
4: Weather cool, sea moderate, no racks necessary in table.

5: Weather more calm.

6: Weather, sea smooth.

7: Very warm.

8: Arrived at Kingston at 10 P.M. A very fine harbor. Sandbar enclosed by a long sandspit covered with mangrove. Took a motor ride out to Hope Botanical Park with Cook, Gilbert, Country. Very dry and dusty. The island is very rugged, the mountains rising range above range to the highest point 7,000 feet. Saw many royal palms in gardens, African cactus, etc. Also pomegranate in places. Another African tree seems to garden workable. Sprouted well here and flowered the year round. At the gardens we saw several species of pheasants, ostrich,
Travellers, too, the coco de, almost all tropical fruits were growing in the garden. Bananas, coffee, figs, coffee, figs. Another common African tree was the Acacia with red pendulous fruit which is edible. Fag wood was a common bush everywhere in fields, trees like trees in the common gardens, coco palms, and a green century plant was common on the hillside in a wild state. The island is everywhere covered by bushes and small forest treed the grama spaces being fern. Everybody no person, any person. We returned to the steamer at 5 P.M. and sailed out of the harbor at 6:30. On the harbor I saw only a few fish swimming. About the town were many black vultures, waterfowl, an....

10. Arrived at Colón at 1 P.M. Sea smooth. Very overcast.
Washington, the country showed a verdant, moist appearance and very lily, but rather for the whole landscape covered by forests of palms and various flowering trees. At the hotel the chief amusement is bathing in an open tank connected by a well with the sea. The bathers are numerous at 4 P.M. & again at 8 or 9 A.M., but even at noon many are seen in the tank barefooted as usual. Apparently the sun even at midday never produces severe stroke here.

The party left at 11 A.M. on the Panama R.R. for the Chagres Riers Bridge where we took the launch up the river. Mr. Bennett and his wife accompanied us. The trip along the R.R. was very interesting botanically. Many dead trees were seen standing in the flooded channels.
Lake B Niles dead trees some were red the trees showed 
the diagonal scars of the tappers. In places there were broad 
swamps filled by a small 
papyrus rush long grass 
small hills or large 
hummocks were characteristic 
of the whole region. The soil 
where it was exposed was 
bright red like that of Africa. 
A fresh breeze was blowing off the 
river which made it quite cold. 
A floating Protea (larger than the 
african) was abundant on the 
still sides of the river where it 
formed masses. The country 
along the river was quite 
dilly and heavily covered with 
trees and shrubs Palms 
several of the trees were in flower one with 
long pink blossoms. The apples 
peach was seen another 
with vermillion flowers was 
common. We stopped first at 
Atlanta
an orange plantation near a
few Jamaican neggers had
changed. The oranges were
dark green. A swamp
was also in fruit as well as
a zapote, several passion
flower vines. We then went
alongway up the river toward
beyond the zone but not out
of it really as the U.S. govt.
reserve all the land within
13 feet above the level of
the navigable streams & they
allow no built on village
to be built within that story.

We went as far as a village
at the forks the main river
where it was quite narrow
at the current. At
the R.A. Bridge on the Shakes
we met a native who had a
large jaguar skin for sale.
He had killed the animal while
it was eating a calf. He killed

...
The same brute had killed two full grown steers in the neighbourhood. Saw no mammals nor heard many,
A few birds were seen skaters on the river, parakeets, woodcocks & frigate birds in the harbor. A few
brown pelicans were seen in the canal.

12: The party went out to the cocoa plantation near Culebra
cut with Barrett at 7 A.M. & returned about noon.
I remained in town.

13: We all remained in Colon
except Cook who went to Panama
to visit Pflüger, a 10. Abbot of-
recovering from an operation.

14: The party except me took
the 11:00 train for Panama
where they spent the day.

15: Packed our trunks at the hotel
Washington & went on board the
Chilean Steamer Noroc which
was leaving at Colon Pier & on
Cristobal as the port is un

16. Remain at the lock loading cargo.

17. Left at the Hurco at 9 a.m. Day clear, bright. An anchor is lowered at the bottom lock. Here we passed three locks and were raised each time about 26 feet to the upper level. The lock worked perfectly. The water came in from below, rapidly making up with a hissing sound, like a whirlpool. In 10 minutes the lock was filled. Then the gates opened and we went to the next lock. Electric engines pulled the boat then and steamed her while she used her own motive power in passing from one lock to another. On the next car four men several dredgers arrived at the handslip on which they worked several hours each day when the canal is closed. The slips were very extensive toward many yards or several acres. The lock was a green tarp paper covered by a length of freight.
like soil, in places along the coast a purple porphyry rock was exposed, and at times some yellow clay and bronzite. After leaving Cabo San Lucas we passed out into a level plain with more rock prominence and banks along the road. At Punta Miguel we passed out of another little town to Mindilonesca which is very body situated on the Pacific drainage as Mindilonesca locks were descended by 2 locks to sea level on the Pacific side. The angling process of the lock seemed much slower than the filling took about 20 minutes but not attended by any mishap. We reached Balboa at 6 p. m. and remained at the wharf all night. The party went to Panama after supper by trolley a distance of 5 miles or less perhaps. Panama is a typical Spanish city with narrow crooked streets, heavy stone masonry that is walls. The Plaza Cathedral and Central Hotel are
Typically Spanish. May feel 4 chicks be more in evidence on the ships negro were less numerous than at Cydon.

The bird life on the canal consisted of herons or sandpipers chiefly with some brown pelicans often frigate birds & a white heron & folks frigate or small pelican. The vegetation all Pacific islands much less verdant or abundant than on the Atlantic.

The tempest met us at 9 AM from balloon docks. The Pacific or Bay of Panama was calm quiet & more roll being perceptible Tobago Island with its huge hospital in the most prominent island in the bay. Other small island were notable & some small rocks inhabited by bird fluttering. Porpoises & pelicans & often bulky were seen near to steamer.

Day clear & calm that
Sighted Cape San Lorenzo
the on the E. coast about 9 AM. Oct. 10th 1891
we passed within 2 miles of it.
The coast here rises as a high bluff 1000 to 500 feet above
by green bushes & some few trees.

Downpost Cape was a small village, a wide sand beach &
shoal abandoned. Above the
village on the escarpment slopes were bright green cane fields &
other crops. Further south me
passed between the coast &
Punta Island a brush-covered
ridge some 3 or 4 miles long
where a light or two could be seen.
The sea was filled with life today.

Many porpoises came &
played about the steamer tow.
They were dark slate above
white belly, fat & chunk.
Many diamond fish or great
sharks were seen jumping
near the boat, & after fishing
more seen in schools alone which
very large flocks of small gulls + petrels. A few large white
bobby vultures seen + a dark ship's
ashkeenwater. The weather
was cloudy today + the
coast cloudy with
the high clouds, and their
peaks, of Chaimbargo + Cortes
could not be seen. The
old mariners say they hold
the coast line became
invisible. At some we passed
a small island on which there
was a light house.

21. In the early morning we
were off Mona Island and
spent the morning cleaning
up the shadega river to an
anchorage off Cuyagua. The
river was wide with much floating
vegetation consisting of polias,
banana stems + vegetation.
The banks after the river was low
supported mangroves, coconut palms, high blanketing of large trees. The passengers were not allowed to go ashore but the residents could come aboard so we had a large number of Panama hat sellers, cigarette sellers, fruit and food merchants. The city of Guayaquil is built by steampin and construction of modern buildings of steel or stucco with large square windows overlooking balconies. Two species of iguanas were common and all black headed gulls and large white ones with brown wings, no frigate birds or pelican birds were seen here as at Panama. The gulls were calling from brown pelicans were seen. It rained after dark late in the afternoon. Many small mosquitoes came aboard.
and were quite annoying and troublesome that never plagued around our heads. They were long slender bodies with transverse stripes. The native loggers parrots, spider monkeys, and other plants avoided tall ferns and lianas, squirrel-like animals that ran on limbs.

Arrived at Prince Island at the month of August. Saw many cattle and some mules grazing in pasture along the banks. No palmetto was seen in the forest or on the adjoining line. The forest generally the very heavy and different than from Panama in Americas. Many brown pelicans and small gulls were seen and a few black vultures. One large bird was noted. No flowering trees seen in the forest. The small palms from which Panama hats are made grow in the forest. It is unusual to find them in the forest for hats being obtained from the young budding leaves.
I reached Panama at daylight and dropped anchor in the bay close to the wharf. The country is a dry, harsh desert with almost absolute absence of vegetation except on the coast. A mosquito cloud could be seen near the beach in a few places.

There is perhaps no better place in the world where to sleep. A transition occurs between heavy tropical forest like that at Chagres and the absolute desert country of Panama only 10 miles south. There is no physical barrier such as a mountain range, the change being due to southerly trade winds which drive away the moist laden breezes from the north which supply Equador with rain. The whole region of Panama is under the influence of the Peruvian current which accounts for the coolness and absence of mosquitoes. The commonest bird in the harbour is the harbour different from the large great frigate bird. The small trimmings like white and also several bright frigate birds.
port of Piers a large valley produces rice cotton sugar and other products. Oil wells are also in operation in the Sevier desert. The rocks found in a yellowish shale or limestone in appearance horizontally held.

We left a region and cleared north along the coast about 1-3 miles offshore. A fine and breeze and bright summer weather greeted the coast dry brown without evident vegetation. The ten coast is formed of rocks cliffs and the inland plain and dry desert hills. The coast resembles that of golden California to a remarkable degree as the cool air and cold sea water adds greatly to the similarity.

25 Reached Elsin at daylight. The port is an open marshland with a long inland jetty and into the breakers vessel anchors a long way offshore and the cargo is transferred by lighter to the inland on which is a railroad bridge. The country...
On the beach of Paracaimaro reed boats made of bundles of reed could be seen. A dry desert area lay to the north with no signs of vegetation. The sun was setting over the cliffs with a slight haze and cool wind. The mountains were visible in the distance and a cool, choppy sea was breaking against the shore to Paracaimaro. When we arrived at 5 P.M., the town was in full swing. Open dockside, a steamerπs gangplank led down to the sea. The steamers lay for hours while cargo was unloaded and discharged. A few men dragged the merchandise to the beach to load it onto donkeys. The donkeys carried the goods through the town between the posters of cork, quina, and cinnamon. The huts were made of wood and mud. The mountains to the south were steep and barren. The cloudy weather caused general disinterest for sail. They headed inland.
Shags were seen riding on a lighter
groundings: became cheery
fragments to Judy, among
of algolaxes & it in length
the interior seed covering, which
was edible & convenient. We
left an anchor at 10 P.M.
& steamed until the night to
Sanvay where we arrived on
daylight. Port similar
to Paraguayon, a steel pier
an open cave & sandhill,
& haven, roost with high
rugged hills some miles
inland. Trujillo could be
seen some 5 miles north of the
park but close to the sea. The
cliffs is hauled by a great sand
dunes some 50 ft high. Weather
clear & bright on set with cold breezy
left Sanvay. Salaverry at mm. N
Callao, passed the Guayape
islands on which has a lighthouse.
They are guano islands hundreds
of sharks, pelicans, & the
seabirds were seen in the water
near them. On the larger island a
rock column some dark bird crowded
thickly one of the spots several
acres in extent. Many sea-lions were seen on the shore. At closed points, some of the large rocks looked like a half ton in weight. No vegetation was visible on the lands.

27 Reached Callao at 10 a.m. in a heavy ground fog. The harbor was picturesque and of large size. All the Peruvian navy was at anchor consisting of 3 cruisers, 1 destroyer, 2 submarines. Just off the harbor island which forms the harbor mouth there are high ridges and a lighthouse on the point. On shore we took the 110 to Lima with Hodgins party. The way lay through cultivated fields in the valley of the Piñacar, fields of soybeans and grass were common. So alfalfa, canna and the vegetables. Most of the fields were hedged by willows in which sheep were cut off or pollarded. At the town we met with Mr. S. Gilbert to the Botanical garden which
include also the zoological
garden at North Beach. At this
garden are many

certains, hawks and many
primates and European animals

trees make the park very

magnificent. I saw a large polar
giant head of Indian

of the original species. The

predictions of temperate climate.
The only reptile seen was a single Galápagos tortoise.
This weather in the city was quite cool in the shade and a temperate breeze was still blowing. The hills above the city were barren, brown, and desolate without evidence of vegetation. In the park I saw some geese and ducks up close, the ducks on the lake in spite of a pleasant still night. The fields near town are separated by adobe walls, with high embankment or wall near, even on their edge due to rain. These walls last last to the arroyos that cross the mesa. We left the hotel at 8 P.M. It was clear and bright with a light in the dusk on the shore line. The high peaks of the andes strike above the sea. Almost 2 M. we passed the point of dark mountain chocolate sea due to some kind of marine life. It was manifestly not sea, but the eastern end, due to the presence of animals which under the microscope were found to be in the process of evolving.
At anchor off Bahia with the Red Sea in the red color due to the coral which is called pelagic. The birds seem to be quite close to our ship, sometimes within 15 miles or 20.

About 5 P.M. we met large schools of sardines, they were in great black clouds of several thousand together.

In the morning we were within 30 miles or so of Mollendo. The coast was hilly but Coroquia until its snow covered and steep peak was in sight for anchor. It was over 6000 miles away and its height was most impressive. Very clear with a fresh breeze at sunset. Many black ships seen near the shore. Went ashore at 12:30 in a launch. A rough sea at the landing place is a narrow
gargoyle moulded by cement some 20 feet high. We were hoisted out on steel boats in a chair by a crane. Near the mouth of this cave are several large reefs, one of which is submerged at high tide, gigantic waves break over it constantly. The bottom is very rough in a storm it must be quite dangerous. The bird seen almost that day are black headed gull a white black headed gull a white black headed gull a white brown pelican. Weather and with a good breeze left Melinda at 8 AM on a special train. Weather clean and cool. The nights were very cool with almost no mosquitoes or other insects. The country bordering the beach for the first few miles was covered by clumps of scrub brush cattails reed grass and sand verbena. A small house near some cotton grass and flowers etc were growing.
Willow trees were seen bordering the hedges. The road left the coast at Encenada Sta. and climbs up the sandy hills at a steep incline averaging about 47%. The first inland vegetation was more clumps of small cactus cactus some of which were in blossom. The driftound a few small parallel tracks were seen which may have been mice. Burrows were also seen under the low banks of the road which looked like the mammal burrows.

At kilometre 32 there were on top of a high mountain overlooking the Taniko River valley with its fields of cane grain transformed into beds of trees locally called willow trees. Above Taniko Sta. we saw a flock of 10 or more flocks of ducks wheeled them the air within 50 or 75 yards of us. Many black vultures were associated with them. There were apparent carcasses of a bison, a bear, and a cow. The rising sun on the concave saw...
another band of sabrecats
nearby. The vegetation at
Kilin 35 became quite variegated
the plants being a large annual
g的艺术, yellow composite
bush, heliotrope, bunch
grass & many small herbs. At
Kilin 45 a small pine near
the cultivated Tobacco valley
could be seen for besides
for near the Sta. 190 east
The hillsides here were more
verdant than below the
shrubs covering the
sprouts. Most of them were
brushes 2 or 3 ft. high and
very all were in blossom;
also this is the fall it was
a spring or summer scene.
The flowers being just blossomed
the shrubs were
ruined daffodils implanted small
patches, mostly the plants
more yellow of annual daisy
like composite heliotrope
verbena, tobacco, the weed
red penstemons, brownhead
other, on the plateau river
there was permanent water,
there were the trees, saplings,
vines & Indian fog cacti.
The heliotrope bushes were 3-4 ft. high and devoid of purple blossoms exactly like the cultivated but the perfume was quite different. As S 3200 ft. we lost the green landscape very suddenly. Next we emerged onto a spur of a cloud bank which marks the upper limit of the tree line. Beyond this point was an almost level desert of sand and loose rocks. Absolutely barren with no evidence of even having had any, not a drop of rain as is known to fall here. This desert rises gradually by low terraces or inclines and extends all the way to the equator a distance of about 5000 miles. A bottomless and shifting sea of deep circular mounds 3-4 feet high and high gray, pulverizing color. They travel forward this desert by placing large stones on them.
This entire desert is known as the Pampa de Islay

crest at the middle of the cape. They are very common. By the light color of the red desert of coarse pebbles and rock. The weather in the desert is often very hot and sunny as it always is, and the moon caps of high volcanoes (Misti and Llullaillaco) are often seen and forgotten away.

Chacachanci

white crown of the elite commoner who clearly visible. Misti is a perfect gigantic cone standing tall. Compana is a long ridge with its ends meeting another troncante peak. The hills or mountains which border this desert are also free of vegetation like the desert they are covered over by a right veil of gray white sand which gives them the appearance of being partly covered. At dawn, we climbed up the second hill from the top and walked down the path with late red hills until the Chile River was reached. Then followed up on edge for
along the green river valley to Argenipina where we arrived at 5 P.M. all of the rock formation from the coast to the Argenipina country is said to be Tertiary by H.R. It had the appearance of a gray sandstone often found in the area, showed some oblique cleavage.

Most of it was dark greenish to red or terra cotta color. In places it was whiter or gray.

Along the river there were groups of rough reddish hills with absolute bare of vegetation except at one spot where a few large Cactus cacti were seen. From here the tracks growing out of red rock. After reaching the tanks there were seen in a dry stream bed. Below the tracks could be seen the narrow gorges of the Chihuahua green with trees of fields under irrigation. All of the large streams flowing than the dead have cultivated land bordering them and such places repeat
The only available water supply there seems to have been within miles of the Sahara bordering the Nile. We saw such absolute water scarcity of vegetation. As we approached Arquinta we saw corn fields of alfalfa, willow trees etc. Melon pepper trees were seen along the irrigation ditches.

During the night we had a light thunder shower. The air was not noticeably colder than yesterday. Due to this wind it is less warm than the coast. We were joined by Birdie at Cachendra station. He said that in coming down from Cucupa three days ago he saw at Carrero 200 at the same time P.R. 5 adults Vincenias! I am nearly from Lamb. H.B. made his trip to Coropina mountains from Victor St. By midday Tuesday west of Rio Nesaja he says there is considerable wild forest and much in the river valley. Fox, deer, small cats + other game stand to abound. Almost frosty.
Above Cackle on Aplao
where there is cotton farming and there is also many palms with game. Bears have been reported in the morning. T帖子 with apples, peaches, prunes, grapes, figs, pomegranates, apricots, and various fruits like grapes, dates, and papayas. They were in mangoes, bananas, avocados, cherries, etc. Potatoes were also seen.

Small rice, many melons, and squashes were seen and peppers, tomatoes, carrots, beans, and green vegetables. The botanical garden in the town, and many naturalists are known in the town. A heap of cane was seen just like chestnuts. A huge bee was also seen.

April 1

7:30 AM, had breakfast promptly. Clouds and mist were present. Nothing could be seen as a small cloud...
and climate of a large
corner of the deposits
and the valley of vegetation is
much resembles the
Red River country of Texas.
The building stone of Arapaho
is a yellowish white resembling
chalk in appearance, most of
the building are made
of it, sometimes it is
white, other
figures along the Arapaho,
hills are covered by great
rough paths of red, known rock
covering which many
dead trees and bushes grow
but not fingers or mammals
are seen, only a few birds
and one of my best is one here
a little above Quiacone sta-
we wound into Bock lock on
a hill crossing alone on track
for 5 times and finally going
them a short tunnel. Blue
enemies were seen otherroad
bed.
Mr. Arapato is called Autasara on Peruvian's map. Arapato, a high snow-capped peak over 21,000 feet could be seen not more than 38 miles away. No tree growth is to be seen either in silvering or on the mountain sides of the snow-capped peaks of Chacchani and Maru. It is in order to see gigantic men called peaks without any indication of forest, only scattered rocks which an insufficient to hide the rock ground. We stopped for dinner at the Pampa de Amoreos at 17,000 feet. The air at this altitude is quite cool even in the bright sunshine. The campus has two or three small green bushes from the Horchera, before we carry campaigns through some deserted ranges of wild valley. The most had 10 kilometers above the truck about 150 cgs. another had 3,000 more near to a smaller head of the Pampero was a broad blanket.
with a heavy growth of very coarse bunch grass. With the thin Cacaposy
men piled up fuel yards a plum tree planted from a large tree head like a
grand mushroom. At Vincocaya we struck another
dark level prone for which
had open bare earth open-like lake bottoms. Here we
went close to the train another
herd of 5 Vincocayas. This
Vincocaya is 14,000 ft. alt.
The country is covered by thick
grass and small bushes everywhere
and has not changed since
reaching 18,000 ft. at Punta
de Arrieros. No brush or large
brushes seen everywhere.
Sam another herd of 5 Vincos
between Vincocaya & Cacaposyu
on a rather well preserved
where many alpacas were
more grazing within a
mailes of Green algae
saw another hundred
vicuñas. Several flocks of white geese sailed past near the edge of the pond. At Capitán, we cross the river on the same marshy land. The light snow is scattered across the packed-down trail. The river is torrential. A mile beyond Capitán, we cross another party.3

Vicuñas are on the side of the hill, some helped across the nosisure to a single one. Reached two large fountains, about 10 miles wide. Sawn some flamingos on one of a great number and hearers on the other. These lakes are apparently deep, the hills running steeply from the shore. Reached Santa Lucia at 4:30 past a silver mine is located. On the wall of the station house was posted a stuffed coyote; but with his mouth open showing his teeth. It was a large species but in this country they are
called fences. They are paid to be common on the farms + feed occasionally on sheep at Tang
Tang at 12,000 feet. We met on our first collection consisting of native fields + millet
(Kangaiji). Here we saw mescal and croco-
mer on Hum (Puna) and 4 over another. The land here is arid hills is terraced to keep it from washout.

The weather was very cold with a cold wind blowing which moderated overcast necesssary. Nearly barley field
seen along the track, a millet
chigwar since occurred the
mallee from. The cup cattle
congahtan were a kind of mungo
with red tips like cock:comb?

A few trees were seen on Quinilla pla. We stop from

We reached Juliana at 5:30 in a heavy downpour and thunderstorm.

The day broke clear + bright + fairly warm through the night. I had a severe head-

(2)
ach & a pain in the chest in the sternum. Cork on had a headache & was very cold. It was probably a mild foot & sore leg but four were not affected in coming over the Sreniers at 14,600 feet. Juliana is about 12,500 feet. I met Stafford at this hotel an Englishman who lives as a langour. We told him that there were wild Hunaco near the Pampas de Arroyos but they were hunted to frequent that few remain. The country between Juliana & Santa Rosa was uniform grass lowlands with little hill. Very little cultivation was seen. The country here proved to be far better than large avocado. Lone cattle & pioneers. Birds were seen flying over green pastures reading many bulls, some cows & black pigs. Subland birds were very rare. Stopped at Santa Rosa at 7 P. M. for lunch. Wolves seen anywhere. Abandoned woods & dead grass. Some Indians seen on Millers River. Begun to
Min as at La Raya Pass the
landscape proves Almeria-Guiana
transition. Many bunch of
dry acorns from yucca were
seen on the rainy side butts. Much more shrub
rose also seen on the
deciduous. The peak of La Raya
has the large glacier with
western orientation at
Aguazul Calientes just below
the crest. Station lower
peak which plans as side yet that
The valley is very narrow here
and continues to take
Tarajui or Maruganiaca. The
side by side, valley were wide all
down this valley. There is
and the country looks like fall
winter in midsummer.

Red soil everywhere from
ground cover of a rather blank
red color + adobe consistency
until large tarajui can be seen
from the PP here across the
rivers in another valley. I
saw no open plains suitable
for Vieygas or Hueno.

With Tarajui there may be
broad plain for people who
vieygas as could live. First
before reaching firewood and me
The freight car jumped the track on a bridge over the Volcánito river, the remains of the bridge were delayed about half an hour. Mr. Bother, the assistant train manager, says that Vincovaya is the best station for vicuña, but it is between two and cinco centavos in the best hunting country. Between San Pablo and Tiuja, station we saw one flock of sea gulls. A fresh lawn flew into the valley in this spot and the people erected a temple at this point to stop the lawn from spreading. From here another column of adobe came up from the ground in a row to make a wall. From here we reached the station, where we passed through the station at dusk and ran very slowly after dark into Chuquicamata where we arrived at 10:30. At the station we loaded the baggage on a milk train. Steel cars without any windows to the station, and from where we unloaded the baggage and left the car back.
again with much delay and difficulty. We finally got into the city gate and into the foalsmell. At 11:30 we took rooms at the grand hotel. It was a clear, bright, fairly warm night and there was cold no insect pests noticed. In the afternoon I called on the subject of using with H. B. Cook to lunch at 5:30. He offered me a very appallingly and readily offered to go as preciose for guards. Spent the afternoon shopping the collection at the Powell Stone. During the day a short thunder shower occurred. The weather grew chilly and suddenly continued work on the outfit in the morning with the arriero Narcisco. In the afternoon spent with H. B. and Santa Ana and Hacienda to see the old haciendas in La Paz. From a distance west of the main plaza we entered a narrow back street on which was an old house which was an old farmstead.
It slanted inward as all the
ruin do but was made up of
gigantic blocks cut into
very irregular shapes or angles,
many of the blocks in this wall
were 40 feet long by 2 or 3 wide.
One of the stones had 12 angles.
Another was a triangular in
shape, the one figured in one of
H.B. papers. This large stand
of regular stones was under a
green stone like serpentine
above which in places was
a nacreous reddish
andesite & of small regular
blocks. The joining of
these in each case but
the lower wall had large block
within the wall. Many
the surface were curved
slightly. This is the only
place in Cyrus where a
wall of this character was seen
afterwards we went along
other even walled street
the Temple of the sun
which is now Santa Flora
Cathedral. Not the wall nearly
400 feet high and made
from colossal andesite. The
york was extremely fine and the surface was smooth and as flat as or smooth as the
road on a town street or as...