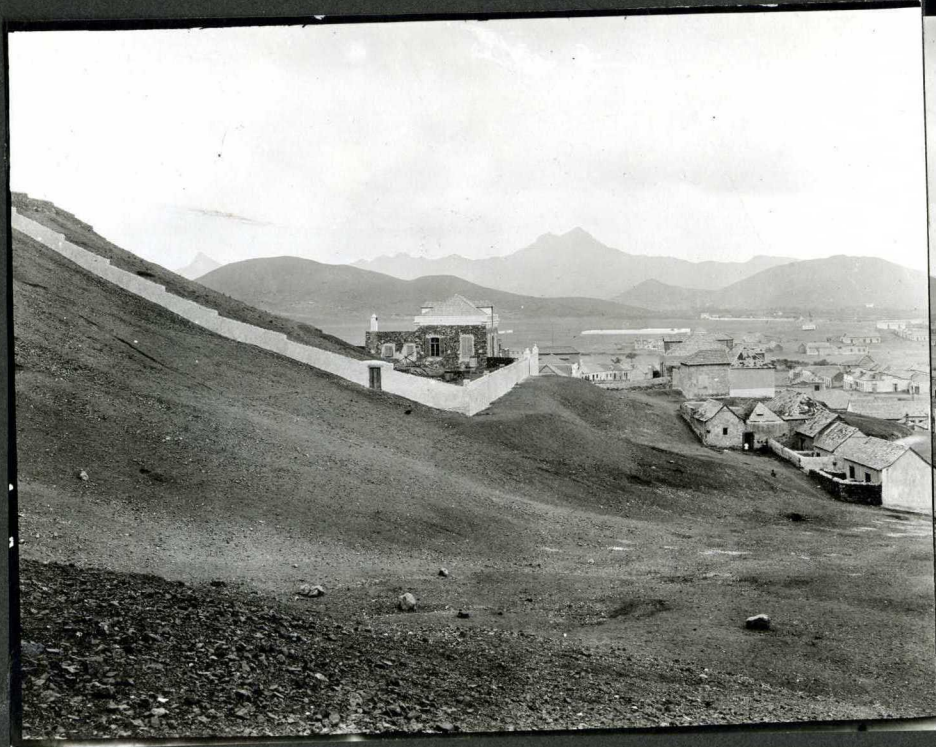


though the men coal ships by hand in this port. Children are usually nude or half nude, while the men and women are somewhat better dressed.

A 1-5. Panoram of the city of Mondello, with the bay in the back-ground.

The vegetation is very scant, consisting of an occasional Acacia, Rumex, and Mesembrianthemum. Goats and the natives have picked off every vestige of plant growth from the dry, stony ground. The principal street tree is Thespesia populnea, which does well in the cobbles at the sides of the street. The photograph shows also the ship in the harbor and the general character of the buildings.

July 28. Went on shore and had breakfast at the "London Bar," a little plazetta about 12 feet square, with small window-box type of garden. Coffee was excellent and said to be grown in Santo Antao. The





ripe berries are strung on a thread and dried and sold in this form on the market. The whole berry is then roasted and ground, and gives an unusually thick type of coffee which is, however, a great change compared with the "tea" of the "City of Benares." After breakfast we started for the so-called "Big Tree," one of the principal land marks in this section of the island. The market showed a few poor bundles of grass which had been collected from the adjacent hills and which could not be identified as they were mere scraps and very poor in appearance. The road to Big Tree passed out into the desert.

A 6. Shows the method of travel in the Cape Verde Islands. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Hodges of Chicago; Edmond Heller; Captain W. H. Scobie of the City of Benares; H. C. Raven; A. N. Lawrence, a commercial agent; a lot of burros; native boys; etc., for it is impossible to go anywhere

on the Cape Verde Islands without a horde of these youngsters at your heels.

A 7. A similar view, but shows one of the principal trees or bushes of the islands.

This is Tamerix (herb. 5), which grows quite commonly at the mouth of the canon and on the sand dunes which have accumulated there. We then passed an English cemetery and a Portuguese cemetery, each with white walls, and across a dry wash in which the vegetation consisted mainly of Tamerix, Parkinsonia, Calotropis procera, and an occasional Acacia. Here, by means of a small amount of irrigation water which could be supplied by windmill, a small garden had been developed.



A 8. Shows the Big Tree, Tamarindus indica, an unusually large specimen in flower and fruit at the same time.

Under this tree, which is about two and one-half miles from the city, a picnic ground has been provided. The trees in the background are largely Parkinsonia. In the photograph are also shown Mrs. Hodges and Captain Scobie.

Here several plants were secured:

1. Called Palma by the natives, or Bedan by the Indians on the boat. It is probably the Bedan nut or Terminalia chebula. The natives say that they eat the nut when ripe, while the Hindus compare it to the almond. It is said to be used chiefly as a dye for calico and a source of tannin. (See herb. 1.)

2. S. P. I.-47976. Lemon budwood, Citrus limonia. Only a few

trees grow on the island, and the leaves are slightly mottled.

3. Mango budwood. Only one Mango is noted. A relatively large green fruit changing through yellow to a slight reddish color on the side exposed to the sun. Trees were healthy and loaded with fruit.

4. S. P. I.-47983. Tamarindus indica, the largest tree on the island. Ripe pods were sent in. These vary from one to ten seeds from one-half to six inches in length. They are used locally in making a drink similar to lemonade. The Hindus call it Imli, while the negro Portuguese call it Tamarin. It is used for making preserves, as a liniment, as a medicine, etc., etc. It has a pleasant acid taste and makes a good drink. (See photo A 8 and herb. 2.)



A 9. Taken near Big Tree. Shows basin irrigation as here practiced. In places these basins become very narrow or are replaced by

small ditches. The chief plants are cabbage, celery, eggplant, and beets, with *Parkinsonia* in the background.



A 10. Shows a hedge formed of Parkinsonia aculeata.





A 11. A coconut, Cocos nucifera, grove at the left, with cabbage in the foreground; sugar can, Guava, Mango, and lemon in the background.



A 12. Shows dwarfed banana trees.

11. S. P. I.-48176. Parkinsonia aculeata (seeds). This plant is used as a hedge almost exclusively and occurs only in cultivated and irrigated land. It looks very similar to the species so common in Arizona. The seeds of this plant are worked out into purses by the natives. (See herb. 3 and A 10.)

12. S. P. I.-48179. Gruzierra (Phyllanthus acidus), a large tree with pinnate leaves and small white fruit with a pleasant taste. It is called Amloi by the Hindus. (See herb. 4.)

13. S. P. I.-47983. Seeds of 4. In the market at St. Vincent I secured a number of beans and a few cucurbits. The markets are not extensive and have for sale largely fruits from Santo Antao, the island north of St. Vincent. The principal articles for sale are mangos, bananas, beans, corn, and meats.

5. S. P. I.-47975. Pigeon pea (Caján indium) from the market. Said to be grown on Santo Antao.

6. S. P. I.-47979. Beans (Phaseolus lunatus). Large, flat. Either white or white and red, from Santo Antao.

7. S. P. I.-47980. Similar to above.

8. S. P. I.-47978. Beans (Dolichos lablab). Dirty white in color. Said to have been grown on Santo Antao.

9. S. P. I.-47977. As above. Brown and an admixture of black and variegated forms.

10. S. P. I.-47981. Phaseolus lunatus, a red form; and S. P. I.-47982, a mottled variety. Grown on Santo Antao.

14. S. P. I.-48172. Cucurbito pepo, white seed sold in the market. Apparently a few of these plants are grown where water can be secured for irrigation.

15. S. P. I.-48173. As above. Seeds yellow.
16. S. P. I.-48171. Citrullus vulgaris. Black seeds.
17. S. P. I.-48186. Thespesia populnea, a street tree of St. Vincent, where it grows without irrigation. (See herb. 7, photo B 12.)

b 7. A general view of natives in the street of Mondello.

The principal inhabitants of these islands are West African negroes with an admixture of every nationality which sent ships to these islands. They subsist largely by begging or by serving as pack animals. The men also coal the ships in the harbor.



B 1. Shows sand dunes held in place by Tamarix. (See herb. 5.)



B 2. A detail of one of the sand dunes.



B 3. Method of travel and types of inhabitants; Anton, boy; Mario Santo with the burro, and Tamarix in the background.



B 4. Shows Tamarix in bloom on the sand dunes at the mouth of the large canon which opens into the bay at Mondello.



B 5. A similar view, with the graveyard in the background.



B 6. A detail of the Tamarix.



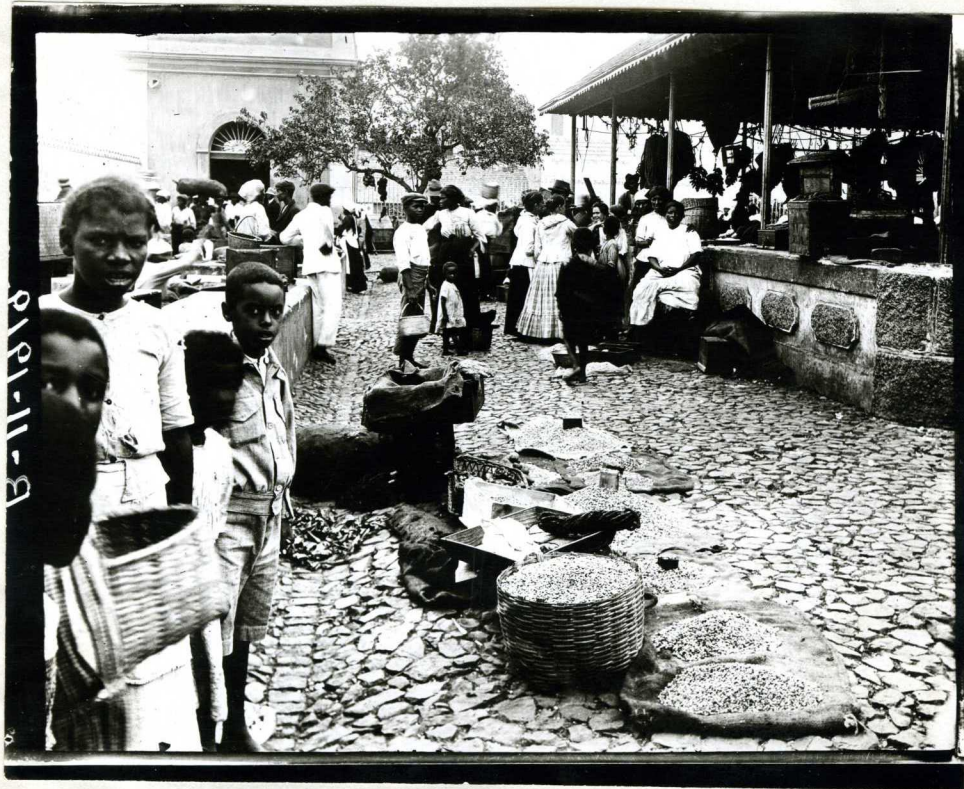
B 8. Sand dunes with Sporobolus virginicus. This seemed to be the only grass in this section.



B 9. Tamarix trees lining the street in front of Portuguese cemetery.



B 10. Typical of the country surrounding the City of Mondello. This view, looking toward the mountains, shows very few Acacias in the background, but the foreground is absolutely barren. The Acacias are limited to the drainage channels.



B 11. Shows a market where corn, beans, bananas, fish, and sweet potatoes are sold.



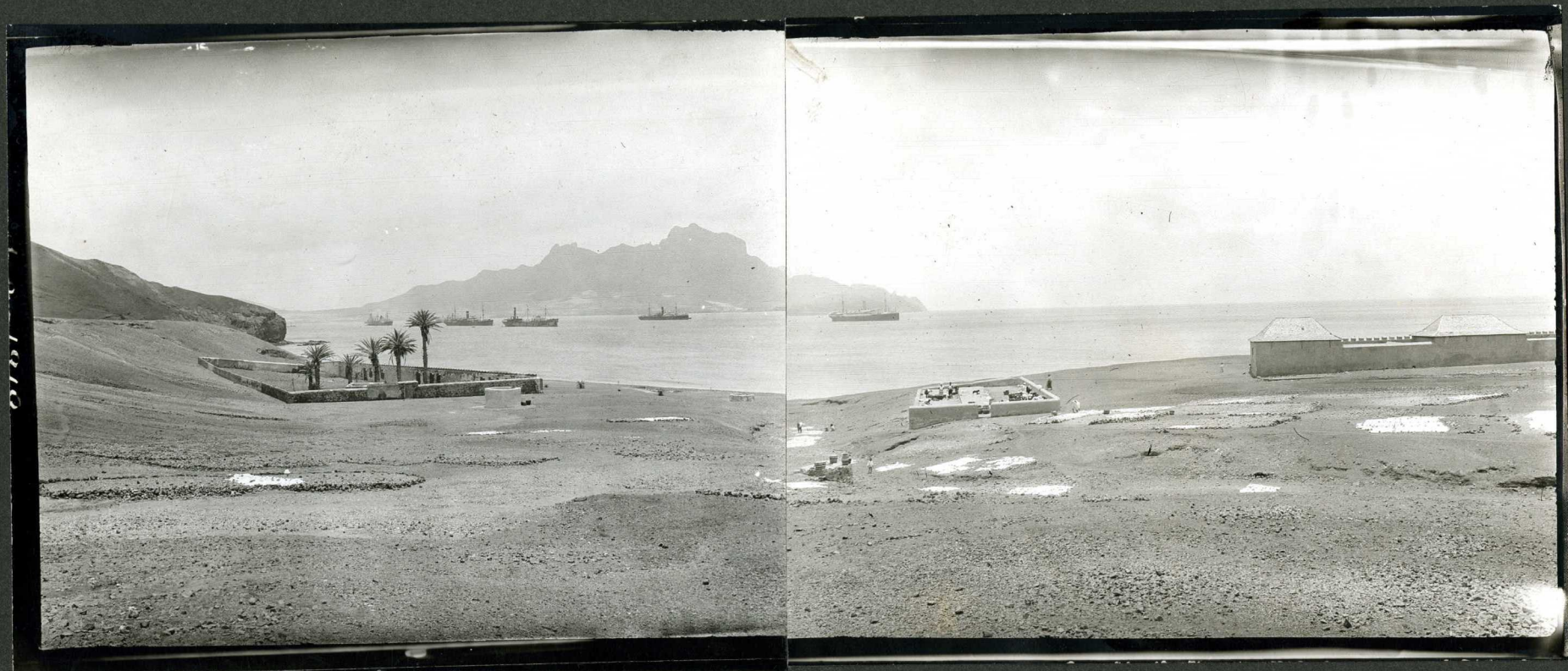
B 12. A principal street of Mondello.

The streets are paved with cobble stones and no gutters are provided. The trees, *Thespesia populnea*, bloom abundantly and seem to be in perfect condition. They are widely spaced and are probably able to utilize the water which falls on the wide areas of street between them.

I returned to the ship and prepared Nos. 1 - 4 and 17 for mailing and then returned to Mondello to find the post office closed. I had dinner in Mondello and spent the night on ship.

July 30. Landed early and had breakfast on shore.

At some distance from the city there is a special place provided for washing clothes. This is shown in panoram C 1 and C 2. The soil is barren. The clothes are spread out on the soil or rocks. Over the sur-



face are scattered a few loose rocks to hold them in place. Tubs, washboards, and soap are used in washing the clothes. Coconut palms are shown at the left of the picture.



C 3. Shows in detail the method of drying clothes.

Usually the clothes are spread out on the rocks and water is thrown over them to give them a final rinsing before allowed to dry.



C 4. Detail of the shore line. It shows many seaweeds, Ulva and brown seaweeds being most abundant, also shells, sea-urchins, and sea-anemones.

There are practically no birds with the exception of ravens and white buzzards.



C 5. A typical view of the mountains back of the city and of the natural vegetation which consists of a few small, dry plants - mostly Compositae, and an occasional Mesembrianthemum, Oreocarya, and a small suaeda-like plant. The latter occurs especially where the plants are protected.



C 6. Shows a large dry wash, with mountains in the background.
Vegetation as in C.5.

This scanty vegetation is picked by the natives and placed in sacks and sold as ruffage in the markets.





C 7 - 9. Panoram of the Mattiato Ranch.

Here they have sunk three wells to 50 feet or more and secure a very small quantity of good water. They are now putting down a tranch about four feet wide and 30 - 40 feet long in the hope of increasing this water supply. The whole ranch is surrounded by a heavy stone fence. Here are grown a few sweet potatoes, a squash or two, and a few stalks of sugar cane, a hedge of Parkinsonia, and a little grass which is used as feed for burros. The hills behind the ranch are being picked over by women for forage grasses. A few coconut palms are grown here and there are also a few plants of Calotropis procera. This is a fair example of the extreme conditions on this desert island.

19. S. P. I.-48177. A seed of Pennisetum ciliare secured from grass grown on the Mattiato ranch. (See herb. 8.)

Returned to the city for dinner and sailed for Cape Town about 4:30 p. m.



b 8. Leaving the dock at Mondello.