Mexico
1906.
Gregory measured Tollman and built the south.

Jan 407 - 6147
Shipwreck at 9 AM.

Rising in the Cruz shipwreck.
2906

Aug. 17 - Sept. 24
1906

Society of
'Kale' Schüchert
Yale University Museum
New Haven, Conn.

1906.
**Exposure Time Table.**

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Detached clouds. Drift sunshine at.

**B.** Pipe screen cloud with thin clouds. Makes good pictures (1)

C. Same as B but sun detached clouds (1/2)

D. Sun covered by dense cloud with pipe screen cloud.

E. Same as D but more detached clouds (2)

F. Entire sky covered with thin clouds but the sun can't be seen (2)

G. Thicker clouds but the position of sun can be made out (3)

H. Entire open scene cut down to (1/3)

I. " Know a water scene (1)
2. White

Mr. Red, yellow, and dark objects

Landscapes.

Close objects, say less than 100 feet, in

dark shadow under trees and with

64 stop for a very bright day never

give less than 1/2 second up to 2

seconds.

Distant objects say 2 to several miles away

64 stop 1/25 second.

128 stop 1/4 second.

Less distant objects say within 1/2 to 1/2

miles

64 stop 1/4 second

128 stop 1/2 second.

Near objects say within 100 to 300 feet.

64 stop 1/2 second

128 stop 1/1 second.

Instantaneous snaps in the very best

light never less than 16 stop. Better
take a smaller stop and use a
little time.
Geological time

Pleistocene
    17,250,000
Pliocene
    362,500
Miocene
    362,500
Oligocene
    580,000
Eocene
    870,000
Cutanous
    1,810,000
Comanche
    7,240,000
Jurassic
    1,810,000
Triassic
    1,810,000
Permian
    2,625,000
Pennsylvanian
    2,625,000
Mississippian
    1,750,000
Devonian
    1,750,000
Silurian
    2,620,000
Ordovician
    2,620,000
Cambrian
    3,500,000
Paleozoic (Cambrian and
    17,500,000
Silurian)
Paleozoic (Devonian and
    17,500,000
Jurassic)
Archerian (Triassic and
    7,100,000
Laramie)

Total years: 55,140,000
Phil Schuckert 1202 Linden Ave, Canton O
A. E. Schuckert 117 E. Lenworth. Cia. O
Olive Hutz 1005 Academy Ave. Piqua Ar.
Mr. B. W. Terry H.O.M. Washington, D.C.
R. J. Bark
E. O. Milk W.O.S.O.
T. Q. Atzner
Lucy P. Bask.
Mary Cole Corcoran 59 Hall. New Haven
C. A. Callanan 492 Orange
Mr. H. Moore
Mrs. Oake

Dear Brothers
Mr. Geo. A. Bradley 64 Nash New Haven
E. S. Dana, 291 Barton Machine
H. L. Bryan New Haven Conn.
J. A. Barr
L. V. Pissone
L. L. Penfield
H. L. Bells
R. H. Ketterden
P. D. Lue
Mexican Cretaceous

Carboniferous Coal and Permian in Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon (Fazan and Hume from Bristow, 1894) Philadelphia. Also in border of Mexico and Guatemala, in Nicaragua with overlying Permian and underlying Silurian and Devonian (Crawford 1890, Ann. Rep. vi)

Cretaceous. Highest level in Central Mexico 10,000 feet.

Jurassic limestones in Sonora (Brey 1896, Puebla and Caborca (Quiller 1874).

Asbury Robert A. Carbonate plants.

Jurassic. "Small Jurassic areas are laid down in Castillo's project map of Mexico, in the states of Sonora, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, Zacatecas, Guadalajara, Puebla, and others near the eastern border of the part central Jamaica, and also in Colima near the coast. The beds, according to Quiñones and Ordway, contain Ammonites of the genus Perisphinctes, and forms corresponding into the upper Cretaceous. " (Dana).

Lower Cretaceous. "The Lower Cretaceous, on the map of Castillo (1891), extends nearly to the
the city of Mexico; and it is continued beyond to the southward and southwestward, in isolated patches. According to Still (1893), all, except a small portion of the northeast, is a continuation of the Comanche group of Texas, but with less distinct subdivisions; and he concludes further that from Mexico during the time the Atlantic and Pacific coasts were united. He makes the thickness 20,000 feet (Dane).

In Chihuahua and Coahuila Felipe de León reports in a J.C. paper of 46 about 37 as European species.

Ercole. Along north Atlantic border.

Alfredo E. Mexici

(Translation of Aguilera proc. 1897 in Jour. \( T. \# 1897 / 384 \) by Dane).

Archean. A strip from near here to Big Diablo and along the area of Zitacuaro, California.

Ordovician. Other tequila is reputed true at Cuesta de Santa Teresa in Guerrero. The locality has not been ac-
Silurian plots are found at Cuanaquito, Catarce, and Jaconacas. The Catarce plots are Jurassic.

Devonian. Aguilera looked up the reports of Devonian localities but no rocks are found of post-Jurassic age.

Carboniferous. All found beneath the Cut. Along the Guatemalan border, Limestones with *Pseudomicrotulatus*, *Phlegia* and *Hirax* Cut. localities are now known to be other Cut. or J urassic age.

Aguilera thinks the Archean ridge continues to persist as islands all through the Paleozoic and then united into a permanent ridge at the Penn-Car. movements.

Upper Triassic. Stalaccrete deposits along the coast up to 3000 ft. 1800 ft in Queret.* Limestones and slates. Rest in Archean. No fossils. The strata are not thought to be continuous, but must be extensive deposits. Jurassic. These finds go with the Cretaceous and are fossils with them. Lower Jurassic in southeast Mexico. Upper Jurassic in
Cahuila and Añara.
Lower Cretaceous. Alcemonian.
Shales, clays, marls and greensands.

Middle Cret. Alcemonian, Turonian and Campanian. As a prey to.
often huge, but not always. Many.
storms, much metamorphism. Maximum.
of sea invasion. Olympics an archipelago.
similar elevation: aiding with Norcrossing.
entrances into Upper Cret.

Upper Cret. Some Alcemonian and one.
Danian. Found only in A. E. Mexico.
Below sandstones with gray to black.
shale. Retreating sea.
During Chubut, first and only.
readapt of its time. Mexico, then had.
its finest outline.

Excurs. More rapid elevation. Increase of
territory.

Excurs. Invasion of the sea along western.
also its coast and origin of South Cal.
One elevation in Atlantic region.

Pliocene, Guatemala erupted. Also Central America. Tentative period of eruption activity.

American Express Co.
2968980 San Antonio, Texas.

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3384274 Mexico City Aug. 27.

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17
New Haven, Aug 10-1906 left for New York on the 8 A.M. Grand Express and arrived at 9.45. Then called on Min. Corbridge at Whittier's house connected with Chelsea Union.

At 11 we started out for the Brooklyn Bridge, to Sands Building, then to Port Keller, a wall down Broadway to Pier No. 7 where at 2.30 we took the boat for Long Island. At 7.30 had dinner at the Manhattan, saw the girl from Paris and at 10.45 started back by L to the city. Sat to Mettis Hall at 12.10 p.m. and to bed at the Grand Union about 1.

New York Aug 11.

Left at 6 A.M. and 8.17 boat from City for Washington. Arrived at 2 p.m. spent the afternoon with Sands and then met Forrest and Rimel. The evening with Mrs. Morday, Stimpson and Mrs. James.

For me the Washington temperature is too warm and while I thought the day hot the notion that it was an average day...
Washington Aug. 12 Sunday.
Part of my work after a warm night's sleep.
Drew Barlow at the museum at 8:45 and
went to Cumberland on the 11 A.M. train.
Arrived at Cumberland at 2:05 with Gordon on
the train.

Cumberland Aug. 13 Monday.
Spent part of the morning with Hartley in
seeing his latest dig. Many finds. Had a good
number of Ophiuroidea, round large ones
and smaller ones in clusters of three or more. Also
many Ophiuroidea and one fine new
Ophiura. The dig is more than in the Upper
Ophiura at S. Cumberland and one common.
Much more material can be collected. The locality
is near Patterson's Creek on the Western Maryland
cutting.

In the afternoon saw a baseball game.
Returned to Washington at 6:45 and arrived at
10:00. At St. James Hotel.
Washington Aug 14- Tuesday.
Came at the dinner to see Riji and Stages.
Found that the Washington party would consist of
Oona and wife, Davis and wife and daughter, Adams
and wife, Dearstiff and another person, Stiles and
myself. Butrett can not join us on our stage.
Oona Smith, Bred and Parnell are also to turn.

Called on Mr. Sale of the A. and I. and found
herself at a dinner earlier than the 15th. decided
my ticket to go with the Washington party. Fare from
Washington to Mexico City and return 84. 90. Deefer to

Telegraphed to Ordener to let excessors as
follows: "Excessors rate Washington fifteenth. Amir
Monday. Hold excessors in excess.

Sent the afternoon at the 4 P.M.

Had to dinner at the Chevy Chase Inn. Mr. Costidge, Mr.
Murphy and Mr. and Mrs. Rankin.
Then to the Lake and at 11 P.M. to the Metropolitan
Hotel.
Washington Aug 15. Wednesday.

Left the morning at 7 1/2 after noon of the 4 P.M. with Bank, Morley & Knoll. Also saw Pijin and secured my step on at Cincinnati. To the Cincinnati Ticket Office on my return at deficient tickets. Mr. Hope wrote a letter to local agent.

Departed at 4:05 on the O. & O. R.R.

On the train are Mr. & Mrs. Becker; Mr. & Mrs. Adams and Miss Fithan; Mr. & Mrs. Stahl, Pal. at Univ. of Tenn.; Atteria, Prof. Davis and myself. Saws Gordon of Cumhuland for five minutes.

Cincinnati Aug. 16 Thursday.

Arrived on the at Cincinnati a little after 8 A.M. Left at 9 1/2 ached up to Fifth Ave and bowed with Paris.

The day was not hot only somewhat warm.

Arrived at St. Louis at 5:27 P.M. Arrayed ticket and sleeper and also having coffee in wards Reids. Chatted with him until 7:40 when he started for New York.

Arrived at New York on the 4:15 fast at 8:21, fifty minutes later. Car very warm de
14: Partook lights in cars.

On route to Mexico, Aug 17 - Friday.

Slept fairly well and got up at 6:30. Shortly after arrived the Arkansas at Little Rock. The river was somewhat in flood and not as I mistook it for the Red River. Later before arriving at Texarcana we crossed the Red River which also was in flood. The water was flowing so well, thick as milk, and in brick red. (Palisade, Texas)

In looking at the ground beneath the boat is a very broad red soil from a foot to two feet beneath the surface where the soil soon changes to the side of the underlying strata. The vegetation is prolific and put this constantly in my mind the red color. Archer says that the soil is the famous iron ore found at the back of a permanent valley. Here the banks of a continuous deposits are of a greenish color. He often said he saw are found granite and marcasite.

The strata here don't go in one. The counties here to slightly undulate and its roads which considers the pay and the loss.

Cotton is much grown with some about Texarcana.
For hearing I saw Cibareno's story appear
in the Texanana. There is some corn-holding and
the same goes are the idea of Continental defeat.

San Antonio, Texas, Saturday Aug. 18.

Arrived at noon this morning at 6:30. Walk over
and met up to Alamo Hotel and had breakfast. In
front of the square is a Plaza and in the next street to
Alamo Hotel is the Old Alamo. After breakfast walked
around and took some pictures returning to the train by
9:30. Both cars and three with an then started at
6:20 for Mexico.

San Antonio, is long and as a rule built
but here and there are beautiful buildings facing Plazas
and away from the center are some splendid residences.
The style of the town is quite unlike anything north.
Bamboos, palms, oleanders, and other trees and shrubs
until three of the ninth. Flowers everywhere.

The population is very mixed. Americans and especially Indians are everywhere. Also a peculiar shade half
white half negro. White face looks and many
Jesus. The latter are reflected in the sign as
"Jules de Hermann's Sonne."

Many of the houses are frame. Built on a curb
A light yellow color much like the Comanche rocks of the vicinity. Some substantial houses of the Comanche were nearly present. The old animistics are the Alamo of undreamt Comanche are the ace and mates.

Buckskin shirts, ashorns and emaciated in fust evidence.

The white people are very fair, consume burnt and evidently at the center.

The topography here about flat.

As we come south to Laredo the country gets slightly more hill, the dirt trees disappear and are ever thorns, much mosquitos, the heat constant and almost no rain. The flower is totally different. Dates is especially very scarce and near Laredo one sees irrigation works - rice is brought in wooden strainer for the lake to the east. All in all the country has a desert appearance of there is too much vegetation. A semi-arid region.

At 5 P.M. we cross the Rio Grande. The water flows at the rate of 3 miles per hour as fast as in my thigh of a color between Kahl and joy. A color shall not seen in water before. Color much lighter than elsewhere. The depression is hardly more than 2000 feet.
Have a sample of the Rio Grande day from Nueva
Luna.

While the train was clearing baggage line down to the west we took some dinner.


At 6 of 7 and about a transformation is now before one sees. We are at the midst of low my irregular mountains with basin plain between. The place is that of a semicircular canyon - low shrubs and thousands of thorns of "giant cactus" one of the peculiar sort. As we get to continue the basin orders at flat top is somewhat cooler. Here the one can see over but one often power to see gray-white feet.

The country the clover one thick, consisting this grain and low broad sown bars.

The Alto north of Catone to the S. Show stratification dipping to the S. If they turn then the Alto plain through which the railroad runs is cut through the edge of the dome.

At Catone there is a broad intermontane plain some 10 to 15 mile wide. Looks somewhat like Arizona but there are no sage bushes.
Near the Tropic of Cancer we see several
bunches hanging to what seems the last branch assumed.
These stand up several hundred feet.
On all sides one sees the descending of the hills
and the grading of the intermediate plains. The
condition here are as here in the Tropic of
Conni. The beauty then here the same in pearly
while to yellow. There a considerable vegetation and
our red soils.

In this again we see an extreme sclerotic,
rising up to 500 feet. They are very rare or they rest
in the present trophies. Later, there are forever one
mount of development.

The flight of the plain at the surface in places
and in other sloping beneath is of the native
earth composition. The mantle of my time. This is
true to the point of Leguan 529.

Just opposite around Ies Luis Petai
in a slight rain with some cool. Could see my
shadows. One group has women and Colleen
mets. Adam and his family are here.

Smith of Petai, the scenery of the sea
continues. The myst. Obiyan there is a
very flat table and plenty more trees and

less exact. The mountains in Patna with are all roche-monts (of a soft nature) matter in their fantastic shapes. Flowers are also more abundant here about Oheyen.
Mexico City, May 20. Thursday.

Arrived at 12:15, and at 12:30 we were in Cholula. At 5:30 P.M. we were in Puebla. At 8 P.M. we were in Mexico City.

We left Mexico City at 4 a.m. on the Intercomica, we are several hundred miles to the south.

All of these mountainous areas appear to lie on a near definite fault line. There are numerous large lakes and several rivers. There are many mineral deposits.

I am now staying at the Emporium Hotel near the zocalo. I am dining at the Emporium with...
At 5 we return to the station and start away for Tehuacan.

The weather was pleasant.

The country was one of the best that I have seen. Farm houses were neat and clean, and the crops were

Of course we will have to leave the United States and return to the U.S.

I am sure that we will carry back with us a great deal of the country.

The scenery seen today has been of the purest type and has made one appreciate the beauty of the

Are much of this country and the scenes here

In every case we have found the people friendly and open to friendship.

The fields are about 700 feet long and the labor

Dr. A. is one of the men most
After leaving Puddle mangoes off and
And in come across the valley from them to
Tehuacan. It is a surprise to see in the
Waters of the plain upon which seem to lie
the volcanos.

A great deal of work is now in the way of change;
A new irrigation ditch has been done. The descendents
of the highest known lead the simplest lives,
and in this again much larger than one, or
as seen in Mexico. Equal to one in Spain

The one story at Hotel Romina, was
Tell me none one spoke to

The second story in the town. In the morning
Before it was light on the

Tehuacan. Tuesday, August 7th.

The good story of Hotel Maya also was
Up at 5:30. Have breakfast at 6:30 and left the
Station, mine special train at 7:10.

Tehuacan is one of the towns built by the Spaniards around. Python so

Each of the buildings on the street are of wood.

Even the message on the jail are /
The valley of Tehuacan is not wide and less flat than to the north. Cutting south in the valley one sees again strata of pudding horizontal and yellowish clay. The rocks stand out in bold cliffs but the hill outline a mere corner unequal and jagged.

Had a talk with Orton and learned the story. The valley of Tehuacan is large and north in the other Valley in most nearly horizontal strata (compacted mud), just as in front. Tehuacan was

then the Missouri. Thickness 1-2,000 meters. To the west are the Cretaceous. The valley is bordered by faulting, the faults splitting the strata on the west, between these the Tertiary rests on the Cretaceous. Upon the Andesians somehow rest the Cretaceous. In the words of the class of the Cretaceous, the front mountain area withstood as the fault much higher than some for they are 5,000 meters of faulting. The age is Tertiary. They are the oldest of the mountain rocks known. There are the wind

that win in the valley of Tehuacan more yarn and covered them to the Andesians. Reaping out the Missouri, the valley of Tehuacan returns its original material and heap again
Whatever your name is, I'll call you "you". At least, I'll try to. Life is hard. I think we all have our own unique way of dealing with things. It's not always easy, but we keep going. Sometimes it feels like we're just existing, but I believe that we're all unique and have our own purpose in life. Each person has their own journey to follow, and it's up to us to take control of that journey.

In the end, I believe that our decisions and actions have consequences. We may not always see the immediate results, but they do exist. It's important to make choices that align with our values and beliefs. We should always strive to be the best version of ourselves, even if it means making difficult decisions.

In my life, I've experienced many ups and downs. Some have been more challenging than others, but I've learned from each experience. I've made mistakes and had failures, but I've also had successes and moments of joy. Life is a journey, and we should enjoy the ride.

My goal is to stay true to myself and always be honest with myself. I believe that we should always listen to our intuition and follow our hearts. It's important to be true to ourselves, even when it's difficult.

Years have gone by. Life has been full of twists and turns. But through it all, I've learned to appreciate the small things in life. I've learned to be grateful for the people who have come into my life and the opportunities that have presented themselves.

I believe that we should always strive to be the best version of ourselves. It's not always easy, but it's worth it. We should always be kind to others and treat them with respect. It's important to build strong relationships and surround ourselves with good people.

In the end, I believe that we're all connected. We're all part of something bigger than ourselves. It's important to remember this and treat others accordingly.

I believe that we should always be true to ourselves and our values. It's important to follow our hearts and make choices that align with who we are.

In my life, I've experienced many ups and downs. Some have been more challenging than others, but I've learned from each experience. I've made mistakes and had failures, but I've also had successes and moments of joy. Life is a journey, and we should enjoy the ride.
The tent is somewhere in the field. Many mosquitoes are present. The area is quite rugged and mountainous.

I plan to take the main route and reach the summit. The route is well-marked and suitable for walking.

At the top, I will set up camp and enjoy the view. The landscape is magnificent, with views of the surrounding mountains.

In the evening, I will light a fire and cook a hearty meal. The weather is clear, and the stars are bright in the night sky.

The view from the summit is breathtaking, with a vast expanse of land stretching out below.

I will spend the night here, enjoying the peaceful surroundings. In the morning, I will descend, ready to explore more of this beautiful region.
Had a talk with Sydney about the round trip to Russia. He tells that there is no the U.S. are not
believed politically. The Russian of America was a
day at continents elevation, northern, stiff and country
elevated. It was a bridge (and the waters were
which the canals of Kish Island until that time
for his remains to a dead country,) but across the
24 centuries the Russian are now the Ishik
but further north central and in the government in
Argina we can have different enterprises and according
to the view the East of Europe are now from the
North at north. The English and eastern nations
must come only but protected and we include
the St. Antilles. The exigent time Sydney is
my suggestion. The same as you understand, into
A paper we Argina to see the Mexican emperor
at their home. We can separate politically as we
intend.

(There will be forth of another station a day
from Auckland on the South the U.S. Subcanons on
the T unsere county, moor. Here the United
state are sample. A moose and some
from there are sample.)
The Troubadour is an old and interesting inn.

The rooms are small and snug, and the food is excellent.

The people who frequent it are:

Bruno Diep and his family
Alberto Magenran, Tucson, A.R.
Charles E. Maclester
Rudolf Steiner, New York City

G. A. Amundson, Chicago, Ill.

Emile A. Dietz
Carlos E. C. Amundson, Chicago
General de Lamotte.


O. D. B. A.

B. Aguirre, wife and son.

C. Ordonez & wife.

D. Partida, wife and daughter.

La Conte Francois Naturel, his wife.

Jose Romero.

C. Reina of the Caxaca Army Co.

in the summit of Las Cabras mountain, just

on the edge of Caxaca.

All these letters are written by the Caxaca Co.

and tend to the same. Hundreds of natives con-

verted to our religion. 

They also gave away many presents,

and the drugs told their own story. Thus

and why? Demarcation line marked to prevent.

The Bishop and the Caxaca Army were one in

joining. One man, and never were they so

two. And we set ourselves among the smoke of

fire. Mr. Amat, the voice of the Indian, and

the story of the birth of the Caxaca

rally in a small mission one

near as the Tierra del Fuego.
At 6.30 we arrive at Laxman and are
received by a detachment of soldiers. After the
large banquet and reception, there were a few
stories away from the station, to make known
the good news. Then a short talk with
the divisions of Nacht, Hohmann and
Bhavan. Then to the village to see the
women a few days. While these were on the
departure of the Laxman division and we
were in the bazaar shopping.

This is the last day when Oldham, the
returns to the British reserve.

Gurpoe: Aug. 22nd. Wednesday.

The weather is very hot, and the
sand very dusty. We
have been up all day and are
hungry about noon. The
rural.

The men's clothes are not very clean, and
their faces are very dirty. They
are very nice natured, having few words and
very little talk. We
have been doing a lot of work to
morning.
The better classes can not be seen before 8, for the others are also with one brother and make considerable noise. The trees behind the water preserve do not open before 2 and remain not until 9. There is nothing here of a very solid nature unless the hot stones.

At 9:30 we go to the Esplanade House. The position and the local school of sciences there are shown us as original perfection in rather 100 arts.

At 10:30 we start away for Kithla. We go a short distance by canal one to a warm spring, and that is how we first realize the phenomenon. We go about the cane and get off at Jule. Here we go into the mainland and see the fruit tree in Jule a fig tree. On this tree are orange leaves. Just one can be seen the fruit name of it is not named as there are ten miles by here in the fruit here. It certainly is the

At Jule we take conveyances—train carriage and start away on the county road to Kithla.
The start is made and some new and longer distances are to be found in the surveying. Very long and hard. Before long, some new shots are fired in the air and one is hit, while the ammunition and the two barrel mouths - Plasson and lighthouses - break out the lower end of the long shore of the town and the town are on fire on the crown. A small boat is released to the town and the town. Everyone is safe. The fire is not on the main or in the water. The boats are in the water and all of the shore are in the water. They are told over their life to reduce and in a comment regard. The earthquake was large. Many all come out well. At this point, new people are found and one is safe. farewell from Malta.

Arrived at Malta at 11.00, in the chair, I slept in the dining room at 10.00, Curiosities and medals. Breakfast at 10.

On this trip we met many named Paul Joffre of the London Herald.
Mitla. Thursday, Aug 23d.

Get up at 5.45 am and breakfast at 6.15.

Before I go to visit our cricket Party, dinner for the
name of Mitla, Baut is left there, till the
bathroom the nurse has been
shift a hand in, and I get up to see
2 1/2 tall, 3 feet high and 5 feet across. The
ornamentation is one of small cut stones
amidst little mosaic. One is from one of
the angles near the court of Morter.
One on the cornice was a 0 24 14
the pictures in our loose without sliding?
To produce good points to much marveled
by visitors are especially those who are cut
the words and in the corn, much finer.
Now one can write this

The ornaments are most charming, 33 to
tails are now the poor range the sky line.
The ornaments on the 10-12 feet long columns
suspended by the high stones of the outer walls,
are Rebecca in places, much have been 10 or
more times thick. The corn are again rows of
faces with cut stones between which are found the 12th
The first structure was built upon the surface of the earth at certain levels. As new ones were made and new ones added, the levels were set at different heights. The construction of the new levels was made at various and different times, depending on the type of structure made.

The construction of the new levels was made in one of the five ways and one of the four ways, taking into account the need for cementing upon the Catholic Church.

The structure was then one that was made of 100, 1000, and 10000. In one instance, 10000, and in another, 100, and in another, 10. Among of the ways of 100,000, and of the ways of 1000, and of the ways of 10000, none of them was a mere rally, and none of them was a mere rally.
Foundedly hedges, except the rear runs a small
dry mountain stream.
The monument preserved in the region where
the three table lines are to be found now. This
great tusk is the piece of stone and all the others
that are all the same are dunke. The stone joints
are all place but not necessarily regular. On the
sides of the large blocks on the 3 and 6 are also 2
small joints used for lower items to wind the
lower items. Because of this, they needed three
more to handle the middle one.

In the center of the temple are large rooms
fronted by an outer fringe of smaller rooms. All
are on the entry to the inside of the temple.
The rooms + in front in stone
designs.

The rear piece in the temple and that
behind an altar are one of little
and an altar is one to stand on ad for. It
is an altar to the one for a center the Ates
and the altar. The altar stands in front little
square, as if the stone had one been made
into a level top a seat was removed.
The Thirty preparations are American and published by D. C. Gracce.

... to start for the exam.

And just as all the rest of the room was still and in the course of time without sound, a human voice broke the silence with little regard to a church or a parishioner nearby.

To arrive at the noon of 2:30 and once again in the same room, there is the expectation of a concert. Ti-ti, titi, ti-ti, ti-ti, ti-ti...
Champagne, the souvenir card
does, told they the dinner last night of the
place of the Governor of Caracas cost from

Note $30 c.

Climbed at 7 a.m. am at 3. Had dinner
of the Governor's house at 12.00. A party of
12.00. Arrived after a long night currant and
of Governor's house 12-40 music and friends at
10.30. Had supper from 11.30 to 12.15 a.m
the whole.

Today with Aguileras, he told me the really
of Tefnecan had been to the top of this
region of Tefnecan and then ascending the side of
mountains he creased on the ground, creased the
in a fan and. Time was once by the sun
.Tehanay scam and scam amy both sides of the really
and my face on it. To at least 1000 meters high.
the rock the sea or to on the middle Tehanay
and on the east on the Caracas. Note there is
a facet and a thing of about 300 meters.
The Caracas scam lies in two sides.
Against the Caracas and the Pacific don't
show the entire region seen. The general elevation
is about 100 feet above the adjacent bay.
William was either on Julian or west on Altero except of the bridge. The two men had dinner the following.

The full moon, which had been hanging in the sky, fell upon the river, and the clear sky above gave the

river a jewel-like quality. Such was the case for the

river, which stretched as a wonder of open space, but it

was not the same as a wonder of any river. The

river was vast, vast as a wonder of any space, but

it was not the same as a wonder of any space.

Walter made the best of it, and he was at the

drive for the second week. He did not come
drive, but he did come.
Saturday, Aug 20.

Started away at 10 A.M. for San in
morn. at 10 a.m., I started for San at 9.30
and we are about there this mor. and
now beginning to write in a
tab. now our boat will continue away
of the mouth of the San Bernain River.

got a hickory lunch with Mr. Ferme.

We arrived to the mouth at 8.30.

Riv. near 10 o'clock.

The distance between San Bernain and Sapo-
Titian is 26.8 miles.

San Antonio is the place where much
M. in ordn. Some away to sea but it is not
more asked. Again we think that may be now it
will come upon us and continue. The is now writing
on the partner.

One of the Tucumanc dots in a salt marsh.
down and it is about the same that the river contains
in washed and salt. They have made a writing on
The task of the natives to follow a ccm. on the mountain and not to proceed. According says the most important ones to roll out in three nuces. Share a film of scenes of the three. Another film is behind the Atlantic as far. Again an end of a popular town


Today exceedingly tires and one at 6._fast in our journey do Sub Potran to Tehuacan at 3pm and arrived at 11. Took many pictures before a mountain and especially some

The return journey gave us a good view of the Atlantic. We all up and down the
A.48 mile. Every one at first to one and much harder. But ten our going from now aged to one but now the time it was easy and coming back with the loss of 15 miles.

Aguila says the eastern coast.
as an anchor was found 100 meters landward for the present shore at Santa Cruz while on the Pacific the lander waiting for her in one of the Form the ancient hold built about 500 years ago is now useless and stands in the sea. The Penn tree which we were told here was introduced from one of the missions and hung out the ends of the wind-overshadowed, it is the wind car that today the place is now generally deserted.

Looking at the tall white cacti, strings of the weeping flowers attached to the rear fan-like plant of the same thorny form. These are mostly always restricted to the small isle near the center.

It is astonishing to see an elephant cactus so huge but a few inches wide. The top of the head is a flat disk with a tuft of bright green leaves. The base is a stony stem, and it looks like it is a perfect thing, but it is not a plant. It is just a form of a plant.

Just west of San Antonio we had a fine view of some Asp Orizaba. This volcano reminds much in its form of Fuji. Later in
afternoon ich had another grand view.

Left Tehuacan on one special train and arrived at Puebla before 5 p.m. He then walked around Puebla, had dinner, listened to the band on the Plaza and retired on one creeping at 10.30.
Mexico Aug. 27. Monday.
Our small party of Mrs. Bass and young Aguilea, Mrs. Staggard and daughter, Dr. Ammons, Mr. Kassel, Mr. and Mrs. Schenck, John, Rower, Za Magan and myself arrived here at 7 A.M.

Came to Kingman (Guardiola) Hotel and took a room for the remainder of my stay. Took clean up, unpacked and sent films (8) to Phil along with 6 post cards.

After lunch spent most of the afternoon selecting 5x7 photos of Mexican scenery made by C. B. Craver, Don Juan de Letran No. 3. He has about 2000 Mexican ruins at $3 each. Per day. Also ordered 20 slides, and one large view of Chima in action.

Then walked around the city for an hour. The new Post Office is first class, well built and up to date. The general plan is American but strongly charged to fit Mexican ideas. Then up to the Castle and are the Palace one the site of Ann-teguras Palace and the There ali.
Nov. 29. Tuesday.

Went to Dr. Cabot's, who attended to me. A quiet evening, and read for my reading in the new books. Read also extracts from Dr. Cabot's apertiments. Also, for the present, I have many ammunitions.
Brochianites, or Samites, Olypetishes. They may have come from Susiana.

Upon Panthopolis - sick. Postum in

When Tripas, etc. Seeactaces. See

San Juan, Pisa, fauna. Eocrateras. small, with oyster. 2. deuterocosta. 3. deuterocosta. Cryptites, cretaciceps - the unworn.

Acantia, vastamonti, the small one with wood.

The small one has been, subimina, ala. Pseudocliadema (freshwater) and Satumita.

Pyrgmata. Trismia, flicato costata. Near

Z. Balsolite, Ophioma laveraniori. We may

ere undecim with ha?...identifica

Petrogian, etuta, and Coralliaclama

laung O. Brie. in Coralliaclama with Eiron

Hennival. From Jean Louis Petit, and

Tampur. Also has Pseudolite, Corallolite.
Turritella, Melina de, Turritella Ogygin. Brylinaesculana,
from the Turritan Reef, Falmouth.
Fossils Fall, Ditto in the, Annona
martina, A. phylloides, Ditto.

Middle Cretaceous. Geog. Diving.
District of Biafra. — Annona in Africa,
was among other (mixture). Other items:
and a number of other letters.
Here an all for 3 cts.
From origin 2 = Ioannis.
Entality of 3 parts. 4 part, 5 parts.
Phil. of 3, 4, and 5 
"from 5 cts. to 10 cts. each.
I must receive a bill of goods,
and a list of goods. I wish to
be informed of the cost of
400 quadruplet. Can you give me
the price per hundred?
Fielded out to the Zoological Institute and there met first Dr. Burecart, then Aguilera and Dr. Böse. The two younger men took me into the exhibition room of fossils and explained to me the collection.

Dr. Burecart showed me the only marine Triassic fauna of the model out or maybe discordant. It consists entirely of Paldeoneilo, a new genus of pelagic Cerasinella and an ammonite (see the Bulletin he presented to me). The Cerasinella in general form and especially in preservation look like Cephalopods. If it were not for the ammonite one would have called the fauna Devonian. The locality is Cacatua from which we will visit on our Northern excursion.

Then I was shown the Upper Jurassic fauna. These go without break into the Cretaceous. Many of the correlations with Europe are based on Ammonites and both Burecart and Böse said that unless these forms are present no reliable correlations can be made.

The two gentlemen let loose on Stantons
work and especially so in regard to
Stanton's so-called ungentlemanly attack
of his work. The sum and substance of
their argument is this:
Stanton is not at all acquainted with
the European literature and also does not know
the actual parties first in the various divisions.
Then too his opinion are too lumpy making
it impossible for him to discern the small
divisions. He also follows Hill too closely
whose work is not regarded as of much
value. Hill and Stanton from Cutaceous
is Middle Cutaceous. Grafix francico
contains now but mostly from Cutaceous.
This work they also regard as very poor.
Midfields New Jersey work Bose traveled
as the copy of a Clayman.
Dr. White's work they regarded as the best
and said that he knew the European equi-
valent.
Balls work is very poor. Roeper因為
included various things in his conclusion.
It is quite evident that the members of
the Mexican survey do not regard our
American Creogic as good and all must be taken with much allowance. This became one men are unfamiliar with the European manners and are not conversant with the foreign languages. This Base said was very evident from his criticism of this

It seems to one that in the end the work will prove the man correct than our seems possible. The American months partly pay for little attention to European manners and as Doctor Bose and Burrilhardt are trained European men they see the American pays too much things German plans. The actual difficult however I look for in the complete higher Javanic and Cutaneous section of Mexico and the very incomplete ones of the same time in the United States.

If these dreams on connect it will prove that possibly in Texas that is some Javanic and that all or nearly one from Cutaneous in Middle Cutaneous according to the European standard. Accepting these correlations it seems that all of ours
Como tools must come up into the same categories of the European standards. There are differences of vast importance and must be carefully looked into. Stanton must do the same to me, and not even to love to write also thinks that Stanton does.

Innovative forms need revision and that his conclusions are bad. I tried to show that the Pacific forms must be held apart from the interior forms.

It is not here that I think the Mexican and fails in not distinguishing prominent forms. I would not have felt quite like Birè or Durendhardt that the Mexican forms were other than a jumble of European, Mediterranean and even Asiatic forms. The main on the forms of Ammonites, is it possible that too much value has been given the Ammonites. In this connection I ought to look carefully into the recent and of Erellin on the developments of one of the youngest Cretaceous Ammonites.
Mexico City Wednesday Aug 29-1906.

In the National Museum in the Palace is one of the largest collections of monsters of birds, calves etc. A peculiar rebus to this the partio. Also different human beings, the green tophi and all other monstrous.

The God of Air is illustrated here by many examples of roughly cut and polished samples of the nattle snake. The scales are usually sculptured as feathers. The Aztecs often told there smiths to make and use them for holy waters. Usually they are a evil in a flame or chisels and using toward holding or the H of a chisel. Some have more curved head, showing the price at late the Aztecs. Many of these were found in the city of Mexico.

The "Crego del Palenque" found in Chiapas has standing on the left of the cross a figure that in Egypt we come with Egyptian figures. Some of the smaller statues were finished and even inlaid with precious stones. These are of the Popolocan people.
The great stone monuments with closed head Jakit a cast is in the Scottish Museum is a
beautiful piece of stone carving.
The "Obelisco de la ribera sus del
Pepalcoapan" of Viru Cruz again shows
Egyptian carving.
The 44 feet were acquired with the
dog on the Borgia in 1847 as there are figures
of them in the collection.
So often the god carving shows those
hands, just as one sees those in Aztec:
gods. This must have a connection with the
cast.
The great Calendar stone is a wonderful
carving and a great stone. It is at least 30' thick
and about 18' in diameter. Originally the outer
surface was still larger.

The Archeological Collections are grand
but poorly shown. This is not true of the large
stones and monoliths but even a better installa-
tion is possible. The smaller things are shown
in deep cases without any regular order
and the plan constantly interferes.
This afternoon strolled from the hotel to Chapel Paseo castle and back. This walk was
down D. M. through the "Paseo de la Reforma" one of the widest and some day to be famed if
any Avenue. Many new houses of the wealthy are now springing on this fine avenue but far
beyond the castle for a long distance there are no houses nor are the sides of the street finished.
At the head of the avenue stands a monument of Charles V, in the first circle one of Churubusco,
in the second circle one of Acuachtemo, the great Aztec King, following Montezuma and other
Spaniards. In the next circle there is a tall stone church building in another momument
and then comes the modern day and the Castle of Chapel Paseo on top. The parks all around
are very fine, trees in such abundance to
lead one to believe himself in some other
country than elevated Mexico.
The lake at the base of the castle is being
extended, the debris being done in the old fashion
may all the dirt being carried away in baskets
on the heads of the natives and a strip across
the forehead. Here two photos of this. The dirt
in a large orchard probably the former extensive
of Lake Texcoco.
At the base of the castle there is also a
fotzgarden but it can hardly be called
one. Mostly raised by plums, cherries, hops
and but few of the wild animals. Nor are
they in interesting enclosures.
Several times during the afternoon I had
splendid views of the two volcanoes. The one
nearest to the ruin is Extaceida and with
its long drarn out horizontally to and further
away to the right Popocatepetl. These are
majestic mountains and give character to the
Paseo de la Reforma as no other avenue has.
All in all the afternoon was a grand
one.
Mexico City Aug. 30 Thursday

But up my thyroid and felt bad all day. My head is light and occasionally my heart flutters a little. Spent the morning at the national museum and looked over the Archeological material. The priests' figures and idol makers seem to have been the Mixtecs people.

The ancient gold ornaments in the museum is almost nil in fact we have from Panama at least three times as much as is here show.

While the Archeological collection are good yet one expects a great deal more than is here shown. One wonders what became of the carved stones in the temples or much of which was thrown by Cortez into the lake. Some has gone into the churches but from the very fact that some of the best things are now turning up in the street dipping shores that much more must be recovered when more digging are made of about the Place de la Constitucion.

Late in the afternoon rode in the cars towards Tacubaya and on the return stopping at the Chauchal before restaurants. This here heard a good nativel and one desea the Japonese
Carriages, the occupants very largely being ladies.

A few of the poor natives are allowed to see the show. One is informed here as elsewhere that the wealthy are the only ones to consider so long as things go. The point contrast in Mexico is remarkable and rarely does one see a well-dressed native Indian. The middle ground seem the worst people—Indian and Spaniard.

Outside of the scientific side of Mexico I do not care much for my surroundings. On one side it is abject poverty, dirt, disease and cripples, and on the other in a square minute it is ease and happy assumption. Oh who will this world look on after the dirty, ignorant masses, the wanderers and producers of the community. Every Lola must come into contact with those poor for on or many one sees little deuces, true eyes and more.
Mexico City Aug.31 Friday

Set up early to go to Pico Parque near
Acapulco to the base of Popocatepetl. In
the party Pieter, Cedner, Heinbach, Schroedel,
John, Meijard and myself. Several times
along the track we got views of the two peaks
and especially of the White Dinner.

Shortly after leaving the city we pass through
that country once Lake Texcoco. Even now
in the summer season there is a little of the
lake and in places men are netting for fish.

This lake in Montezuma's time must have been a
very shallow lake the level part of the plain and con-
siderably removed from the volcanic ridges. In looking
about one sees an almost flat plain until within the
vicinity of the lake, when the plain is seen to rise
and then rapidly into the lake. In other words the
rolling of Mexico are the infills between the lake.
In one place salt pits could be seen along the
shallow margin of the lake.

Along the track to Acacapanca to the south-
west we see small and large volcanoes, small vil-
ages to those in ridges and finally to the White Dinner
and Pico.
Our stay at Mr. Ball did not permit of our seeing many of the neighboring places. breakfast took the place of pictures. Mr. Ball's new building is a 2-storyed one. Evidently from America. It is about 150 feet high.

Later in the day it rained some and obscured the two peaks and we saw no more of them. All our work led to Amecacama and all in vain. We would have done better had we stopped off at Amecacama and looked around there.

Near Amecacama the railroad cuts through the mountains evidently of lava. It stands in the cut or valley and in places has many small patches of tiny rock. Evidently an ancient formation and of not this, then in connection with lake conditions.
Mexico City. Sept. 1, Saturday.
Called at the Botanical Institute and met many of the members back from the Jorullo and Cuitina trip.
In the afternoon with Cleland visited the Chapultepec gardens.
In the evening had dinner at Maxim's driven with Mr. and Mrs. Story, Miss Bascom and Cleland. Then packed off for the Vera Cruz excursion starting tomorrow.

Vera Cruz trip. Sunday, Sept. 2.
The Santander left at 5 a.m. 80 persons started away for interest. Returned about 8 A.M. and saw the caves and their-like. The Indians are not a very intelligent race or people, they are not inclined to be anything but cruel. The people are very industrious and have a great deal of sugar. The road was very bad, not much improvement, but after about 10 miles we came to a better road, the scenery very fine.
A page from a notebook with a handwritten text. The content is partially legible but contains sentences such as:

"...and the curtain rods of hoops all the way down..."
At 6 P.M. we are at Talaia, at an altitude 4608 feet. We have walked in the last two hours at least 3 miles. The route, with a very difficult hill, was mentioned by no previous attempt except in a vision. We are at the bottom of the hill now.

After a half hour walk we return to the hotel and dine. The sun is setting at the horizon from the hotel window of the hotel. The temperature again is about 60°.

The air is clear and the breeze gentle. We see the Malpia in a stream of haze that have a |
By 10 A.M. the lake was almost clear and it rained much all the day for the remain.

The wind was strong and many miles were the only height reached. Our party of nine must stand up at least 4000 ft. or pass above the caption. Between them is a most delightful country.

The Tungky collecting ground, having the most lying of the higher ground;
Orizaba, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1906

After breakfast we left the enameled guano in the Colosseum direction. About three o'clock, there are the Eocene guano beds that bore the sand and the sandstone beds. Took a memory of the history back to the King of Orizaba. All the hills here about are of Orizaba Calcareous standing nearly on edge. Do those hills? You can imagine the Orizaba valley in a straight direction. The village of Orizaba was a large city, and the houses, streets and streets are indistinct as in Mexico. On this are round about Orizaba, the influence of Orizaba.

Jack and the lantern when the electric

[handwritten text continues]
TheLadyhavitnowbeeninresidence
morethanfortyyears.Eachyearshe
wasvisitedbymanypeople,
andnowtheycometoherfor
peaceandquietness.

Theleftbankeventuallybecame
animportantplace,andshe
rally,withhalfaglasseshecould
inanyway. Then we go aboard a boat and take
by one legs from the actual anchor to the higher level
be broad of the main monolith "獄岩" and then
left and noticed how the tide with a series of cut
terminatinginabigpalmvalleyintoahillsideand
return, down the river and back very all
At 9:40 we find that the "Informalite", though below the very lowest, had not crossed Cutacens strata and shortly after volcanics in the cuts. We plan for the ascending valley later to the right and dashing across to its base on a line and also returning on the other side, constantly rising. Finally we reach the upper level of the Esthonian area we haveScaling.

As Orient is 190 feet above Esthonian in 1949, we have given in about two hours after riding 2200 feet. Thus may be called the actual Cutacens of the crustal part of which really may be considered much older than it is now generally.

Beneath this layer Cutacens strata have another the Tertiary strata which are again a plane discordant the Cambrian, down till the grade of the normal standard gauge.

54.4 lbs. Campbell's guide 183-288.
Thursday, Feb. 6th. Wednesday.

Visited the hot and then returned to the

on the instructions of the Surgeon and later

a perfect contrast. The cold was

10,000 miles. The weather conditions, Vaccinations

A good one in a few hours. The

Considered the prospect of the

A good deal of frustration.

Tajinequaid.

green cream colored sand and smoother

Also sand and mud in

A few of the men began to

Transportation. The fact the

Castles and may have

in the wind and Commerce the same. We

are all in line.

In general the matter is from the

ground snow on all the roads of the near country.
from. The fruits are mostly European, collected by
farmers in past history of the country. The
native products are smaller in size, but are
of the same variety. The

The Chiricahua building has settled my much
very satisfactory in the mountain and other
the inside. The walls and windows close the
new hill. On its roof, in splendid building
for the area. The central one is notable. The consequence
is that the prints are always hidden, projections
headaway all are in the course of time is re-

Later looked over the Galley of Fine Arts with
Mr. Edward's help.Nearly all the paintings are
religious, some very good and many very fine by them.
The modern work is also laughable better. This is
one piece by Picasso and in good condition and not
very expensive. I think all the paintings are expensive.

Remained in the hotel all the afternoon. In the
evening took in the cinema at the Kellogg, took some
shots. We paid for our meal, but not Miss
Dear Sir,

I was present at the funeral of Bishop Llanes, and the Founder of one of the oldest Universities in Mexico. I heard that Bishop Llanes was not like in the army and is to leave the army, and the remains are to be given back to him. I am at his request, with this note, to inform you of the event.

Yours sincerely,

Mexico City, 14th June

At a little before eleven in the morning I went to the Church of San Juan to take part in the ceremonies of the Teotl International Church, and the services held in the "Salon de Actos".

The great square and the site of it was decorated in the national colors and with flags. A great ceremony held by all the armed forces were given by the Minister of the Army of Mexico. We took our places at the ceremony.
test and chairs, and at about eleven the place was filled with about more than five thousand people.

On the elevated platform from left to right at the center of the room, behind the rostrum, were the President of Mexico, and the Tower Hanglamp Congress. On the right side of the rostrum near the President was a horse borne carriage. At about four, the horse drawn carriage emerged from the rear of the platform.

At a little after eleven, we heard a signal call and immediately in came the President. He arose and remained standing. The President walked up to the rostrum and on his left, and then to the right, where a deep bow. As he came one face in

him a man in a man with and without the hands on his face, large head, large body. His eyes are keen, sharp and fierce. His mouth is

large with a tremendous throw forth.

In his right and left are seated two gentleman, one a general in full uniform.

The President looks around but a moment, ad to me him in a golden top coat. He from

the left and at once, their attention to the speech.
built, a sort of cage, the Direcenda de la Escuela Trazonf de Ingenieros, and Luis Dalugas. His address is only short and somewhat too
匆匆 delivered. He is followed by a tall man, some one the Secretary President of the
Cayao, Don Andres Olgesoro, Director General de Fomento. He reads his address of welcome rather rapidly but made our three
A few men, Emiliano Tietze the
presentor of the last Emperor, who in a very
high manner delivered his speech and
his said a happy address. As told me formerly
in he considers a good man in appearance, the
last Secretary Carlos Piza, so much
in front a few days when he was allowed
by the President de Arzula, Dr. and
his remarks were but few and not at all e," or
more as Tietze. This came this handsome
man to a certain extent desirable because
his and I have an affection for the
Secretary de Arzula. She had not
been assigned a room on the table, but stood
and the proceedings on the floor leaving
against the woman. When the dell room started.
the President 6' 2" handsome crisp and definite. Claymore had reached his time. He read his speech and from the stand prior of the orator was the best speaker of the bias. He was all grace and attention to attracting the attention of the President and some comment of his was heard among those assisting the president. Then finished he received an applause of course to that of Judge and others in ample was the ode made to be of standing before he spoke. He delivered it in an easy style if it was a lesson to those that were flying rein or hand and hope to trick him out of the swing.

The President then arose and led the song started in less than thirty seconds. All stood while he spoke and some of the rest he of once began to smile and if I took one in the distance again reminded the ipse dictum.

The ceremony was all over by twelve and we walked away between the soldiers and officers arms.

Portofino King is the man of 1861 and
In the afternoon I took an automobile trip north to Mt. St. Mary's, form a come, old and two gentlemen, the Kalloogins, who called at the biological Institute, seemed some maid, invitations and a expedition, my of North America.

The scene before me, in the great distance, was a carpet of living greens. I was in the center of this natural beauty, and there was plenty of sunshine, blue, and champagne.
Mexico Friday Dec 7, 1906

After doing orders by the Courser other
than right quickly after the city. Dinners for
of late are there packed any box of firms.
Latin purchased are drawn over to
 items to the water 3/5

In the afternoon took the cars to
Puendaute or about 30 minutes out from Mexico.
The town lies at the base of the volcanic hills.
The most interesting place in the large church,
built to high and the country back of it in
the hills. From here one gets a good idea of
the valley of Mexico. In all directions can
be seen volcanic hills are volcanoes. Return
the hill of Mexico are in various phases
of this time of the year can be seen flowers
most of which die off after the season is over.

About five o'clock had a splendid look
some view of the four volcanoes to the southwest.
In the storm it was raining hard in the 100th the
sun reflected against the four volcanoes. The sun
rounded tops standing out like brilliantly lighted
Cumulonimbus clouds. There a good flight. I tried
to photograph them and thought they stood out in
the high sky, yet I could not see then in any

closer friend.

Mexico, Saturday, Sept. 8-1916.
Bailed out to the biological institute.
The reading of papers began at 10 and continued
to 12.

The second paper was by Prof. Davis on the
glacial formations of the Cambrian and Permo-
Carnifians. It was very interesting being con-
sidered entirely too much time.

The Cambrian of Australia is best seen in the
region of Adelaide. Over the Permo-Carns. has
not directly by the Olenellus - Archeozoites
beds of the Iron Cambrian. Conformably
remains within a part till series of beds 1000 feet thick.
The Cambrian is found in the central region of the
north coast entirely; nearly half way inland from to the
O.H. Coast this arm extends north-east from the small
central coast and it is here that the glacial formation
are found.

Aren Breccias over of the small le grave bl
distribution of Cambrian glacial deposits. The oldest record is at the top of Norway. The record is 20 years old but because the finds occur nearly to prove the age centrally, although though the Cambrian, little attention has been paid to this record. In South Africa Clemen states to me what appears to be some Cambrian glacial deposit has been found. David Dr. Hills record in China is not more known. Actually also in North India, Upaj has given some evidence of an ancient glacial deposit in Iceland or Shyri layers. Then there is some evidence for South Britain. All of these records fall into the lower Cambrian or below.

David shows silicious brackets and several clasts that seem too small about the Cambrian glacial tell. The brackets are most squarish are fracture due to this folding of the beds.

David then describes the Permo-Camb. deposits that in Australia extend through 30 degrees from west to north. East S. Through 300 Kilometers. Marvellous deposits of Permo-Camb. age are found all along the east coast are on the north near coast. To the north of the eastern area are the country clay the south steel region is western. Further north brackets an
found in the marine deposits. From this Davis argues that the centuries the ice south of Australia that the ground ice came to sea level, shortly north of the present boundary of present Australia. From this region north the ice keeps floating and deposit there parties into the marine deposits,
scratches surfaces are found up to 91 depth north. Beyond one.

In the Permo-Carb. of Australia there are two periods known. One is the base of the Marine series and the other is in the top of the upper Marine series. Davis regards this Permo-Carb. as 1 Carboniferous age apparently following Tostensonhogen, although he has been to India and has seen the Salt Range.

In Africa the ice flowed southeastward and deposit its borders into the Permo-Carb. sea.

Tostensonhogen also thinks he has evidence for glacial beds in the Permo-Carb. of the Mal. The Permo-Carb. of Argentina also seem to have evidence of glacial at least cool climate conditions.

Radiolarian beds in the Permo-Carb. of Australia. Also ripple marked and oolite cretacous beds many
Adams who in the absence of Mills explained how the geological map of North America came to be made. He also objected to the Pre cambrian terminology used, and added that the term Algonguin would never be used in Canada.

Lawson then set up and showed off the terminology of the survey - Mills would not be used. He illustrated his words as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cambrian</th>
<th>Neocene</th>
<th>Miocene</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neocene</td>
<td>Eocene</td>
<td>Miocene</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cristalline rocks

Animidae = Caribeanian of mfr.
Kennebec answer = Neocaribean of mfr.
The third morning John was by freed in
climatic zones. He reviewed the marine and land
faunas of the Mesozoic and Tertiary.

The marine and Cretaceous of Mexico was
so closely related to those that the country geologi-
cally were united in a Congress then.

All yours climatic zones of the June he said
could not maintained that became wanted out.

He said the former stand that there was a
causing of the climate with different plant and
animal formations through the time of the Alta Cretaceous.

It said it was liquid than in the former.

The difficulties indicated a warm era.

A warming again took place in the Alta Eocene
and Altiplano.

The names of P.A. stand from N.A. over the
Centeley to P.A. To Casa in way of Schuizy St.

The brain for the collecting of the Hyde Cret. and cap
Tut. is largely based on land animals.

The main cause for the collecting of climate he
could not cause the loss of Easter division
and relate rejoin. This loss then above through the
emotional aspects are by the story of Easter.
Coal gives about the carbon dioxide an excess of temperature. 

The new supply of this gas came from the volcanoes in the region of past volcanic activity near the old times. The jungles near the west Jurassic volcanoes in the west coast of Britain reflect the air of those times again during Jurassic times. 

The peat and bog volcanoes to reflect the Cretaceous and the near volcanoes to reflect the Durlstonian coal.

The land movements brought inadequate cutaneous that of the close of the Palaeozoic. The post-Cretaceous absorption by the Carbon was the primary cause. 

The post-climatic change also the cause for the post change in animal life.
In going to dinner, Chambers insisted on not using large, clean plates and cutlery and he brought up the idea that the ocean is the first balance. The ocean will allow conditions in decades to atmospheres.

It was particularly noticeable how Fred carefully avoided the name of Chambers and that he did not at the least refer to the oceans as an abnormally high CO2. He did not refer to the interglacial conditions as part of his plan.

It is very remarkable since Will has found Cambrian street till in the same time as wells are hot on geology, an understanding of geological climate. This is not climate in due in the first place to Chambers and hardly strange to Tredwitt and Antarctica. It is also remarkable that the continent's geologists still do not have a support with the rest of Chambers.
The afternoon sessions did not begin until 4 o'clock but the meeting was not called for nearly 20 minutes later.

At a little after 3 P.M. Stanton arrived and together we attended the afternoon sessions.

The first speaker was Aurel Klinkhardt but as he spoke less than 10 minutes I failed to make out the object of his speech.

Then Alcón discussed the remarks of Fauel in the morning. Among other things he said he finds it difficult to explain the equatorial glaciation of the Permian Carboniferous.

Aurel Klinkhardt gives us the idea he said must be given up but in the Upper Cretaceous climatic zones begin to appear. The thought glaciation should begin at the poles. High altitudes during the Permian could not explain the origin of the Permian Carboniferous glaciation. The facts made at the close of the Paleocene are inadequate. He seemed to agree with Fauel in all points.

Pothole then pointed out the various post difficulties in trying to point out any of the climatic
He pointed out because the greatest Equidistance are found in the tropic regions that all Carbon Floras must have been tropical. But he thought one that undoubted physical evidence was of hand in the various glacial beds that remained on the road to a final explanation i.e. determination by former glacial causes. However, he admitted that the pendulum would not swing too far the other way.

Coleman also thought from what he saw in Africa that the high lands existed during the Perno-Carbon glacial stage. Furthermore, he did not think that high altitude was necessary for ice accumulation as one had a good example in the Antarctic ice cap. At some, in some accumulates, in fact, it remains here faster than accumulates due to evaporation.

He also announced that he had in annual state mining districts pointing out that a seeming trouble had occurred in the Canadian Iron ore mining. It resembles the Douglas coprolite of Africa. He could not make this announcement as yet positive as he
had found no scratches because of the few metamorphoses.

He thought the Perm-Carbon plaeid climate mild and wide.

Freek also thought that it was not necessary to assume high altitude for plaeid emitions.

Stephaneses's job was related to Dinotheriun and pachycephaloma.

Anderson's job on the Antarctic judging results was improved on account of the cantin
and坚决.
There was a fire in the town

July 9, 1906

In the evening, the townsfolk and residents gathered at the main square. Some celebrated by singing and dancing, while others retold stories from the past. The air was filled with the sound of music and laughter. At night, the town was illuminated by the bright lights. From the church, the bell rang out, signaling the start of the festivities. The fire in the town's pencils added to the joyful atmosphere.
Mexico City Monday Sep. 10-1906.

In the morning attended the session of the Congress. Some time was devoted to a discussion of geological climates.

Dr. Oakes was the first speaker on geologic climates. He made no particularly new points but indicated the old and new ideas of interpreting geologic climates. He thought the old idea of a cooling earth had to be laid aside because of the Cambrian glacial period, and espeially because of the indication that there may be warm Cambrian glacial periods.

Last year he had seen the Drurya conglomate in South Africa and it indicated that the Permian period had not been laid down in a high country but that the land of land had not been reduced to a low land. This period was not far south of equator. A cooling climate he did not think the probable explanation but due to some oscillatory cause. He suggests a cool climate with a summer snow fall.

Reeder suggested that as Longley had shown that the sun is a variable star may the local climate not be due primarily to this cause.
In Arendal in 1891 the autumn snow had been
unusual so the much snow was left throughout
the summer in which fell the falls new snow. After
much search no unusual condition in the atmos-
phere of the time could be found to explain why the
snow fell. If one today can not ascertain the
causes why should one not be as the man cannot
answer to the past. Meteorology alone can not
explain these changes, but in geology one should
enlarge all the types of conditions.

David also pointed out the Alpine explorer
was laid down as low altitude. He suspects
a near monsoon instead of the present
monsoon. In regard to an increase in climate
great during glacial climes he thought it was
the latter as in the Perno. Can. of Australia;
all the ice ends vanish before the glacial
ending started. He thought the main cause
the geology, not in altitude.

Freed spoke along Davis' line and opponents
him, remarks as in harmony with his views.

Fairchild reported that Charlethian was not
power as he was the greatest authority on geology
climate interpretation.
The first paper was by Bain. He thought the deposits of ore ores largely due to the Palaeogeography. The concentration was due to oil or carbonaceous rocks. The constant escaping hydrocarbons and sulphides of the oil wells and their holes would concentrate the widely disseminated ores in the sediments. This of course only refers to the stable ores as iron, molybdenum, lead, zinc and copper. That the Hack Sholes were the carbonaceous matter large to plants was shown by White who had found them of Early in the Hack Sholes.

Lawson said his examination of the Black horn during the Russian Cypen showed the dredged bronze to fill all with hydrocarbons and sulphides. He thought that at times the means might have stagnant areas producing sulphides and precipitating the ore in solution.

Breed objected to this tremendous ore said ores could be the concentrates.

In the evening we attended the reception given to the Congress by the Assistant Secretary Rep. of Franco Aldoosoro. His official quarters in the Mineria had been transformed in living chambers.
These come on the third floor around an inner court. Two large rooms are reserved for lemonade and cake. The two are usual an elaborate affair and the custom was to stand at the foot of the table and name Prijs it. Some stood there for 30 minutes and had a full meal.

Below in the inner court were two brass bands, the much loved Police band and the Artillery band. They played alternately and it was evident that the former was by far the better band for this it was also the last one. In the band there were at least 70 men all going including the leader. The precision and feeling was great. As a rule they played light catchy things while the Artillery band 4th of one of the classics. Finally both played national and some beautiful popular songs before the tables. At midnight we were much excited with the rivalry of the bands.

One of the peculiar features of these bands is that both had two bass violins.
Cairo City Tuesday Dec. 11-1916.

Get up at 6 to make a start for the official excursion to the pyramids at Saqqara near Memphis. We left at 8 A.M. in 6 or 7 cars. As we go out we get a fine view of the city and as the pyramids are 3 kilometer distant several hundred cavalry horses are seen and many men in the fields. Foundation to rebuild and join Tell el Amarna and Tell el Assasif. The pyramids are 3 kilometer distant due to one going direct across the fields.

The great pyramid of the sun is now being restored and modernized and the temple base platform has been cleaned out. There are rumors that the work is being badly done but how true this is one cannot say.

Upon arrival tables are found set ready for breakfast. Then an inspection of the pyramids and finally Aswan, Damok, only at the door as I will go to the temple on Monday if the weather is right to its top.

It is astonishing what an amount of labor has been done here by these ancient peoples. The pyramids...
mound is a large hill containing a pool.

At 12.30 we go to the grotto in a large red room formed by an eroding underground stream. The cave had been decorated with flowers, mosses, lichens and some plants, and was the most remarkable place possible for a banquet. Everyone was pleased, the dinner was fine and wine flowed in super abundance. The outcome was that many felt called upon to make speeches in which English was the commonest language. The German ability of the Pietist and Van John. Their speeches did not give satisfaction to the Germans, from Mr. Beijer, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. South, Mr. Eder, Mr. Under, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Davis and Mr. Calvin. Mr. Van away was Handsome. One table was a rich one near the Cave entrance while nearly all sat in the fire in the deepest part of the cave.

Dished to the station by a very round chair some from the guidance of some Mesermian and on the way to was down by the Sunday ride but fortunately for us was not hurt. Only was close down and the stuffed on by another home. A doctor had to be called for him and note
Soak in with his head in handpas.

Purchased many Atic souvenirs.

In the evening Zara and Flora will

start.

Mexico City, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1906

Spent the morning at the Biological
Institute but did not hear any of the speakers.
Talked with various members.

Being tired from the day before, Stanton
and I did nothing in the afternoon until
evening. Then dressed to go to the reception
and dinner given in our honor by the President
of the Republic.

At 4:15 we started away to meet the
members of the Congress at the head of the
Paseo de la Reforma. Here we were taken
in open carriages to the palace. The drive
down the Paseo and around the base of the
Castle Chapel (Chapel of the
Castle) was fine. The views from
the cars and from the windows.
The carriages drove up to the top of the road
and after cheering our corps and hats no
were soon introduced to the President and his wife. In shaking hands with him I could not have guessed his age at 76. His birthday coming on the 10th. His wife is much younger and does not appear to me to be of Spanish Spanish stock. Aguila introduced us and the President received us cordially. He walked with us throughout the evening and his son entertained us after the ladies.

The view from the rally of Mexico from the castle is very fine. All directions are the volcanic mountains and if in the southeast are the two great volcanoes. At 8:30 the moon came out clear all the clouds vanishing. We walked around the grounds and drank in the fresh air and all admired that a more ideal palace could not be found. The gardens outside of the palace and within were very tasty. Outside the paracayenas (gorgs) and huaraches surrounded by walls, covered with a tangle of earth, attracted much attention. Inside, more an abundance of flowers and vines lit up by sand electric lights.

From 6 to 9 we listened to various musical
early and promptly at seven we descended
me from to the dining room. Here we were
treated to a splendid banquet; there were fif-
fty 300 dishes on. Only small tables with
a few large ones in between.
We selected a small table for four and
sat down with Davis, Ric and Stanton.
When the champagne was served the President
rose and in an address of welcome spoke for
five minutes. He thanked us for the
hospitality we had accorded. A quip
responded and spoke of the President as the
Patron of Ladies in Mexico.
Leaving the castle we looked down upon
the city more darkly but brisk with large
and small sparkling electric lights. Our
carriages awaited us and we arrived at our
hotel before ten.
All the Ministers of foreign countries were there
and many notable Mexican ladies and gentlemen.
I could never have dreamed that I
should dine with the President of the Mexican
Republic on the anniversary day when the
Americans stormed Chapultepec.
Mexico City Thursday Sep 13-1906
Visited the National Museum and the Fine Arts Museum with Stanton.
Had a Mexican 8 course dinner with Stanton which cost each of us 38 cent Mex.
Late in the afternoon walked down the Paseo to Chapultepec restaurant.
In the evening saw a Mexican rendition of the Seikka Bird. From one standpoint it was amateurish and a farce.
Mexico City Friday, Dec. 14-1906

Attended the Congress and the Council meeting. Elected Friz Freid as President of the Palaeo Tritrida Unions. Added Buesdemann to the American Comm. Also added Bise and Bueshawer as members from Mexico.

Lansman, Blaun and Breg made their report.

At the afternoon escorted Miss Assam to bed and sleep.

The last session of the Congress was held at the Institute in the afternoon.

In the evening we had our farewell banquet at the Yborin restaurant.

Before retiring had a chat with Bacterin in regard to the hordes results of his Magpie work. The judgment of Wyoming and the Black Hills comes in from the north of the Arctic but seemingly is connected with the south Pacific.

The judgment of the south (Texas) seems to go with Mexico which there seems like a thin person along the Pacific border.

The Comanche contains more than the Iron
Cutaneous of Europe and of the Atlantic 

The Como hills are separated by an uncon- 

formity from the Basaltic beds of Wyoming. Further 

south the Como beds rest on the Triassic and 

even the Red beds of the Permian. The marine 

Jurassic in which the Como beds of Wyoming rest 

is of different Jurassic but not the higher Jurassic. 

Therefore it is not yet known that the Como 

beds are of Cutaneous age but may eventually 

be from the such. 

I have concluded not to go on the matter 

excursion.

Mexico City, Sep. 15th, Saturday.

Called at the Institute and Otten packed 
of my baggage. In the afternoon boarded 
dinner train and at 9:30 P.M. saw St. John 
off on the matter excursion.

At 10:30 reached up to the Jalisco and 
at eleven saw the declaration of El Brite (a 
Liturgy) by the President in front of the Palace 
and the Castle. etc.
During the past days I have heard about the dangers to which prisoners and especially Americans would be exposed on the 16th. I have seen the French, since my visit to Mexico I have seen the despised arm of my ill feeling toward me and therefore I thought it would be wise to go and see the festivities in the park square.

All classes of Americans could be seen in the square but none the native Indians. He said that 70,000 people had crowded into the square, and many more than with their hats on men. The younger single men were making gay trotting homes and whistling tunes. In America, the tumult was no more even less than one hour before on the Fourth of July. Every one was waiting for eleven o'clock when the cry of El Brito was the given by the President.

The few minutes before eleven showed the fact that the in the distance a blaring and promptly at eleven the President on the central balcony of the Palace around a flag and declared El Brito. With that the cry was taken up by the mass of people as usual, the old liberty tree above the President's balcony was untwined
When all the bells of the Cathedral were at
fug. The tity for ten minutes. Also the
entire church first was lifted electrically and
then was shot into the sky two feet inches
of screaming rockets. Then a number of distant
bombs and fays are some slow bombs.

In about ten minutes after they fell
into the crowd began to disperse and all
minutes as orderly as any part man of
people can. I did not see the least sign of
disorder nor of drunkenness.

This is President Diaz's birthday.

Mexico City, Sunday, Oct. 16th.
The Fourth of July of Mexico.
Long before day the council and
soldiers out on the street getting ready for the
labor parade. All in on the rode but there
is no disorder nor no shouting of pig cries.

At about eleven A.M. the President, his
cabinet and the Foreign Ministers came in
carriages by the hotel on their way to the
Palace. Behind some of the carriages many
young men shouting Viva Mexico. As the
President's carriage had only seen a horse
there once or so many morning here as with
some of the other carriage. The President was
dressed in Military dress.

After a half hour pause the regular
procession began to pass and it continued to
3 pass for nearly two hours. It was entering a
military parade and one of the finest ones.
The Cadets came first, then the infantry,
artillery, cavalry and the muskets.
The parade was a picture and in
every way does credit to Mexico.

In the afternoon walked around the town
and then to the Hotel.
Mexico City Monday, Sept. 17-1906

Had my ticket adjusted and received a round trip ticket from San Luis Potosi to Tampico, (13 ½ Meks).

Packed by my box and had a new ship
at Vera Cruz and head line. This address
"Yale University, Biological Department, New
Haven, Con., United States, via Vera Cruz and
head Line." Later he will send me the freight receipt.

Both of my accounts of the Express are
packed up.

Paid my hotel room rent 10 days @ $5 and
7 days @ $5 = $71 Mexican.

Mexico City Tuesday, Dec. 18.
Left at 9:45 A.M. for Baja California.

In a railroad car and tunnel near Baja
California one sees how the Road is on the face of
the adobe in laid down just as it is in the clay of
his cozy hatrinxer. The last part of the
trunk is a tug.

Adie Toto Adie
The man also Arrt. of Endo.
The superficial streams are running clear and muddy and discharge into temporary lakes. These are filled in November. Here is Mexico.

At 9.30 a.m. some plants through a lava flow and in the cut one sees the lava resting on the sand floor.

At Agua we are in Cretaceous hills. They are quite granular. The broken mottled cores denuded hillside is accompanied by the calcareous mantle. There is a picture of it. Also of a lime kiln. They seem to use mainly the surface type. The Cretaceous hills are about an arm's length and much in the form of a sky line. Between them is a flat valley and on top of it is a small volcano. There is a picture of it.

The Dead Torula gives life to the pristine surface about 75 feet. This is made of the stelae. Torula also are burning them in considerable volcanic mounds.

Where the Cretaceous is present then the ash has irregular layers of calcareous tufa.

From Enido it is a constant nine from one valley (the Enido) into the Baguda. On the left beyond Baguda there is a great lava flow and a short
front and finally at Escamond we have risen above the level of the city. On the left we see the harbor lying above a level plane of calcerous type of butte seen westward. At a fair place of many miles from high point on the left of the town we are for miles.

At Hopalo, the left of the track is a temporary lake, very narrow but a mile in length. Owing to the Depression in the river that lake is formed by a dam of about 60 feet high.

The descent from Hopalo is a succession of home shoe curves.

At Francisques we are still at the dam grade and for miles we have come through a small lava field which in places in unrippled and especially in the banks of a stream. I snapped the camera away on a small canyon. Between Francisques and Armeal it is all down through the high lava fields. The country is very rugged with cinder and coal. Far away to the right are high mountain, glittering white in the sun.
Querétaro, Tuesday Dec. 18th.

Arrived here ready at 5 P.M. on train about two hours late. Walked around the town for an hour. The city of 25,000 people is the most typical American I have seen. It is very primitive; has a large Alameda, and a few many churches. The streets have nothing other than the ordinary things I commerce. It is a clean and quiet place.

This city is said to be an unpure town and around men should one their outfit. They had the ordinary things cheap in abundance in Mexico City. Mr. one man I purchased a number at 25¢ and 50 cents each. Mexicans do have little fire but a great variety of color. Later purchased three good ones for 50¢. Staying at the brand hotel. Red from 1 to 5. Meet young man Enrique Montes, a student here. Speak English. Set at American luggage.

—San Luis Potosí

Querétaro, Wednesday Dec. 19th.

Set up at 3:30 to take the 4:40 train for Chihuahua Potosí. Had bed just at Aguale.

South of San Miguel we pass through the red clay canyon of the Laja. As usual the route is very dirty. Find the walls are vertical and
the canyon has the appearance of a young stream. In places the stream is channeled
for irrigation and drain of in the country.
Most of Don Miguel one seen in the valley
of the Laja in the level above the present river
had not yet set. The stream has cut down through
the heavy gravel very recently.
At Chirimocha one have seen out of the
valley of the Laja and one on a great mesa bounded
in the west by mountains and in the east by bare hills
of lawn. Here and there on this mesa are rare
shallow pools of water. This mesa is as flat to the
eye as a table. Here also in places one dam to
the water for irrigation.
At the Estacion Villa Regency, to the east, an
high hill (1000 ft.) of reddish clay. The columns
stand out well. Took them picture.
Arrived a little late about 12 noon at San
Luis Potosí. Start the afternoon hunting about
Town are also visited the silver smelting works
at Churriana. The very large concern is to the
over of the city and just bare fells. From here on up
a fine view of San Luis Potosí.
Tott & Picture of street scenes and market scenes.
At 1p of the [unreadable] 1mmacii in.

San Luis Potosí, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Drove to leave at 6:40 for Tampico but the train in two hours, arrive.

The A. L. P. train is one of the most remarkable things I have ever seen, the cars have been converted into a Palace. Arriving at Alamos 17 Kil. E. of A. L. P. there is a cut across the line - kilos. In one of these trains is a fine house deposit.

The road was nothing from several miles to Villan and the descent. We did not arrive here. From Villan to Don Lagers it is a rapid descent through a ravine some 300 feet deep. From Don Lagers to Carritos it is a descent of 300 feet and from here is the [unreadable] as above back down, the lines are many miles leading to the line are on. This is the first city on the edge of the Cuitacean of the ocean. The second city of the Cuitacean is probably not more than 20 to 40 degrees. Near are the cuts where the line.

The plain keeps an elevation, and it is not a nearly so
all the way Las Tallas. San Bartolo is in the hills where I turned it to the north. We are
literally close to the A bedrock.
As we get towards Las Tallas we again approach
the hills and here one sees a number of small outcrops
or nunataks in the plain.
The plain in my study, the trees, fields of wheat:
Practically a desert, not the silver and gold.
And the north is the eastern end. Apparently, there
are some lives in this region.
There is a slow grade from Las Tallas to Cardenas
in between two ranges of low hills running parallel. One can
see water anywhere even at this time of year. The local
rain today has the hills changing where the cross is stronger.
All the upper parts of the hills have no soil at all which
is soaked into the lower levels and where the tuffs is
also laced.
The valley in the upper level offers type of the amphitheater type with small outlets cut into the sides
or down the face of the.
Used dinner at Cardenas.
Arrived at Tampico at 8 P.M. Stopping at the
Southern prison the U.S. is run by an
American.
The air here is not as heavy as Casa Grande and yet it is warm enough. The mosquitoes are plentiful and insinuating fellows that put to work immediately on arrival.

Tampico, Friday, Dec. 21.
Set up at 5 a.m. and left at 6. Of the trip today back to San Luis Potosi. Have written an account elsewhere which I have copied into the Musings box.

Returned to San Luis at 5 p.m. Made the acquaintance of the American Century conductor, Mr. John H. Long, on San Luis Potosi. Bought picture of the famous por. His green Margarita to jag. San Luis Potosi. Saturday, Dec. 22.

Wrote on my yesterday's trip and left for Jaluitiis at 7:45 a.m. On the train met Mr. Adams and his wife.

Set off at Jaluitiis to take the early morning train or that name for the drift between here and Monterrey and thence the long drive to Laredo. Stopped at La Plaga Laredo.
Saltillo, Sunday, Oct. 23, 1906

Left at 0:20 to catch the 6:40 train for
Landa. It had rained much during the
night and all the day it threatened and the
clouds hung low. Consequently saw little of
the hills and secured but 2 pictures, and
these will have no great value.

Five miles south of Saltillo is the
Buena Vista battle field. While I did not see
it last night it is evident this morning that
the "bad lands" scenery is due to dissecting
of one of the modern adobe mesas. The dem-
strate form one another north than Buena
Vista H. Saltillo.

The descent continues from Saltillo
through a rolling country - a small valley-
bounded by low hills in which the Cretaceous
rocks are noticeable at low dips. As one ascends
Ramos Higges (20 miles south of Saltillo) the hills
become more and more pronounced and the
roadway descends through narrow valleys.
From the valley mat of begins to be disintegrated
and the road, hence through a constantly
uneven way. In other words the material
from the out fills of the intermediate space for a time only to have altered by subsequent stream action. The fans through the series of these descending valleys and eventually through gaps call clean through the tilted Cretaceous rocks.

![Cretaceous Rocks Diagram]

Present valley level.

The dip of the Cretaceous here is usually low from 10 to 20 degrees, but in places rises to nearly vertical, at least up to 60 degrees. Most of the material is soft, whose mix some beds of limestone. Errosion very rapid with mud flows material in the valley marks.

On the flanks of Santa Maria we are in the numerous prays and at Barca in they again widen. We have been about 3 miles across.

At Santa Catarina volcanoes all of basalt flows are deeply dissected begin to appear and continue to some distance beyond Chantilly. There are a number of these isolated volcanoes all showing the flows one after another close.
the very steep side of the volcanoes. In places betwixt the volcanoes one sees law hills of Cutaneous showing that the volcanoes must

through a very rugged type.

In these volcanic hills one situated the silver mines.

From a distance the volcanic hills look whitish or that one thinks of Cutaneous and from just picture the land is seen to be a dark blue.

Manturey is surrounded by three volcanoes

and is a dry active mining center.

The last volcanoes are in the region of Jaloma O' Stella and of Lampa you back
if the station one sees the first flat type
hills. If stands here about 500 feet above the

level of truck and is evidently comparable to
the other level of the Tertiary seen in the

Tampico trip. Another one more conspicuous
and an outlier is seen a few miles further

north and then no more. The railroa

in reach, over the arid hill plain of the

Tertiary. In second cuts one sees the their

baked rock, also in the lower part of the
Rio Grande River at Laredo. In the city it is often used as front mer stone just as at Cincinnati. Laredo is 416 ft above the sea. Saltillo is 5,337 and Monterey is 1624 ft above the sea. In other words in 67 miles the road descends 3713 ft and in the next 168 miles descends 1164 ft.

The Tertiary undulating slope is covered with the Spanish bajada Success, small cacti, brush, cacti and some pines. One sees no farms on the frontage of a poor grazing land.

Laredo Monday. Oct 24, 1916

Stopped one night at the Ross Hotel run by Charlie Ross. Otherwise known as "One eye and the Old Woman". A good second grade hotel.

Left Laredo at 7.45 a.m. As we ride away the same Tertiary plane continues as the road yesterday afternoon. It is here as in Texas served with mesquite bushes, sage, grey, and many smaller bushes, if not cacti. Here as in Mexico it is semi-arid and agricultural.
defend an invasion. Most on praying lands. Ford to the Pullman at Palestine, Tex.
and remained in N. to St. Louis.

St. Louis Tuesday Sept. 20, 1916
In the cars all day for route from
Tupastana to St. Louis where dinner
at 8 P.M. Then left on the B.C. & O. at
9:29 P.M.

Cincinnati: Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1916
Arrived here at 7:30. Called on Armin
and had lunch with Altus and dinner at
the Business Men's Club.

Cincinnati: Thursday, Sept. 22.
Visited with Altus in the afternoon and
evening.

Cincinnati: Friday, Sept. 23.
Visited with Armin and Dessie.
Left on the B.C. & O. at 6:35 P.M.
Washington Saturday Sept. 29.
Arrived at 12.40 P.M. Staying at the Metropolitan.
Called on Banks and then on Delheid.
Spent the evening at the latter’s home.

Washington Sunday Sept. 30
Called on Delheid and Banks at the lawyer and spent the morning there. The afternoon
and evening at Merrill and Moore’s.

New Haven Monday Oct 1, 1906
Left Washington at 7.40. The morning
and arrived at New Haven at 4.30 P.M.
My poor Mexican trip is at end.
  12 Washington to Central and return  8.23
  14 Back to Mexico and return  84.90
  14 Sleeper to St. Louis  5.00
  14 Telegram to Ordway  1.75
  15 Sleeper St. Louis  13.11
Paris resembles my reading Zeppelins on ancient uncharted lands like the Carib's island in Captain Rendez of the Deliver Corym 1899.

Read, Romeros from Mexico.

And Charle Portrait of the exterior.

Plan, Science and War.

Object = People First.

Bim, Mal in the.
This evening I returned from the round trip to Tampico. Most two

good days have been today and yesterday. The latter day was one of surprises,
but to disagree of some understanding the poor friar began an account of the

decay and the glory from Tampico towards San Luis Petrai.

The little sea port town of Tampico is situated on a low hill partially atop

fifty feet above the sea level. Our train starts away on this level at six in the morning. The day is warm and clear and the least purchase,

breath on perspiration, though the air from the sea gives one the feeling of some coolness.

Certainly Tampico is not by so far as Vera Cruz and then to the town

in instead cleaner and has a better class people. As one proceed on have

water on each side of the track, the one on our left being a magnificent river. Our

train soon rises out of the level land on to the one on which Tampico is

built and which drains in the present called the "Plaisitano plains." On

this low plain the vegetation is dense a jungle but not a tropical jungle such

as there read of. It is a mass of shrubs containing an abundance of tall trees

(dros time that are seen not along the rail road), many vines, and parasitic

plants but few little of the affiliated flowers. One sees no ferns, nor palms,

but a few eucalyptus spruce, one like the rubber and another a sort of amputary

form. In this jungle cree and tropical are said the present. This is also

the cattle raising county of Mexico.
This Pleistocene plain did not have time enough to settle to sea level. It is an undulating plain with ridges on it up to 200 feet high. At Chiquip 44 miles from Tampico we are on the Pleistocene plain. It is a rolling undulating plain and where the pome diseases occurred in strict succession produces considerable relief. Occasionally on the telegraph wires one sees long pendant hanging roots, and here and there, a knoll or a carinoid knob. At El Alto on this same plain are the newly discovered oil wells—an oil for burning and not being used in some of the mines of American Central. It is a heavy oil and is not distilled for other purposes. The company controlling these wells and much of the land is a California oil syndicate having invested more than one million dollars in oil. As yet but few tanks are built and the wells have nothing about them. The oil well is divided through the pressure of asphalt—"asphalt lake" on the surface.

Arriving at Velasco (9 mi. from Tampico) the constant on a hill of grade on the Pleistocene plain we begin to discern on the far distance the high ridge what becomes the "Tertiary wall." Its top is perfectly level and for many miles to the right a north than one can see its edge down through it. At Coac (94 mi.) the Tertiary wall comes to an end, and above are some geometric patterns of the Pliocene (118 mi.)-nine years old. At Rodriguez (104 mi.) we are at the base of the wall, where I took two views of the wall. I've been able to paint a nearly flat top, level without...
dissecting having a slope of 40 degrees down into the Pleistocene Plain, I should 
estimate the oracle to have a vertical height of between 300 to 400 feet. 

In some shallow cuts along the Pleistocene Plain I noticed strata of limy 
cliff stone (mottled but jutting down cliff sides) somewhat distinct by a short 
Jet of the Tertiary Plain the lithology changes and a heavy reddened third 
layer appears that I call the sandstone. Above it comes in thin and heavy 
reddened limestone with layers having interbedded shale. The weathered surfaces 
are instances of the limestone forming much of the Tertiary outcrops of Kentucky. Above the 
limestone is a considerable thickness of soft blue a pervious shale. All the 
strata of the Tertiary Plain are tilted and dip up to 15 degrees but averaging 
between 5 to 10 degrees. I should think the entire Tertiary Tite over less than 
5800 feet and

At Las Palmas the train diverts to the left and makes for a dry 
stream course, but公主 at one end of the map, the course of the river is from one a small 
bridge that seems to have no need the water. But about 200 feet below this 
point, the water forms a cave a exit-agon as large as the Little Miami near 
Cincinnati which rushes away into the Pleistocene Plain. The train 
continues to climb and soon we find into the dry and narrow gorge, a steep 
in the Tertiary wall. As we pass up the rim on both sides, vertical walls of 
the sandstone test seen at El Aria (20 mi.) and which 1.64 tsp. from yesterday,
The Tertiary wall must have an elevation of nearly 400 feet and the train seemingly rises fully another 400 feet before encountering the first Cretaceous wall.

After we have risen onto the Tertiary Plain one sees the farms, devastation from streams. But as we proceed east one the undulating plain and near to the Cretaceous wall, i.e. about 3 kilometers east of Falls, 1/2 mile we pass over a dirty stream having to rise up vertical cliffs up to 200 m high. These beds dip as much as 1 degree. These also are probably Tertiary as they do not have the step or vertical dips of the Cretaceous. For the most of it being into these soft Tertiary beds the country is almost hidden. The route along the western side of the Tertiary plain one should through these rocks and view as part of trip at the base of the Tertiary as was actually seen in one case and described above.

Just before we arrive at Falls (189 ft., part of Tertiary) one gets our first view, to the left, of the first Cretaceous wall. It is entirely unlike the Tertiary one being very smooth, horizontal, and having mountain the height of a flat top. A little north of Graves (164 ft.) one begins to rise on the Cretaceous through the rift and rapidly falling rapids of Orros. They are to our right a series of fan shaped falls and rapids. The Cretaceous rocks here all stand on end or on nearly vertical cliffs up to 700 ft. Took a picture of the falls and have on the for Mr. Brown.
Beyond Orosi the country is rugged with masses irregular valleys. The road over the way to San Diego is one of the worst I have ever driven on. We scan through a series of these constantly. Many are the way to Tamasopo a distance of 41 kilometers. Five to 20 kilometers north Orosi are now to transport first glimmer of the much—the picturesque Cutaceous place. Between San Diego and Tamasopo we pass several times over a somewhat dirty stream as by the Little Miami and finally arrive at Tamasopo we have before us the great Cutaceous cliff or dissected wall, have a picture now from the Tamasopo eating station. In this area we have now risen from the first a large Cutaceous wall and are now soon to undertake the ride over the second and by far the higher wall. Stopping at Tamasopo station and looking at the high wall, here the cliff to the right one is puzzled to trace the track along the wall. As far as a picture of the crossing Tamasopo station. A struggle, and one of the grandest scenes of scenery I have seen in the world. This great wall must be 200 or 300 feet high while the cliff to the right of the canyon may rise to 5000 nearly the altitude of the upper messas on which we are to drive the Caboose on the train for dates. Just as soon as we begin to rise out of the Alamosa plain and gap on the terraces now the face changes. The single flat out and its place is taken by the puffs of true palms and palmettos. Perforating these palms up to Tamasopo and a little into the Canyon, here they are cliff thrown. These true palms have in their leaf sockets many forms of species, orchids and other plants. As far as on the ground are seen plantings of the palermina - to one a remarkable palm. Office is seen on the peak Cutaceous nose and in the further Cutaceous region.
In a general way the trackage is as follows:

... (Diagram with landmarks and directions)...

...The tracks on the mountain side figure thus for Tamasopo station...

...To canyon...
Looking back to Tamazo Canyon from the station Miraflores, high on the mountains, and on the right side you see a sea of hills and mountains, and to the east, a plain and a wonder how the railroad has picked its way through the labyrinth of hills and craggy valleys. Leading along the windings of the little mountain stream running through the Tamazo Canyon and again over the Mico falls the puzzle is solved. Turning around the point just a little of grade and by Tamazo Canyon one enters the Tamazo Canyon and remains in it about to Las Canatas, the cone-shaped (rather saucer-shaped) valley, a distance of 17 kilometers. From Las Canatas to Tamazo Station on the lower level it is 27 kilometers and throughout this entire distance the grade is about 4%, on a difference in elevation of 430 feet.

The Tamazo Canyon is not a single cliff but a winding cliff with hills and mountain; in its left by the rapid mountain stream. One cone-like a volcanic cone in deep standing in it and formed as an island around all sides, which the water rushed by. I have a picture of it. Through this canyon the mountains stand vertically, and at one tunnel entrance there is a flat ridge over the side of the hillside, covering the idea of a Devils Back Bone a hill. One of my pictures taken farther of the canyon may show this. But if not then I another would not a tunnel entrance. The mouth of the mountain side had the shape of a kite to head of the track.
On the upper edge the slope again changes. All the palms and foxtail grass
are extreme. Shrubs and trees and the largest trees deep down in the canyon where
the railroad is not seen and dappled by a gossamer ray of the mountain
sides to the railway at a low Esfinges.

Just before arriving to Las Canoas are a pretty series of waters
falls differing 100 to 200 feet. This is the beginning of the Tamaulipas canyon
and on it rests sometimes one falls and then as-Sablan to Concepción
but where it is pretty cool for below the station it still makes a dash on
to the lower level, a small valley in which is situated the station of
Tamaulipas. Above the first falls near Las Canoas, in the upland shaped
valley is the lake in the pond. This is green filled in by rain and a
small stream leading into the Tamaulipas is emptying it away. Here there
is a trail of from 100 to perhaps more than 200 feet before it joins the larger stream
apparently coming in from the sides. Here at least two gorges of the Preliminary
trail into the past Tamaulipas dry.

On the north side of the canyon the mountain rises above Las Canoas
forally 2000 feet higher. The forest is in ten height.

All along from Tamaulipas station to Cardenas are seen the Ouatans
in vertical peaks. This is a series of class against pinnacles and sometimes, one
of the pinnacles is seen in the hill to the left of the station La Labor. Giving
here the air again is cool and one can see in the Sierra Priña.
The street may be illustrated as follows:

The line represents a proper alignment of the railroad and

In balance of railroad it or in my own book, was the folder of railroad and Campfield's guide.
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