high altitude on the same Hda. Jjon planted 20,000 coffee trees & cultivated them 7 yrs. 3 yrs. at total cost about $2,000 & this year (end of 3d yr.) he gathered from these trees 2000 lbs. a crop worth over $2000. They more than paying original cost.
I was afterwards informed that one method of getting men to work on his land was to sentence petty offenders to work there a week or so at a time. For this a large delegation went to Oaxaca to complain and he was suspended from office for a while but was soon reinstated again.

Left Juquila March 14th and travelled 23 miles to the village of Bañaluy at an altitude of 17°00'. In a S.E. course across a steep ridge that rises to 7000 ft. just east of Juquila then descend in a long gentle slope toward the...
coast. A few pines roost
remnants of the former
forest grow along the top of this
ridge. But most of the country
about fumiga has its old
forest destroyed & small brush
second growth in its place.

Riding up the N.W. slope of
ridge east of fumiga from
500 to 900 ft. the flora
changed from that of the
lower to that of the higher
zones and Oaks, pines
Madronas, Endymium delpe,
various sp., Lobelia, Lopezia
Salvia, Nepell and Jerusalem.
Sambucus, Dakota roths.
At 6000 ft. Satura, a
slender sp. of yucca, Amor
and Aquacate were con-
specificus menzies 7th
flora characteristic of the
zone bordering the lower
frost limit.
On the S.E. slope toward Ropala
the pines ended at about 3300
ft. where the tall slender
Ceanothus, Ear Pod trees
the large yellow flowered tree
began to be common with
many other tropical species.
From Ropala our road continued
in a S.E. course all the next day,
In the town of Nopal as usual we
regain the municipal building to
sleep in and used the tables for
beds to raise us above the remain
of the earthen floor. In the morning
while at breakfast we saw a half doz
men gather about the house with guns
and machetes & after being instructed
by the President they started off
within a few minutes came
d back with a couple of men prisoners
with their arms tied by ropes
fastened above the elbows & the
ends held by men behind
while others walked before
behind as guard. These prisoners
were thus taken across the mt.
to Jerusala. The President sent a boy with us to show us the
right road a couple of miles out of town and thence on we
continued on by ourselves as usual. For some time we
descended along the valley of the Cork river at 1400 ft.
and there top sides of a ledge we
found cormorant, but with a thin
growth of pines of the ordinary
land country species. Also a
few Caruso Palms, Caropsis
and other land country species.
Common - leaving the valley
we crossed a steep sided ridge
having an all. 57300 - 50000.
On the top seaward slope of the upper part of this ridge, about 3500 ft., are various coffee plantations, mainly old ones, but some new ones are being put out. The soil is decomposed white granite with a thin layer of vegetative mould which the summer rains wash away until the bare white soil is left. The coffee trees then gradually cease yielding. The most of the much talked coffee, 7 Dist. of Fregilma, is of this character. I can but no comparison with the rich lands.
An intelligent young man on one of the old plantations in
Dunnellon told me that he had recently
planted the land for 11000
coffee trees—planted 18000,
and he was looking for laborer
in a nursery of 15000 plants
at a total cost of 4200.

In parts of eastern Mexico,
plantations are made her
without shade and without migra-
tion. Leaving the top of the
ridge a sharp descent begins
in the direction toward the coast. On this
slope pines and at 350 ft.
although going down to 1100
feet on opposite side of the ridge.
The year oak forest mixed
with the pines another set
ranges down in a belt
between 3500 and 2300 ft.
Bet. 2500 and 2300 ft. is a
heavy belt of Cocostalas
which form strips of forest
in places along sides of canals.
At 2300 ft. begins the dry hot belt of the coast country characterized by the curious oak-like shrubby tree with white flowers on the sterile ridges.

The abundant veg. of the monte slope above 2300 ft. gives way quite abruptly to the smaller vegetation of the coast hills. The geol. form. is the same on the ridges on the lower hills. At an early hour we reached the Village of Pun Pecho Mixtepec. Her I showed my letter to the President who...
was half drunk showed me the empty calaboose as the room might occupy. This I refused to accept for he then finally opened the Community house or took possession of it. In the 201, when I wished to have something to eat I sent word to him asking him to be kind enough to send to some place to have supper prepared. To this he replied by sending back word that I could go find it myself. I then upon walked down to his house & finding him in
an unpleasant mood I told him I would report his conduct to headquarters and returned to the stopping place. In a few minutes he suddenly appeared and after a few words apologised and complied with my request. From his manner henceforth until we left the next morning it was evident that he was trying to make up for his error. Had I not been well provided with letters, however, it is certain that we would not have found well here. This fare from copula at 750 ft above sea level.
All coffee from this district is shipped from Quinteroscondo, which is on the coast about 15 miles from Santa Rosa toward Buenos Aires. At this place they seem to bring great fear, closing some of their old muzzle-loading guns. The President cautioned me about being careful about letting anyone into the room when they were asleep and two men slept in the room with them while others were outside as usual. Their precautions make it appear that they are either afraid of their own people or of me.
The next morning we retraced our way with a change to an almost east, course nearly parallel to the coast. 22 miles from 80 River we reached the village of Eowlala 250 feet above the sea. The men had another slight dispute with the President over his lack of courtesy to them. I wrote that I must pay for everything I got although Shadalnut told him that I would pay for everything. The entire town seemed to be at work.
On the walls of a large new church which was being built of rough, cobblestone masonry with brick arches. The work was being directed by the Bishop, and was evidently under control of the Authorities. From here to Coqualete we made 24 m. or 500 feet, or made the next day keeping the same course. At this place we were met by the old Presidente. I was glad to escape the necessity of having a quarrel with him as had been the case so frequently lately.
The 8th March we reached Pochutta. 28 miles from Cozautlape, elevation 9,500 ft. From there to the place named Mistepic to this place the road has been over a constant succession of the dry coast hills amongst the low, scrubby vegetation under the constant scorching of the sun from a nearly cloudless sky. The early mornings are cool and pleasant, the nights are constantly cool enough so a blanket is comfortable. At noon, the sun gets
uncomfortably warm va at 10 to 10:30 am a very strong fog which lasts until about 2:30 pm when it dies away. This fog tempests the heat in the middle of the day when one is on the open hills where it settles him. The tops of these hill other upper slopes are very spongy covered with low brine bushes often have only a thin covering dry yellow grass at this season. The trails are dust from the long drought and the lower vegetation still having leaves.
Many species of these

Atmospheres vehicles

Did flowers often seen

Great masses of flowers

Forming conspicuous

Objects in the landscape

With their masses of red,

Purple or yellow flowers.

And dusty. Along the
trees have shed their leaves,

Homes our frequently passed

Through long stretches of low-

Bushy woods almost of quaking

Plains, the dry leaves rustled

Underfoot. I was constantly mindful

In such places of the appearance

Of a second growth woods in the middle

States in late autumn. But the hot

Sun and the strange sounds of

Beetles or flowers borne by

These some of these trees often

Distracted ones thought.

The mahogany oozes

While leafflies pack the ripening

Seed pods of pecan trees.
In El Noticiero of January 14, 1895 (City of Mexico) it is the statement that the Guadalupe American Colony on the Nda. Guadalupes Dist. by the inhabitants of Huejotzingo, Puebla, a force of 20 curas and soldiers at San Mateo Degollado were notified at once but although the attack was at 7 p.m. on Sunday the soldiers did not start until same Monday—3 Americans or some servants were wounded.

In El Noticiero of Feb. 15, 1895, is a notice dated Feb. 13, 1895, describes an attack by 60 bandits on foot.