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

5: Weather more calm.

6: Summer, sea smooth.

7: Very warm.

8: Arrived at Kingston at 11 P.M. Day clear and very warm. Harborland locked by a long sand spit covered by mangroves. Took a motor ride out to the Botanical Park with Cook Gilbert. Country very dry and dusty. The islands very rugged, the mountains rising range after range to the highest point 7,000 feet. Saw many royal palms in gardens, African trees, oaks, gum trees, oak trees. Another African tree seemed the gardeners most the spathodea which grows well here. A few acres of the year round. At the gardens several species of palms and palm trees.
Travellers, for, the cacao tree, almost all tropical fruits were growing in the garden. Bananas, coconuts, ginger, melon, coconuts, cotton, coffee, figs. Another common african tree was the aca with red pendulous fruit which is edible. Dog wood was a common bush everywhere in fields. Acacia like trees made common in gardens. Coco palm in the green century. Island was common on the hillside in a wild state. The island is everywhere covered by bushes and small forest blank the grassy spaces being fern. Every night no sounds heard. We returned to the steamer at 5 P.M. and sailed out of the harbor at 6:30 at dusk. In the harbor I saw only a few frigate birds. About the town were many black vultures, ravens. 

10. Arrived at Colón at 1 P.M., sea smooth, sky overcast. Took rooms at the Hotel.
Washington, the country showed a verdant, moist appearance and very likely but rather for the whole landscape covered by forests of palms and various flowering trees. The chief amusement is bathing in an open tank connected by a well with the sea. The battles are numerous at 4 p.m. and again at 8 or 9 a.m. but even at noon many are seen in the tank bareheaded as usual. Apparently the sun even at midday never produces sunstroke here.

The party left at 11 A.M. on the Panama R.R. for the Chagres River Bridge where we took to launch up the river. Mr. Barrett and his wife accompanied us. The trip along the R.R. was very interesting botanically. Many dead trees were seen standing in the flooded chagres.
Lake B.  All were dead trees. Some were relieving trees and showed the diagonal scars of the tappers.  In places there were broad swamps filled by a small papaya bush and 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 on the river which made it quite cool.  A floating Pontiac (larger than the African) was abundant on the still sides of the river where it formed masses.  The country along the river was quite tenibly and heavily covered with trees and shrubbery. Several of the trees were in flower, one with long pink blossoms.  The agave peach was seen another with vermilion flowers was common.  We stopped first at
The same brutes had killed two full grown steers in
the neighborhood. Saw no
mammals nor heard any.
A few birds were seen: crows,
on the river, parakeets, woodpeckers
& frigate birds in the harbour. A few
brown pelicans were seen on the
channel.
12: The party went out to the
cocoa plantation near Culebra,
and 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 Piltier, a U.S. citizen,
discovering 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
Chilian Steamer Hercules which
was loading at the Colon Pier at
6:00. While at the port is uncalculated.
16. Remainder at the lock loading cargo.

17. Left on the Haynes at 9 a.m. Day clear and bright. An and in smoke at the bottom locks.

Here we passed three lock and were raised each time about 2 feet to the 80 foot level of Lake Paluxy. The lock worked perfectly.

The water came in from below and rapidly bending up with a hissing sound like a whirlpool.

In 10 minutes the lock was filled, and then the gates opened and we went to the next lock. Electric engines pulled the boat through instead of her while she used her own motive power in passing from one lock to another.

On Calhoun can we met several dredgers anchored at the bank. By which they made several hours each day when the canal is closed. The slips were very extensive and many yards or a few acres. The work was a green swamp with copped by a lively African.
like a bed of purple porphyry, with some yellow clays and brown shale. After leaving California cut we passed out into a level plain with some more rock formations and tracks along the channel. After the Cuyahoga passed out of another lock down to Minneapolis, where the body of water on the Mississippi, the water levels were corrected by locks to sea level on the Pacific side. The 52 locking process took almost 20 minutes, and was not attended by any mishap. We reached Balboa at 6 P.M., and remained without any mishap. 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, low domes, narrow streets, and the walls of the Cathedral and Central Hotel are
Typically I passed many pelicans and cormorants, whereas the shags were less numerous than at Ceylon.

The bird life on the canal consisted of herons, egrets, and kingfishers, chiefly with some brown pelicans after frigate birds & a white heron & hawks & a cormorant & a small pelican. The vegetation of the Pacific side was nearly less verdant & abundant than on the Atlantic.

The Iwaco sailed at 9 A.M. from Balboa docks. The Pacific in Bay of Panama was calm & quiet & the roll being imperceptible.

Tobago Island with its large hospital is the most prominent island in the Bay. Other small islands were noticeable & some small rocks whitened by bird excrement. Porpoises & pelicans & open bowly were seen near the sneezer.

Very clear & calm weather.
Sighted Cape San Roque near the Ecuadorian coast about 9 A.M. Oct. 20. The coast here rises as a high peak 1,000 or 3,000 feet covered by green bushes and some pampas grass. Cape was a small village, a wide sand beach, and deep abancon. Above the village on the escarpment line were bright green cane fields and other crops. Further south we passed between the coast and Plate Island, a brush-covered islet some 3 or 4 miles long with a hill or two could be seen. The sea was filled with life today. Many porpoises came to play along the steamer bow. They were dark slate olivine with white belly, backs and chim. Many diamond fish or great skates were seen near the boat. After leaving more seen in schools alone which
we saw flocks of small gulls + pelicans. A few large white
birds were seen + a dark species
of seabirds. The weather
was sunny today + the
coast cloudless so that
the high clouds & their
peaks of Chimborazo + Cotopaxi
could almost be seen. The
old Mariner says they seldom
can be seen from the sea.
After passing Plaza Island
the coast line became
invisible. At noon we passed
a small island on which there
was a light house.

21 In the early morning we
were off Plaza Island and
sailed to the morning cleaning
with the Sou'wester. We anchored off
Chimborazo. The
river was wide with much floating
vegetation consisting of Polias
bark stems + water lilies. The
water was low +
supported mangroves, coconuts, palm, water hyacinth, dense fest of large trees. The passengers were not allowed to go ashore, but the residents could come aboard, so we had a large number of Panamanian boat sellers and fruit merchants. The city of Panama is built by uniform architecture: two-story buildings of plaster on a base with large square windows and overhanging balconies. Two species of iguanas were common, and all black headed gulls, along with some brown pelicans, were seen here, as at Panama, where gulls were lacking. High brown pelicans were seen. It rained after hours late in the afternoon. Many small mosquitoes were seen and heard in the city.

Remained at the anchorage all day unloading freight into lighter. Many small mosquitoes came aboard.
and were quite annoying. The needles that never dropped around our heads. They were long slender bodies with transverse stripes. The natives brought parakeets, spotted cockatoos, and other plants around the island. Our live squirrel was to be kept for food, but was eaten on the third day by the partly cloudy.

23 But away at 7 A.M. and steamed down the river. Arrived at Panama Island at the mouth of the river, saw many cattle and some wild horses in pasture. The cattle and horses were seen in the canal. The forest on the shoreline had a different character from Panama. Part of the shore was very heavy and had a different character from Panama. Many were seen and a few black vultures croaking. The monte palen from which Panama hats are made grows in the forest. It is an annual plant that seeds the flowers for hats being dried from the young budling leaves.
Reached Puyo at daylight
dropped anchor in the bay
about 3 miles from the wharf
The country is a dry, barren
desolate waste almost entirely
covered with vegetation except
the grass. A mosquito cloud
could be seen near the beach in a few
places. There is perhaps no
place in the world where
so sharp a transition occurs
between heavy tropical forest
like that at Guayaquil Bay
and the absolute desert country
at Puyo; only 60 miles south.
There is no physical barrier and
as a mountain range. The
change being due mostly to
the southerly trades which
drive away the moist laden
breezes from the north which
supply Ecuador with rain. The
whole region of Pemecanapast
is subject to influence of the
Pemecana current. It's winds
account for the breezes. A white
gull with reddish wings is the
commonest bird in the harbor.
Different from the large gulls
of Guayaquil. The small brown
like gulls are also seen. A few
bright birds were also seen.
On the beach at Pancamayr several
reed boats made of bundles of reeds
could be seen.

Dry desert area at Cape by
with no sign of vegetation. The
coast is a series of high cliffs
weathered by a dry, dusty wind
in the mountain range
of the interior. Departed from
them at noon and steamed north
on a cool, choppy sea in the
breezing
air to Pancamayr where
we arrived at 5 P.M. Began
unloading equipment and cargo at
once. The town to put in
where we spanned a road
with a sand bar and incidentally
a dredge at a river mouth into
the sea. The steamer lay for
our cargo. Cargo was
loaded on a barge
lighter as we sailed.
A pump
mesquite like bushes were seen
on the sand bars behind the
town but most of the coast was
quite barren and brown
and varying
desert. The hilly mountains climbed
up the hillside from the
coast to the sky. Several
men came ashore with fruit
for sale. They traded cayenne
Many black shags were seen riding on a lighter,grounding, bananas, chewing cigar, and observing aftergleam just in length the interior seed covering, which was edible. We left an anchorage at 10 P.M. and steamed down the night to the very where we arrived on dark night. Pass similar rock jutting on a steel pier, an open cove & sandhill. We have reached a high, rugged hill some miles inland. Trujillo could be seen some 5 miles north of this point but close to the sea. The shore is fringed by great sand dunes, some 500 ft. high. Weather clear and bright with sea winds & cold breezes. Left Salar de Salaverry at noon. Passed the Guan Yape islands on which is a lighthouse. They are quan, rough, and had hundreds of blackbirds, pelicans, and large sea birds. Some dark bird covered thickly one of the shores several.
acres in extent. Many seadons were seen on the well-bathed points of the large bays. Indeed, 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 at night and of large size. All the Peruvian navy was at anchorage consisting of 3 cruisers, 2 destroyers, 2 submarines. Jare ponga island which forms the harbor mouth stands with high ridges of cliffs. On shore the Red to fina with Mudville party. The way lay through cultivated fields on the mountain. The Prince, field of corn, grass were common. Also alfalfa, canna to the vegetables. Near the fields were hedged by willows which looked cut off or pollarded. At this, the matter was many x cables by a fresh breeze. On reaching the town satisfied with costa of dillers to the botanical garden which
include also the zoological garden & Natural History Museum. The zoological garden was
somewhat less impressive than the Natural History Museum. Many
large mammals, especially bears, many
spider monkeys, agoutis, a paca,
a jaguar, coati, native foxes,
condors, hawks, and many native
South American animals as
tigers, hyenas, guanacos, elephants,
zebras, guanacos, llamas, capybara,
monkeys, etc. The botanical
jardín was filled with many
exotic tropical plants, including
cocos, mangoes, pampas, etc. Many
trees made the park very
shady.

The magnolias were common
and the forsythia was in full bloom.

The forsythia was in full bloom.

In the park, I saw several
large polar bears, which were very

healthy. A large herd of buffalo
was also in the park, all

of the original species. The food

was good, and the climate was

suitable for the animals.
The only reptile seen was a single Galapagos tortoise.

The weather in the city was quite cool in the shade and a temperate breeze was usually blowing. The hills about the city were barren from absolute want of vegetation. On the park I saw some geese and doves take one breath deep in size with a pleasant call note. The fields were fine and separated by doleful male hill sheep that knew no wear, fare on their edge due to rain. These weeks it continued to the surprise of the climate.

We left the hotel at 8:15 p.m. very clear and bright with a light in a cloud in the sky line. The High Peaks of the Andes still on the wind. Almost in we passed their peaks of dark and cream chocolate 200 due to some kind of Animatiria. The snow melted off the country hill due to the presence of Animatiria which never last very fast.
Atlantic calm with
Red Sea the red color due
to suspended minute wa-
talled plants. New brids seen
above some 15 miles or 20.
About 5 P.M. we met large
flocks of rocky gulls, then
were in great black clouds
of several thousand together.

29 In the morning we were
within 30 miles or so of Nicholas.
The coast was hazy but
Corinna much its snow-
capped wedge shaped peak
was in sight on the horizon.
It was over 600 miles away
but that its height was not as
all impressive. Dark clear
with fresh breeze and yesterday's
many black ships seen near
the shore. Went ashore at
12:30 in a launch. Rough sea
was running along, small.
The landing place is a narrow
garge walled by cement some 20 feet high. We were hoisted on
gd boats in a chair by a crane.

Near the mouth of this cave
are 3 several large reefs
one of which is submerged to large
oceanic waves break over
it constantly. The Babies is
very rough in a storm it
must be quite dangerous. The
build sea birds the sky is
black headed gulls a white
billed common & a white
black and brown pelicans
weather and with a good breeze
left Wellington at 8 A.M.
on a special train with the
weather clean & cool. The night was
very cool with almost no
mosquitoes or other insects.

The country round about the beach
for the first few miles was
covered of clumps of sedge
rushes, cattails, salt grass &
shoemakers & anchorean & many more
flowers, & some cotton grasses.
Willow trees were seen bordering the hedges. The RR leaves the coast at Ensenada Sta. and climbs up the sandy hills at a steep incline averaging about 4%. The first inland vegetation was more clumped, small cacti as well as some which were in blossom. One the drift sand were small parallel tracks were seen which may have been mice. Burrows were also seen under the low banks of RR cuts which looked like animal burrows.

At Kilometre 32 there was a high temple or looking at Taulero River Valley with its fields of cane and grain. Flies appear to be among the berries. Above Taulero Sta. we saw a flock of 10 or more giant roller birds which wheeled high in the air within 50 or 75 yds of us. Many black vultures were associated with them. They were apparent gathered about the decaying carcass of a horse.
another kind of agave cactus near by. The vegetation at kiln 35 became quite verdant
the plants being a large cactus
gato, yellow composite
brush, heliopsis, bunch
grass, many small herbs. At
kiln 45 a peck pan view of
the cultivated Toano valley
could be seen far below
for near the station floor 170 feet.
The hillsides were more
verdant than below the
shrubs covering, justly the
ground. Most often there
brushes 2 or 3 feet high and
nearly all were in blossom.
In the fall it was
in summer when the
flowers having first bloomed
began with shining yellow
mound desert sunflowers. The
yellow flowered daisy
like composite heliopsis
verbeena, tobacco like weed
red penstemon, broomweed
and others on the station
ranch was permanent meal
then was few trees, spider
vines, and Indian fog cacti,
The heliophytes bushes were
3-4 ft high & broad with
purple blossoms exactly
like the cultivated but the
flowers were quite different
as Cachemora.

We lost the green landscape
very suddenly giving
me emerged out of a fog
cloud bank which made
the upper limit of the gas-
trid belt. Beyond this
point was a clear desert
area with zero rocks,
absolutely barren with no
evidence of ever having had
any water drop of rain
is known to fall here.

This desert rises graduallyy low terraces or plain to
extend all the way to
reach 60 km distance of about
50 km 2 periphery. As we end
the sand dunes move
shifting with a very circula-
contine 3-4 feet high &
a high group of white sand
Then traveled through this desert
by placing large stones on the

medanos
This entire desert is known as
the *Pampa de Islay*
crest at the middle of the cane.
They are very compact, lighter
dark color & bruises on the
desert of large pebbles and rock.
The weather in the desert is
very sunny with high
volcanoes. Misti is the highest
seen and farther away the
solid white crown of the
corpus. misti is a perfect
*Gigantic* core standing
above. The height with its ends rising
into truncate peaks.
The hills or mountains which
border this desert are also
free of vegetation. Like the
desert, they are covered in
a light veil of gray-white sand which
fades than the appearance
of being partly covered by
snow. Above

Vito and I climbed
up to the second ascenso.
When we reached the
mountains, we looked red
hills until the Chile River was reached
above the green river valley to aegipipa where we arrived at 5 P.M. I ace of the rock formations from the coast to the Aegipipa country is said to be Jervis's Creek. It had the appearance of being sandstone, often sh owed an oblique cleavage. Much of it was dark green in color, like trap or basalt. Near Aegipipa it was chiefly red or leathery color. In places it was whitish or gray. Along the river there passed thin crescents of rough reddish hills. The absolute bare of vegetation except at one spot where a few large cactus plants were seen hugging the rocks, growing out of red rock. After probing the tracks were seen in a dry stream bed. Below the track could be seen the narrow gorge of the Chili's River green with trees and fields under irrigation. All of this large stream flows through the dead have cultivated land bordering steam and such places represent...
The only available water supply then was in the Zambesi, as there was none on the banks or in the river itself. As we approached Bulawayo we saw corn fields of alfalfa, willow trees, etc., Monterey pepper trees were seen along the irrigation ditches.

During the night we had a light thunder shower. The air at night was not noticeably warmer than Mollendo, but on the coast it is less warm than here.

We were joined by Zeldis at Cacharao Station. He said that in coming down from Cuzco many days ago, he saw at Cracero Alto at the summit gate P.R. 5 adults Vicunias, and many llamas. H.B. made his trip to Cordova mountain from Victor Chá, by means of a single mule.

The plains are considerable wild forest, and with the river valley, that deer, small cats, and other game abound around it. Almost dried down the river below, it runs...
Above Carlsbad Aplae
where there is cotton farming there
is also montana with game &
beavers have been reported. In
the morning I went without
Enrico to the market. Fruits
was not great in variety. Chief
apples, peaches, quinces, grapes,
figs, apricots, plums, some
fruits like green figs & a
grapefruit. There were no
mangos, bananas, avocados,
cherimoyas, etc. Potatoes
were
sown. Many watermelons
& squashes were seen. Red peppers,
tomatoes, carrots, kimchi. No
biological or botanical garden
for many naturalists are known
in the town. And some of
flowers were seen. Just the
chief heads of bracelets are brass
& animal.

April 1

7:30 AM. Glad Heights
in pretty cloudy, thin
mist and smoke. Could
be seen a small cloud
over a snow spring. The
hills just about foggy. The
cloud for a moment.
and climate of a large
caress each. I dispensed
vividly vegetation. It
much resembled the
3rd Paso country of Texas.

The building stones of Avinger
is a white limestone resembling the
chalk in appearance, most
of the buildings are made
of it. Sometimes it is
pink in color. Many
pyramids along the Upper
Dan
hills are covered by great
rough spots of red brown rock
covering which many viewers
descend upon the hot arid
beneath jagged or numerous
seen or only a few high
life of any sort is rare here
a little alone. Miserable sta.
me wound into Black fourth on
a hill crossing alone on back
for 5 minutes and finally going
them a short tunnel. Blue
turbines were seen on the road
laid.
Mr. Anupato is called Antásara on
\textit{Pacaynolog} map.

Anupato, a high snow-capped
peak over 21,000 feet could
be seen and more than 38
miles across. No tree growth
as to be seen either in silver leaf
or on the mountain sides of
the snow-capped peaks of
Chacchani and Mashi. It is

\textit{in order} for gigantic man-capped
peaks without any indication
different, only migrated highs
which are insufficient to hide
the rock ground. We stopped
for dinner at the Anupato
gastronomy at 13,600 feet. The
air at this altitude is quite
cool even in the bright sunshine.

\textit{The spring here has a few
resistant green bushes
from the far south, besides
wintering campagna. It is}
not long several bands
of wild vicunas. The
first herd had 100 and more
on the track above 150 eights
another herd 70 and some were
in a smaller herd of 50. The
\textit{pampa} was a broad belt.
with a heavy growth of very coarse bunchgrass. With the Altiplano campaigns, many piles of dead yanaquyu, a flowering plant which forms a large false head like a giant mushroom. At Vincocaya we struck another large level place on which had open bare earth, which Bruneau described as lake bottoms. Here we came close to the train another hundred Vincocayas. This Pampa is 14,000 ft. all. The country is covered by bunch grass and small bushes; everything has not changed since reaching 18,000 ft. At Pampa de Arrueros in loose long bushes been everywhere. Saw another herd of 5 Vicunas between Vincocaya & Crucero Alto on a rather high mountain, where many alpacas with some guanacos also.
Vicuñas, several flocks of white Geese, Bullocks, mixed in pond. At the Conero a nest of Calómys marshy habitat. A light fall of snow covered the track for a few feet but the real test was surely over.

A mile beyond Conero we saw another party of Vicuñas and on a side hill some hilly miles away so a single one. Reached the large estuaries about 15 miles wide and a great many sandbars in the river. These lakes are apparently deep, the hills rising steeply from the shore. Reached Santa Lucia at 4:30 after a silvermine is located. On the wall of the station house was a stuffed coyote with the mouth of open jaws showing its teeth. It was a large specimen.
called fomes. They are said to be common on the fronds + feet occasionally on sheep in Taya. 
Taya alt. 13,000 feet. We met our first cultivation consisting of potato fields + weeds. Here we
the prisoners stripped cotton over our heads (tullos) and
4 over another. The land here is side hill is terraced to
be kept in from wash.

The weather was very cold
with a cold wind blowing
which made tea overcoat neces-
sary. Nearly all the fields
seen along the track, a little
shallower since occupied the
valley floor. The cruise called
conquest and celerity. We had
no birds in the cockcomb.

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

The day broke clear + bright
+ fairly warm through the
night. I had a severe head-
ach + a pain in the chest in the sternum. Cook Ben had a headache + was very cold. It was probably a mild frost. Snakes but two were much affected in coming over the

Summit at 11,700 feet. Juliana is about 12,500 feet.

I must stop off at the Hotel. An Englishman who lives at Imperial. He told me that there were

wreck Huronaco near the Pampa de Arriero but they were limited to frequent that few remain. The country between Juliana

+ Santa Rosa was uniformly

glass temples were multitude. Very little cultivation was seen.

The country being mostly

agricultural. Shot at large

farmers. Some cattle + pigs

here. Birds men seen to
come from under water. Many bulls, some cows & black

the island. Birds were very rare.

Stopped at Santa Rosa at 1 P.M

for lunch. Horses seen

anywhere. Algonquins my

durtles. Few. Some horses

seen a little off the

Tribute Sta. Pegan to
Minas la Raya Pass the
tallest point between 
Asuncion. Many bunch of
a small agave named 
more seen on a rocky side
now also seen on the 
creacks. The peak of la Raya
has one large glacier while 
Monterey-Matorra, at 
Agua Caliente just below
the cross station in spring
which plays in the side first. But
The valley is very narrow here
and continues on to Sals
Tangui or Marangui. The
end to the valley were riche all
down the valley, the land it
and the country looks like tall
millet tan middlomen.
Ranch and even from
herons of a certain black
red color and adobe consistency
the herons in the valley are
from the PPC here across the
river in another valley. It
was no open plains suitable
for Vichuya or Huancaro
but S Tangui there may be
heard many people when
Vichuya as cool live, just
before reaching six miles.
The freight cars jumped the track for a bridge over the Vilcanota river as we remained on the bridge we were delayed about half an hour. Mr. Braham the assistant PR manager says that Viccozaya is the best station for vicunas that is between terce and cercro alto is the best shooting country. Between San Pablo and Trujillo station we saw an old person in a coat and cane. A fresh large river ran into the valley furthest point and the people erected a temple at this point. On the farm we found a great column of adobe some 40 feet high and a row of a rock foundation. We reached Cheqorupa station at dusk and ran very slowly after dark into Cuzco where we arrived at 10:30 AM. The station we loaded the baggage on a mule and put them in the car which we left on the tracks. After unloading the baggage lift the car back.
again with much delay and difficulty. We finally got into the city gate and into the foulsmell at 11:30. We took rooms at the grand hotel.

The clear, strong, fairly warm, night wind brought cold no insect pests noticed. In the afternoon she called on the friend of one of the local officers and was received by the mayor, who then introduced her to the colonel. He was very elderly and bespectacled. He offered to give me a predilection for guards.

I spent the afternoon looking over the collecting outfit at Powell's store. During the day a short thunder shower occurred. In the afternoon I went to the main square and met some of the local people. I met the mayor again and was very much impressed by his kindness and hospitality.

In the evening we attended a concert in the main square where we met some of the local inhabitants. The music was excellent and the atmosphere very pleasant.
It slanted inward as all the
walls do but was made up of
gigantic blocks cut into
very irregular shapes or angles.
Many of the blocks in this wall
were 5 or 6 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 almost
regular wall was made of a
green stone like serpentinite
above which in places was
a layer of small reddish
andesite and of small regular
blocks. The joining of
these walls in each case was
the large wall had large block
polished on the surface. Many
of the surfaces were curved
slightly. This is the only
place in Egypt where a
mould of this character was seen.
Afterwards we went along
other large walled streets

The Temple of the sun
which is now Santo-Flour
Cathedral. Near the wall were
about 40 feet high and made
from black andesite.
young grass extending Fire and
the surface smooth and
as flat as or smooth as in
a common pavement. Only
in one or two places over
the roof built on the level
on the edge seen which with
the ordinary wall built
to contain its former seal
is the temple. The
old tree streets are very narrow
by common inns and
there is no other
entrance. Other
figure by more wide a street
leading beside being
down town to widen the
street. The first wall visible
shoal consists of large irregular
stones has the foundation
to the cutting
down of the road. The fortlet
is made of small irregular stone
mostly piled up & is a characteristic
weakness of the walls. They
did not seem to understand
for details