E. F. S. Newman — "Porto" Cadleman
A. Gineo — "Powhatan" " "
W. Bagquist

Tudor in Feng Shui
more garden crops

'lice bush

Kampong town

150 m bag

17.00
14.00
6.00
7.00
3.00
5.00
18.00
9.00
10.45
2.45
5.12
8.21
8.5
8.6
8.2
2.4
5.6

Paid mule men 1/4/12

Tai Pei Shan Mafa

21-12
12-12
23-12
24-12

add. code same 5
[Handwritten text]

The text is not legible due to the handwriting style. It appears to be a page with continuous paragraphs, possibly discussing a topic in depth. The content seems to be in English, but the specifics cannot be transcribed accurately without clearer handwriting.
Wed., July 2.

Left Peking by motor for Tsing-Tea at 10:45. Had sent 5 single mule carts with boys & ponies there, thought best to pay 9.50 each cart by contract to take stuff to Shing-Tung than carts could only go to be - show & dance they would engage mules & Shing-Tung than - reef awaiting used were with ponies - guests went back in car - Clifford Pope & Elmore on to village & Li from Tsing-Tea. Came in Smith & stayed at 2 years before - country beautiful & dwell in green - very different from the brown of early spring as rain it in April 1919 - at the Tsing-Tea Percy car - fishermen with two rattles of corncobs - they put in evening - kids sitting about drying feathers - rain today - made Ge. dinner at noon - Sol. - After dinner much wrangling among carters over prices we finally got off - it had to promises lumpy for boys of thing - 1.5. got them for 1.5 each for the boys - at 4:30 p.m. started up on hills at pace - very rocky - from commune get beautiful view of plain with the splendid walls of Ge. chim - about. This is only salted city - here red - around a high glass & with a beautiful valley with feed inhabitants - stopped at little inn in tiny village Holi from Ge. - show.
July 29

All day continued my walk along a stream-bed amid wonderful scenery - great basins & rugged rock peaks - State stratification well shown - vertical olines & folded - apparently basement - wall about hunting park extends in one circle - in the peaks - the scenery remarkably fine all way - Arrived at Plung - Eddy - Shanty at 7 P.M. 

Place 3 turkeys as large as 2 yrs ago - new sheep & hens gaining up everywhere -

Tad Kun is said to have tunneled right & is cutting out & sell in Trenton. Picking

days very expensive here ($1.00 each room) because soldiers being bourn day by day keepers - belly does Jast in

ten where we stayed - our sign of soldiers - sent man out nightly for my old hunting plan - rain

Thus arrived 8 A.M. got carriage back and paid 15.00 each mile & take me to camp 50 li away - too much but had no time to bargain - one prostitute got my surrenders with our formulas while we were packing, that it was mine & she took a good long smell and nearly went over backwards - she disappear right to her room & we saw her no more -

At noon get away & annul all plans
July 24 - Left camp at 2 P.M. While journey very pleasant & nice - went over the valley to our old camp site - the way in which the timber has been cut away is appalling - now timber is mostly in a smallish patch of small trees - at the end where there was a beautiful forest before - now nothing but grass - it could hardly recognize the place - could do no only from the old peaks - I tried to cross the old trail on the other side but it was almost back - the mules said they could not get across the rocky stream bed - returned & camped just above where we had been before in a game of trees which had been left - heavy rain at night.

July 25 - Put out line of traps in a.m. & instructed Sunday the two new men (Chin Chang) whom I am training not to mind of trapping - heavy rain about 11 o'clock - every thing flooded - simply possible that a few shipments - 15 men arrived to hunt sika deer - they wanted 40 & each per day because they said things too much more expensive than before - (formerly paid 30 & per day)

Aug. 1 - Hunters went out at 7.20 & returned at 9.20 P.M.

Monday I saw two female sika but did not get a shot - said they saw tracks of others - they were two black squamatae (S. vulgaris) which and 6 Out Two
others from a hunter - we got about 13 wood rats & mice in traps (approximately) - seem to be very plentiful - after this period of a month from hunting - one a yearmen when (granstrom interrupted) one a year poisons one - also a few skins
was rain today for a wonder - spent my time setting traps & looking after construction of keys of shimming.

Aug 2

Tuesday

Aug 3

Wed.

Aug 4

Thus.

Aug 5

Friday

Got more afshimm today but nothing close - hunting must wait at least
saw nothing for 4 or 5 days all day and we could only sit in camp 2 or 3 black squirrels gave the hunters
the last three days - the only good thing.

Ruminated all night and with noon.

Could do nothing - I went to plan and
and at 4 P.M. to arrange for moving
the camp tomorrow - situation is a
raging torment.

Mules could not get up so they lent
2 3 men who carried our truck to Shing's
house. The devil's tried to stick me at every
turn & I got so fed up that I decided to go
to Shing and then. They asked an ex-
hibsant price but when I got all
our stuff away I had enough they paying.
them a king's pipe about 1/2 of which they
asked. We came back at 7:20 P.M. in a
little group of trees beside a temple-shrine
just after the eastern entrance to the
city. In the entire valley from 3.5 km.
the signal was answered. The city is
not a fest which holds enough to push
at that, they have a Dume cultivated from
millet to producing
A great number of these people are expected
with various ceremonies. The burning
formations do doubt his something &
do with the former.

Aug 16
Even

Second to fish & got half a dozen species
people begin. During our journey we had
have a dozen mass of people always
was our tank and had had to stretch a little
to keep them: back. On the slightest case
they got water.

Aug 7
Mon.

Fish makes legends stories come in

girl member.

Rains like the devil all day: not much
stuff came in - rotten place for
mammals the two afternoon storms
small were almost only turning the example.

Aug 9

Dana

Want to care air rats - we rats
work. Nothing can think comes altogether
and dislikes the much nature people living
in two of them.
Aug 11 - Bright day - wrote letters & pack - then

Aug 12 - Returnd down valley for gold to a village called "F_EXPECT". Camped under some beautiful trees beside water - very hazy & windless.

Aug 13 - Had very bad cold & could only lie down most of day - went frog hunting - saw a new kind of fish & several bats - very hazy & no rain. Painted 1,600 miles from Shen & Plan to go. Jr
Shensi trip with W. F. Collins

Thursday, Sept. 8

Left Peking at 10 P.M. on Kiu-Han for
Cheng-chow and arrived on Friday
at 7:30 A.M., Monday, Sept. 7.

Pekin Co. - Chong-foo changed with some difficulty
This morning while we were at the
station a local train pulled in from
Peking. Among the passengers were
a party of Chinese - a small, disapproving
looking old man, a logen woman
and several children. As they alighted on
the platform with all the compassion
inexpressible whenever a Chinese family
travels, the crowd went through the
crowd in excited tones, "it is Prince
Troun", and indeed it was the passage
of Prince le Clanee Troun himself. We
and hearing them one of the last leaders
of the Boxer Rebellion in the dark days
of 1900. When the war first started and
the foreign governments presented their
bill for settlement it included the
exactions of some of the rank leaders
and the permanent exile of others.

Prince Tz'u-fan, because he was a
member of the Imperial family, re-
tained his head but was sent into
exile. For years he remained in
Tachibori, about an "island" at

Tuesday, Sept. 9

"Unprotected Persians"

"Chinese War Covenants"

"Queste Party"
Picking up from the previous end, they "days in the capital," but the Foreign Relations could not allow this violation of the treaty. It would cause too much "honor face." The Prince Tamman was notified that he would have to return to the interior immediately. He became it the favorite excuse of official China when in danger, with a command, temporarily meant to a hospital. The legation insisted that he be not under the care of foreign doctors, and made every effort. Probably very few individuals really with the Prince ill, but Prince Tamman certainly was not news, recovered. He part of the civil day for a number of months, but at last the doctors insisted that he was well enough to travel, and the idea to return. He was at the head of his procession of women, children, and servants. As the Chinese hostel across the square from the opposite the station, and to the hotel, felt the freezing air, and as I stepped to another railroad station from the foot of the pass, earlier, my own had dropped off toward the front of them. He stripped and
ABerbed up, I looked into the face of the 
man whose bitter hatred had caused 
the death of many of my comrade. Of 
was not a pleasant face, and yet it 
just a few moments, I could not bear. 
the old man would return to die in his land here 
only to be sent back against the exile 
in the sand sweepstakes of Turkestan. 
His face was a vigorous, handsome when 
he had shone. I think that this fact had 
me long since given much to pensive 
what, in the past, he had been. And, 
yen, mine, and all the 
other foreign devils who had brought 
him from his place of power in the 
coastal country to this last journey with 
his family, among the facade of wires 
and conduits? 
A far gentle accepted being of the East. 
It was accompanied by a great 
fire—like a human guard. I 
suppose the letter could be it—had 
certainly there was more "guard" than 
"kem" about it for he was a "registered 
person" from which the signatories would 
require a receipt of safe delivery. 
Perhaps we will meet him again 
for he will follow the same road. 
I sign him which we are travelling. 
The station of Chimp—there was S
mainly confusion among the crowd. A
wild flush of fighting, shouting, humanity, each style unimportant only upon
attaining its own personal ends. The
ticket office and the scales for weighing
baggage were the two great centers of
disturbance - rude disturbance, by all
means, for it was only by main force that I
could either purchase a ticket or mix
baggage with checked. There was
an usher before the train arrived and
when as the train approached with its
appearance, the melee appeared to
become absolutely by itself. A small
impression that it could never
develop out of the chaos.

While my own men were fighting
their way into the car with our luggage
I stood in a corner of the room trying
rather engaging the spectacle. I knew
that somehow before the train departed
all the luggage would be aboard and
would arrive safely at its destination.
I was always made housed it does not
disturb me not to worry, it is only
necessary to know that it is on the
train.

Not all stations are as bad as
Changsha. In fact it is never
seen anything where there was
half the company, and at last a rail-
way station. There is not a place
for peace and quiet. Chaos never seems
table. It does anything assistance at
travelling without mad excitement
and continuous yelling. All adds to
the spirit of a railroad journey which is
rarely taken I suppose. They seem to
feel that it is a part of the programme
that to get their money's worth from
the proceedings their porter ticket they
cannot make themselves into a
person of entertainment.

On the 18 May 1921 there was great
excitement in Peking. The four emper-
ors among the war lords who control the
dode present declaration of China, was coming
to the capital. For a fortnight they had
been in conference in Tientsin; changing to
King, the unknown king of Manchuria,
Tao Tsin, next Peking. On the greater
rival, the Pro-Fu, Tao's chief butler.
an in Peking was on the gage the ten
for the result of their deliberations meant peace or
war for north China in the coming
summer. The battery annealed
foreign population of Beijing. The Chinese
and pro-Japanese army was two to one in
favor of war. They were believed that
the modern war would end the suppression
of Peking. They would be able to settle
their differences and agree upon a peace
that would control North China which
would give them stability.
In fact, when my wife and arrow
arrived as foremen of the third
Arctic Expedition, I was left with excitement. We came
to the heels of the war in Peking since 1900 was due to
the Boxer rebellion that took over the capital.
There were continually uncontrolled air
bombing clouds of fire. It was an
endwom. That summer, the city
gardens had been closed for months
and we could go in front while
we took our sweet time. All of this
drained me of hope for arms
the pro-Japanese Army, partly. It
The foreigners suffered greatly at
that time but only because the world gave
out. There was whiskey in plenty but
they must have killed it. It is rumored
that the International Express which
went to Taishan was of short-life
instance, how we dare sit
preached the thought of
refused the sufferings of the thirsty population. Be that as it may,
the question is: what are the people doing? Are they content
in their present condition? Are they satisfied with their present
state of affairs?

On the evening of the Feast of the moon, the Chinese people
were told that the great man had been taken to the hospital
in the town of Nanking.

I was told that the Chinese people were very unhappy
and that they hoped for better times.

As the days went by, the rumors of war became more frequent.
We knew that the Chinese people were preparing for a fight
that would soon break out.
upcoming. But the Peking Embassy
was greatly punctuated in the news
The day after the news the opening
was not half a dozen
days. I almost ran down to
Then came the interesting news
that the Tsar had accepted
the invitations of the President.
we coming to Peking. We found
that they would desire of armies
therefor not to disturb it. We
might be furthered. At all cost
the world must have an armistice.
On the 5th of May I drove the
early morning to Peking. The
Chamber and found the street
untouched and far from the
Peking Station to the red walls of the
Forbidden City. On both sides at
intervals of every twenty feet stood khaki
that were Cancelled with fixed bayonets. I
asked no question, who was coming and
was answered in a single word “Chang”.

Fifteen minutes later came the
motored cars with horses standing
on the running boards. They were
and 20 to 30 armed with the
of whose carbines was his hand a drawn
Mumejiro. There stood behind the frame table containing the Mumejiro War Lord's
this column boldly placed before the desk was piled with marching
selders, there a level machine gun
of course a hundred company of cavalry.
The next day Tao Kuo alighted with
a similar equipment. Quite a crowd
of honor for a peaceful trip to the
President of China! They were thinking
of it in our room tell what happened
at the conference except that we did
not have war and each President left Paris with several millions fellows in
his pocket. There was one important
detail however, which was not
mentionable this story. It was revealed that
their chief was the 1 million of themselves.
General when I was going to China taking
should be promoted & Peking to give place
to one of Mr. Pui Fin's men. The
former was treated to the way of
"kicking butts and." Then the Pui
had no wish to be promoted, with particular.
also & Peking and sent a telegram in
rush practically telling the government
"get the devil!" As a result Gen. Wu
Pui Fin was dispatched an army under his
personal command to over the rebel
by force of arms. This was done after a
little desert fighting and heavy
bomber attack. It was a disheartening
sight to see the people of the
city in an angry mood. I had planned to
return in July but the division
order which took over the
area made it impossible to travel.
Six weeks later the situation had
worsened even further, and
the road to Tsinan was closed again.

Sunday
Sept 11

We reached Kwan-yin-fong Camp at 2:30 a.m.
with no rain. The camp was surrounded by
villages which were surrounded by
rivers. We got dinner by
6:30 a.m. The division
was in the middle of the
battle, and the division
commander gave me
an emergency
order to return to China.
There was an
emergency
radio
problem. The
radio
was
broken. It
had
been
three
days
without
radio
communication. The
radio
was
found
broken.
He
was
determined
to
get
radio
communication.
Cable May who was sufficiently
acquainted with one of these states
as a promising whether he said
they would come tomorrow,
then launched with new tone stern
with him. We walked along the
avellage—rather a plastered
plaster for the place is the vast and
not the reflect deeply in yellow sticky
clay. At fields of dark & Depressing,
the fact that it is a rainy head
or that it greatly was wetted
day & field we dove & departing.
The nights were frightful for
more when we seek our long
down a with a card to remained
the captain. At 3 P.M., no resiles
some more to deignment the
captain's early rank they would
be ready at 5. We decided to
stick them and at 5 o'clock
no progress one said we
we held not to go a mile
next not to get the mail.
We got him and turned 7 P.M.
while at the heels of the sea
+ mile long mail instead en
actually rather than letters
preparative of the saddle for 4 miles.
at 7 we saw an interesting event,
aftrnoon flight to "2.1" pool for
aeroplane and Clay Clark, the
was at the meeting and after
a short talk he said that Chien had held out for a
moment. W. Stevens.

"If Chien's father had been taken
up the road and they threatened to
execute him unless word came
certainly by noon, I would say
you had some bad feeling."

"It was a life-and-death issue in
which the signature of personally Stevens
was required."

"I didn't think you were to make
peace with Chien. AJapanese
fight a commission in this
army if he would come up to
Shan and to fight it over, but
Chien did ask to come up too."

"Yet the Japanese regard of peace
as the only means of preserving
all the rights and the
surn of the Chiangs."

not reasonable.
we knew that the procession was approaching because some of the women and boys began to prepare small tablets, intended for their daily offerings, offering by fruit or incense. Each person carried a small basket of offerings, and as they approached, they placed them on the ground, along with other offerings. The procession turned to the right at the bend of the road, and there followed a long column of men, some carrying a flag, others a banner. The procession was led by a man on horseback, who wore a white robe. The horse was supposed to carry the spirit of the dead man to the place of burial.

It was a solemn and impressive sight, particularly when we reached the town in which the man had died. The procession went on past the gates, where a crowd of people had gathered to watch.
The next day we left the village with delay specked with
the rains. It was 12 15 to 1 o'clock when we
were off by 9. The roads were at that time
covered with rain and the apples were
attached above the one hundred
yard which was 30 feet below
the surface. It was a redable
sea of mud. Carts were used
to the extent of the miles when
travelling in the frequency of it.
In the place we had a great
men going on and found that the
contours of the road in a curve
field indicate farms.

To cut on a clear road and
refuse to cut the carts go in
they are not only too well that
if they did cut the carts pass
this of their corn field in a block
line. If it were a permanent road.
That is the way roads are made
on China.

The people were becoming more
merry and we were happy
when in deak of the farmer's wine
by one hour. She did sit in the
morning at the table and
later lunch with them.
from one man to the other telling
the other about the world, his family
origins, etc. There was a great
interest in predicting what their child-
ren was like. He was several years
old, and their parents had
really been magnificent
trips. The evening had ended
the evening and they
left to work out. They changed
by how to land to the old
man who returned the
compliment—thus each
party disclaimed any in-
tention to create trouble.

Delivered from a long tail—
when she is in the warm path
nothing can catch her!

make gold in the first
day.

This has been a less interesting
day than yesterday. We failed
to glimpse yesterday's sunset
two church doors. Not a single
bird among the distant hills
lying majestically beautiful in
the clear air.
A dank, misty, mountainous day, mostly
the train roars along in deep, quilting
murder, which has been lifted
into the brain by the Flying Cucumber
for this is only one of the oldest
roads in China. The rocks by
constant travelling have cut
away a strip of the earth often
50 feet deep. Where one is in the
ground there is nothing to hand
other than to keep on trying to move the
more slowly of the narrow wind-
ming narrow trenches which led with
the line sharp dashing winds into the
narrow, tightest corner and
came something with a yellow
film. On the mountains this yellow
film led to the mouth of my 2K road
water resembling a sheet of
yellow sand. But for navigation things become
tmatically little to the well fare of
the country but annually takes
a toll of human lives in flood.
In the morning when we were
hunting quail, we arrived a
farmer of these new angry people
bent the weight "but we've
got quail & crickets here!"
Monday 9th Oct 16

We didn't reach the city till 9.30 a.m. from the travelling being rather half an hour and a half again as long as the ordinary trip.

We finally got to a station when we went in the van was to receive us. The cook made for the kitchen and found a dead man there. He was moved to another.

At two o'clock that night we reached Tongkow, a fortified city on the banks of the Yellow River, China. It is the capital of the Honan and Shansi provinces.

It is a picturesque place with high walls and towers on the brow. There is a gate and a watch here and a tower 50 feet deep here at makes a formidable defence.

Here there are fortifications right round, a lake, a bridge, and a stone road is go feet deep here at make a formidable defence.

One man in the fort says that the city had not been tried by their been him, who might put him off he could kill his. The fort against a strong army. One has faith in the rather advanced here — to
The village in which we marched was situated on the north eastern border of China. We reached the village at 5:00 P.M. and camped in a field. While our camp was set up, a grand clinic was being held beside the village well at the foot of the steepest and ragged peaks of its surrounding mountains. The main temple stood at the height of the range of the temple in the ruins. It is a sacred place for devout pilgrims. It was built over a river and was a reflected temple in a beautiful pond while carving fountains in the village was one of the most splendid temples that we in China can rival. The great buildings of Peking were famous for their magnificence and beauty, the great courtyards of the splendid houses of the emperors and empresses, the splendid houses of the emperors and empresses.
contact. The old priest told us
that the tank in the Chau
dynasty, 2000 years ago, had
been built by the Jesuits. The
refuse tides would continue to
be pumped into the imperial
parking. We thought the
ancient tree to which the
monk was tied to the
inside of his home and also the
characters etched in stone which
had been written by an em-
peror.

The temple has seven
of hundred gates and with all
the gates of any of the
British temple world.

They have traveled through
the beautiful country which is
turned with its beautiful
colors. The misty gray morning
than from and got off Peking.
The city all making the usual
to very brightful! There was
very beautiful! They were
a good deal of easy shopping.
The limit on the farmlands of the
surrounding countryside. In the late
morning we crossed into a
less developed northern part of
the country, and to my surprise
on the quiet, small farms
they were almost nonexistent.
A good morning with
punctuated by
little groves.

On the morning of Sept. 19, we arrived
from about 7 AM. First, we
visited the great monuments of the
enlarged by the early dynasties.
It was the capital of the
Empire in the Tang Dynasty.

The road on the way to it
have seen except Peking and
the gates are magnificent.

Just before we arrived in
met Mr. Sherratt, a missionary.
The long main street facing the
East gate, lined with low
houses, almost like
latticed windows.

This uniformity gives a
peculiar effect which
quite unusual for Chinese
villages of this kind. It was formed
the Macedonian army forced
light Chinese infantry.

We went to the P.O. where we
called upon the Postmaster. The
postal service was well established.
Marquis was instructed to bring
with him a friend from the
American consular service.

We went to the M.G. to change
and take refreshments after the
eat, which was very
bad. It began to rain in the late
P.M. and rained all night. first thing
I went outside.

The roads of Iran have been a sea of
mud. As soon as we could do little right
we started for the woods engaged on the
business of getting our maps all day.
We found that a local man was going
on a trip outside the city (100 m.). Gun firing
was attacking a force of aerial
captured. The pilot had
being numerous. He had counted
standing in a village and was
shelling them during the night. It has
been seen about 20 wounded
man besides quantities of ammunition.
being last in order. He shot one of the guards who had been captured that morning. The town is full of soldiers joining in coming from the recent action. As a result of this battle, all the males are being commanded by the soldiers. Many others are being taken by civil officials who want to get their famous out of the city.

We found that our methods did not work as it was as there was no hope of getting others to decide to put on a little pressure.

Mr. Mehmali told them that if they did not go with us willingly, he would write a letter to the civil for asking them to return for us. That led the commissioners after an interminable argument to fix a date - a fresh one going on - returning.

In future, Mr. Mehmali returned several with us to Mr. Neuman, whom we had dinner with being at Harqani and a Catholic priest. A delightfully pleasant one, had a delightful meal. Our city is
Sept 24

under military law.

We left this area by the west gate

and after a couple hours got on

the road. We thought the folding

we were unrolled by Kasum. That

seemed to satisfy them. We took

the northern road next because

it would let us out of the trouble

and was said to be dry. All readily

was met enough to be marked

than much water have deep, the

greater part of the P.M. At eight

we reached them staging (36 li) on the banks

after we had encamped with a

fringe of the city on the north bank.

It was a wide route to get our

things in by a line of eleven

organizational manageable.

The trail got across largely by taking

advantage after midday.

Here a little further and the city gates

with soldiers and marched

and they then encamped on the P.M.

inuer bordered corn fields.

Today we reached Ching Foing a large

walled city at 1 P.M. Most of the

mud wall dirty men. The soldiers

were so persistent in knowing

all about us that we decided
all large places from now on. The thing was very interesting because the houses roofs of all the houses were elaborately decorated with carvings along the ridges & at the corners, like temples. There are quite iron work fountains, mostly made probably in front of all the temples. Other than that there are not quite as many temples as usual. They are in bad condition, nevertheless they were by no means all destroyed by the Mohammedans as we had believed. We were warned by the soldiers that some of the ancient buildings were priceless in the road & we should not turn south on a small road toward the ruin. We have been travelling all day in small villages most by country & are now encamped in a place little temple not far right of the river. We shot some deer & ducks - nothing of much interest & record.