I have today verified the presence of Jilly Eustace about a mile up the small stream that runs the pristline at Jilly, but I do not yet find it on that known river. In several places I find large blocks of it, which have been undermined by the water, and let down some feet. Most of the valley about half a mile, on the land of George W. Gardiner, I find, consists of the head of a small stream, branches a considerable way off by Mr. Paynes before the expanse is in three or a few feet. Some of the bottom of the first to the bottom of the second is 5 feet. From...
Stratification.
The third section, E, is broken and stony. It is somewhat more calciferous than section No. 1.
The main limestone, on a fresh surface, is a dark grey. On a weathered surface, it is very light blue and smooth.
The upper strata show some portions that weather into a dark capsillious soil mass, with some chemical calcification, and some that are chalky. Overall, the weathering of all the calciferous portion is clayey. Local through all parts are some felsic fphotoliths.
All parts are abundant with all types: Algiopsis, Spinifex, Tufa, lichens, and some forms of fphotoliths.
About fifty yards down the
branch is an exposure of the
Upper Hamilton Shales full of
fossils.
I have nowhere yet seen
the Tennessee Shales above
the Limestone. They are long
1200 A loose and manifestly
from the upper part of the
middle section.
1200 A1 are from Section
No. 1, at or with the lowest
18 inches.

1200 A2 are from the top of
section No. 2.
1200 A3 are from the middle
of section No. 3.
Fully, Fairchild Co., 14th
Monday, Aug. 7, 1888.
A 3' from 17 to 20 feet above bed.
A 1. About 20° below A 3
and 80 yards from the little
spring branch.
This is the upper Hamilton
shales.
Section of fully, Lincoln

Cardinal Bluff Opposite Hill above.

8.2 North.
6.46' solid limestone
3.85' base.
Hamilton shale.

Highland
Section 44

Strata:

1. Hamilton Shales

2. Base of Hamilton

3. Hamilton Shales

4. 2 f. Limestone

5. 1 f. shale

6. 2 f. Base of Limestone

7. Shaly, about 2 f.
Lully, Arkansas City, 8.31.
Tuesday, August 26, 1856.
12oo B. About 2 miles north of Lully Station,
on the very top of the ridge, which begins at the nearby
Mr. Plagton Hotel, is a
short cove of this ridge—
This cove is the Lully Limestone. Still there is
almost no appearance here.
A short distance off to the
northeast and of this is some
very large mass of the most
nearin sitting a little
tilled. It belongs to the
middle section of the
rock at & has contain
on its upper surface
several jasperine.
In other places, I have seen
jasperines in this rock.
August 27, 1848.

This Limestone formed the break for over a mile on the top of the ridge. The road continued the Limestone on the line between Mr. Smith's and Mr. Campbell's farm.

This morning, I have seen thousands of gopher mounds, and two ravines. At one of the ravines frequent constellations of the mass of the Limestone.

Afternoon.

I continued from the stone north to the south line of Mr. Jones' farm, where the road descends from the top of the Limestone fully forty feet to the Hamilton Slade about two miles south of Mr. Jones' home.
August 27, 1888.

I find the topmost stratum of this rock to be a calcareous marbleite, about 29 to 30 inches thick. The under side almost pure limestone, the uppermost calcite is the black Tennessee Slate. It is quite fossiliferous, containing fragments of, and.At Stair, &c.,

The lime is in septarian nodules, and the limestone pinnace has little calcite. In this solution, the rock is easily broken down. Its primary color is gray-blue, its first change is to a gray-green, resulting from iron, ultimately becoming brown.
August 27, 1875.

My discoveries today modify very decidedly the views held by geologists relative to this locality of oolite.

Flint shows very rarely, by its flecks on the unevenness of the sea bottom on which it was formed. Variations of fifty feet are within sight of the Chase mines.

The Tennessee Shale has been cut into many low ridges, the limestone of course lying nearer the sea, near to the top of some. Secondly, the fossils are partly Zaphrentidaceae, Favositidaceae, Trionidi, and the like, are most prominent.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 1866
12.30 A.M.
In the ridge south of Caruth's, on John Coughly's place, in the highest knaps, and in Lilly limestone on the ridge. Variation in altitude not less than 100 feet.
In the lot east of Jones' house, near Lilly limestone in situ.
In the last east of Samuel Coughley's house, is a large rock, Lilly limestone on one side, and calcareous sandstone on the other. I have seen conglomerate but this is the largest.
In the pinery, I gathered specimens from the falls in a spring branch, near the Julia formation. The thickness here is about 28 ½ feet. Depth 8 1/3", 5", 15", 14".
12.003 is the upper base of Julia Limestone, as exposed here.
12.003 is the very top of Hamilton Shales. This is the upper boundary of the Cooper, 20 feet lower.
Wednesday, September 8. Mr.
Friday, August 24, 1860- 
Tottwood fossils at the 
Springhouse falls, east of 
Holly Centre.

120 ft., about 6 feet 
above the base of the 
Holly Lime.

120 ft. 6 in., about 20 to 25 feet 
above the base.

This layer is rich in 
Inobites and Atrypaeid 
Insects. 

Estimated thickness of habitat 
about 20 feet in diameter, 
about 30 feet long. 

Inobites here in files. 
This rock is hard, 
variable in character. (Fish, scaled?)
July, Wednesday (20th, 1. 39). Saturday, August 23, 1857.

I found the head of a large pool above 60 feet up the stream above the falls, and about 30 above the base of the limestone.

In the afternoon, I examined three outcrops, the + 2 miles north of P. O. The first, on the west side of the stream, near the crossing of the road towards La Farge's, near the house of Mrs. Allen. This is not a fair exposure. Above or west of the road, the middle section, shallow, under a marshy meadow of about 2 acres. I observed the ordinary fossils of the bottom of...
The middle section, and some of the 3rd section, in the broken rocks below the second spring, is quite east of the east side of Mr. Daw's house, on the east side of the river, is considerably higher than the same rocks directly opposite on the west side of the river—not less than 25 feet higher, thus showing a decided slope from east to west.

I could not get the dip at any of these places—ducks in level, can be accounted for, and other opposition than inequality of the ocean bed.
Tully Quinnage Co., A.Y.,


C.S. I examined John Pool's plan, antelope.

12:00 A.M.

Sip o. Over 25 feet

thick.--as per letter.

Rock is exposed in

bitty, falls towards north.

Towards tip, shaly, dark.

(calif. slate aff.)

In the pm., I determined the

outcrop on another hill, same

morn. the north line of lot 23, and

terminates about 100 rods north of

the town line, on lot 10 of 7th st.

I find here clear proof of a terminal

moraine, filled with northern drift,

together with the Tully Limestone.

Just scraped from its bed.

Lately winter the moraine.

12:00 E from Mosher Hill antopa.

To 10, Tully.
Tully [?], New York, August 23, 1803

I go to Cardiff and do not

1201. Tully Ville. Lot 85

Tully Ville is on the family line of

Clark Estes, a prominent

Tulip's Corner, in Tullahoma County, State of

1201C. Lot 86, Gaylord's farm

Southwest corner about

one mile east of Clark

Estes's house.

Tully Estes farm does not

appear on map on this hill,

which faces south; but

Tully Farmstone appears

on the surface, with one

other.

We are not below the position

of the present site, among the trees.
Here, a few feet further down the hill, we find the
Fiddly Limestone in a few
200 feet below the top
of the ridge, on the north
bank of Paylode’s Gulf.

One of the upper rocks we
find many fragments.

12015 About 150 feet lower is
a fall in Paylode’s Gulf Stream
about 15 feet.

This rock resembles very
strictly, the lower section
of Fiddly Limestone, Calxyce
and Arenaceous Shale.

The entire aspect of the rocks
in situ is 25 feet above the
upper rock in the falls is
that of the lower section of
Fiddly Limestone, but it is
still 150 feet lower than the
Fall found above.
Note. It was soon to be noticed, found on the southwest corner of Lot 89, La Fayette, is about 15 feet longer than the outcrop on Black Ridge, near Samuel Bingham's house, about one mile southeast of this.

At several exposures of the Hamilton Shale as also at the above named falls, the rock is all horizontal, the line of the Little Limestone, from the only that part in question, or leading, being somewhat like this.

Note 2. Austin Creek meanders in a small valley near the Houma River, probably 250 to 50 feet lower. Across the top of the hill, it meanders of about 40 feet high. The little Lepishack Creek empties into Austin Creek.
is caused by this moraine, and in fact to two of its original channels before the Glacial Epoch. Its present channel through the moraine was cut by man.

Just south of this moraine a well is now being sunk. At the depth of 25 feet they are now upon the sand, partly till, above the sand. Beyond this was a small lake or an oxbow of the meander. On the west side of the valley at the mouth of the main is a small expanse of marsh, and a very heavy bed of calcareous tufa, aged and possibly an oxbow of the meander.
The hole, mentioned on the preceding page, was driven down 333 feet, when the resistance of the sand became too great to be overcome, and the drillers turned their attention on the top of the moraine 90 feet above Syracuse. From the top down to the bottom of the hole is about three hundred feet; so the bottom of the hole is still 233 feet above Syracuse.

Fiddle, Cayugas Co., N.Y., Wednesday, August 27, 1856.
I examined the upper half of the Shale, on the east side of Christian or Fiddle Valley. In the hill:

Shale near the top of the hill, and close under the Fiddle Limestone was in crevice of wide and very deep, at minimum length. It was E. 30° S., and W. 30° N. This very clearly shows the exact marking of a geologically recent movement.

At about this same level, there have occurred, at various periods, explosions of gas, thrown out the dirt, in one case over twelve hundred cubic feet of dirt, at a time; but 10 times. There are a number of these holes.
This is on the east part of fort 995 on the farm of Mr. Bales. Here are thirty feet up the hill, is exhibited the same species, calcareous and stone marl of the first formation. 1401. A. In fact, yesterday, this afternoon, five miles from the English Gulf, the falls. The same are caused by limestone forming the floor of the Grand Gulf for over forty feet. There is less about 21 miles. North of the wall of Hamilton shales forming the falls, the shale presents stalactile appearance until near the top. The upper layer simulates the lower member. It just the 15 feet of Hamilton shales.
This gorge is cut back about half a mile, and has been done since the Glacial epoch. 120 feet are from the bottom of this gorge, about half way from the mouth.
2 3-
Saturday, Sept. 7, 1868-
Muddy near base all forenoon.
I p.m., I gathered fossils from Stanfield's Hill, first east of Lilly Corners.
1200 Long
1200 1/2
1200 1/2
Many Trihobites. About 2 1/2 feet above the base in the rocky siting in the south bank. Trihobites mostly large.
29th July
Monday, Sept. 3, 1855.
Bathena fossils, all day.
1200 A.M. Large Foraminifers.

Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1855.
Bathena fossils.
1200 A.M. a.m.
1200 A.M. 1-
1200 A.M. 2-
1200 A.M. 3+
A 3+ is from the bottom of the upper shaly portion.
These do not appear lower, in situ, as I have seen
the same near Calaba; I recognize them. They are
in a wall just above the exposure.
I visited Bear Mountain, not east of Maple Grove Church.

A long exposure on the ridge.

Trip No. 5. Here is another sudden and remarkable depression of this limestone. May the east side of the ridge Bear Mountain top, and the eastern edge of the escarpment.

Proceeding northward, it drops at least 40 feet, and proceeds about 100 feet to the north. The western side this depression is not noticeable.

In striking the level west, this exposure is exactly as high as the crest of Pompy Hill, and more than 150 feet higher than the eastern part of Bajdik.

West of Maple Grove Church, one

The ridge running north from White Rock, is another long tongue of Limestone 180 to 200 feet high, the same level as Bear Mountain.
27

On June 30, the report of the survey was made. The situation was drawn in detail, and the surveyors
were able to

perform their
work in a
short period.

The

survey

was

completed

on

July 12, 1806.

The

surveyors

were

paid for

their

work.

(From

the

Survey

Records)
Tuesday, September 6, 1887.

I visit an exposure of Yell limestone near the head of Spartasville Creek, Alabama, on the west side of the house of J. H. Rehbein.

An exposure of the upper hard rock, about 10 to 20 feet above base. 12.03 D.

Yell is the west of Vesper, 40 miles. Yell is yet to be. This is the most extensive exposure of Yell limestone I have anywhere found. The escarpment is long and, in some places, the rock is bared for roots. This has been washed by running water, though it is now
to first feet above the valley. 25,000 years ago, it was the valley bottom. This is the least length of time steam might for the removal of 5 feet from this valley. It is probably much longer even for the rock here in the valley bottom; like the rock in the deeper parts of all valleys, is covered deep beneath the alluvial gravel and drift; so that, for many millennia, erosion has ceased. Not a particle of deepening has taken place in this valley, since the Glacial Epoch's several years ago. All the Valley Deepening took place before...
Add 5000 to 7500, and the sum, 12,500 years, more nearly approximates the time that must have elapsed since this rock was eroded. As I stand on those hills and look off into the valley of the Thompson river, about 20 miles wide, and at least 300 feet deep, and then take the insignificant stream now flowing along the Valley bed, and note that it is only three or four miles to its head, and therefore must always have been comparatively small, my mind leaps back into the millions, since the water began to move along this channel towards the Carboniferous sea. The clays, sandstones, and Carboniferous shales were thrown away from it. The Carboniferous rocks were formed over the bed of the sea and covered it.
At the same time, on the west side a stream was running north, and cutting a deeper and much narrower channel for the Oswego River. That this stream has always run north-east since the great uplift is manifest from the fall, now covered with drift, to the depth of 600 or more feet, looking north down that valley. Water running north only could have built that Oswego River Valley. Since the Long Island is now in several small streams running south, it must have always run south since the uplift. These, therefore, has always been the water divide since it was first made England.
Tully, Alabama, N.Y.
Saturday, September 8, 1888.

I was in all the afternoon.

I rode along the west side of this valley and determined where the Tully Limestone dips beneath the surface of the valley. It is in the town of Providence, about a mile from the county line.

Directly across the valley, on the east side, Tully Limestone is fully 15 feet higher than the surface of Big Lake. This shows a southwestern dip, strong.

Mr. Cumming, Sr., came out on the top of Section No. 2, at Carpenter Station. The top of the rock is more resistant, 6 feet above the station.
Sunday, September 18, 1870.

I visited the "Siac Valley" today.

At the "S. C. Fannin" and "Hamilton Shaft", D.P. 11.5.

After leaving the shaft, I saw the "Lilly Limestone", where the "Sic" crossed it, at a short distance to the south of the "Siac" on the west side, in the town of "Sic", where it is about 30 feet above the "Big Lake". On the west side of the ridge, where the road enters the gorge, there are rocks in the road, and the limestone is below the road, and the gorge is cut into the "Shale" and "Forty Shale". This corresponds with the fact that it sinks below the "Lianguiag Valley on the west side", a short distance below "Big Lake".

While on the east side, it...
Sink to the Valley surface a little north of Home.

It does not come to the surface along the road from Vesper to Amber, on account of the heavy drift. It is in all the lateral forces from about a mile south of the head of Alice Lake, until the first force north of the road that passes the ridge to Tioughnemoga Valley. Here it lies below the drift. In crossing here, from Alice Valley to Tioughnemoga Valley, I find it fairly exposed on the side of the ridge west of Tioughnemoga Valley, full thirty feet below the Summit.
Yulley, Coningsby Oct 9th.

Monday, September 7th, 1858.

Today, I gathered specimens in the road east of John Clark's, till noon, 1.00 pm.

In the afternoon, I traced the outcropping south from Clark's to Weingarten's, where it rises still, fully forty feet above the valley.  It is more or less exposed at every gorge.

At Weingarten is one of the best I have seen.  On the east side, this rock seems peculiarly hard.  At Weingarten the top of the exposure is 414 feet above the Hall Valley Road.
Section of the Falls

In 26 feet fall from the foot of the

The falls proper is at the Mill

In 15 1/8 feet from the base of the

Same time to the foot of the falls

3 69' from base of the furnace 15

To top of furnace stone.

About 6 feet at top of

Furnace stone.

A thin stratum of Arpellite, furnace stone, shaly, at about 50 feet.

Several of the strata have been

Thin seam of Arpellite between

These are seven partial falls through the furnace stone 36 inches to 95 feet.

The above result were obtained by levelin from my eye, when standing erect, 8 1/2 and

as to channel in very tortuous way, possibly being a little from the apertures of a

lode with a graduated and not regular surface but it is very nearly correct.
Ferllo, Pendleton Co., Ky.
Wednesday, September 12, 1888.

Today I traced the outcropping of this Limestone on the east side of Tompkins Valley about South of School House No. 4.

It is still about one mile south of Pebble Station. The rock is there in place on the side of the road, fully 20 feet above the river. The rock is about 10 feet below the upper face of the Ferry Group.

This is Field Label 120👍 A H. C. Van Hoosen, Field Label, 120👍 B, there is a partial exposure, but these partial exposures are seen every little way along the lower part of the east hill just south of C. C. Van Hoosen's house. the
Rumsey Shale comes down flush to the road, my first Limestone appearing. Then the Limestone rises and, though unseen, runs along the base of the hill as far as I have seen. All this appearance on the east side and not on the west side of the Iroquoian Valley, shows a southeasterly dip.

At Neiples, Field noted 1205 ft. Made a fair collection this afternoon.

The best for collecting is from the hillside, facing the valley.
Sunday, September 13, 1885.

Parke Specimen. Aim
Afternoon I visited again
the falls in the Chase woods.
I determined the following:
1. From Longhuma to the
foot of the falls
2. Fall in Hamilton Shale 15
3. Kelly Limestone
4. Calcareous Argillite

This Calcareous argillite is entirely
different from the Genesee
Shale - Argillite.
It maintains its form and size
after the liquification of the
Calcareous element. It splits
in slabs. It resembles
in thickness. interform
Genesee Argillite splits into
shafts very small and light.
The Genesee Argillite has
very dark blue color - Genesee
Argillite is black, no blue shade at all...sometimes a little rusty.
I have not the least hesitation in retaining the former among the Silly Group.
The truth is, the Calcareous matter began to fail, leaving the last of the Silly Epoch, while the Argillaceous element continued in full force.
In several thin seams, it was in excess, during the solidification, or rather precipitation of the Calcareous element.

The introduction of the Calcareous rocks is above the Hamilton, very extraordinary, sudden. Not more than six inches of Argillaceous Limestone...
washed at the bottom of
the potash top of Hamilton
Shales; and, as appears from
many specimens, Hamilton
Fossils continued to come
up to the introduction
of the Calcareous Matter.
This is as it should be.
When the water became
so strongly impregnated
with this matter, the jorum
swab would not find
it healthy—must die.
The source of this line
is a mystery.
Friday, 2 p.m., Sept. 17, 1875, visited Neumgartner's for specimens. Not a good lot of specimens...

In the p.m., I visited a fall, east of Neumgartner's, on the assurance of Horace Nye, but it was mere shale, no fall in limestone. Before reaching it, I found the same shale, in form and appearance, flat, hard, and on going over it, found just what I anticipated, a fall over Portage Sandstone. Mr. Nye has very thoroughly read Lyell, but reading can not inform a man how to use it. Enquire a rock by its appearance. Observation through the eye alone can do this.
List of lots in the township of Lykley. 

Beginning at Keasen's corner, 
all along the west side of the Valley, to White's Grant, 
and east of Lykley Center, in Lot 39. 

At Gardner's in Lot 39. 

On the ridge north, in Lots 9, 10. 

On Lots 15, 20, 21, 22. 

24, 30, & 5. 

On the west side, the Lots are 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

On Alices, the Lots are 5, 6. 

On Granada, of Ingles' ridge, 6, 7, 8.

And along Alices' Valley 
in all the ravines south of the Reservoir, to the Gulf road, 
across into Pobble, Pugh's Valley, 
41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55.

In Pobble, in Lots 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85.
93

Saturday, September 5, 1874.

Today, I have examined the hill east from Pussy.

Three miles to Summit Station from Pussy's northwest, the valley rises east as the tall
suspension does not appear in the ridge west of the valley.

In the ridge north of Pussy, it does not exist.

Taking a level from Mr.

James, noted Mr. Miley's lot.

I find the level to indicate
its existence; but it does
not. This coincides with
the theory of a wind
west. But this
meridian.
Monday, September 17, 1883

I gather specimens until the rain drives me in, at 12:04 A.M., Lot 25, Fullil.

Fullil, Monadnock Co., N.H.

Tuesday, September 18, 1883

Rain all day, all the afternoon, and until 11 p.m.

At 2 p.m., I go down to Maine to gather fossils. 12:05 A.M.

I also determine the position of rocks above the Irons-mora Valley, at the County line, on the west side. It is fully 45 feet above the valley road, and more than 50 feet above surface of the lake, just east of the road. Below this outline, it is submerged by drift. Its position is indeterminate; tho
Middle, December 1st, at 9 a.m.

Monday, December 17th, 1883.

I gather fossils today from the ledge west of Licking House. 1204 A. Lot 2. Finally, I take the height of that ledge above the road bed about 98 feet.

I find, at the top of Section A, a Calcite, or Sandy Slate, 16 inches thick. Some parts of this are very full of fossils.

The top of this ledge is about 50 feet above the road bed. Below the overhang, 50 feet, a level east-southeast across Licking House Valley shows exactly the same height as the opposite at 98 feet.
Jully, Amenia Tp., A.D.,
Thursday, September 22, 1888.

To inspect the outcrops of Jully Limestone along the east face of Meeker Hill, and find outcrops in Lots 3, 10, Jully, and Lot 14, Lafayette, Amenia Tp., A.D.

Collected fossils from 1205 A, Lot 3, Jully, and from 1205 B, Lot 14, Lafayette.

There are several outcrops along this face of the hill, and the Limestone terminates on the north face of the ridge, Lot 14, Lafayette.

There is much drift here, and a good deal of foreign Limestone, but Jully Limestone can easily be distinguished from all others.
At level, from east, passes high over the next ridge—the one north of Arlinc, but it strikes the top of the ridge east of Fabiers. I shall, therefore, look for it at one of the latter.

N.B. I found this system,

Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1864.

See page 54.
Friday, September 27, 1885.

Examination of Langmore Valley on both sides, today, to determine where the green limestone dips beneath the surface of the valley.

On the west side, it comes down to the valley at about the line between the 67477 lots.

On the east side, it comes to the valley about half a mile below "Salmania.” It then climbs over two miles from the south that it does on the west side. This shows conclusively that the tripod contour...
I find on careful examination of the opposite near the County line, between Lot 47, July and Lot 57, Brickle, the more complete exhibition of the rock, I have yet anywhere seen, and by careful looking, I find 57 feet of rock from its base, at the side of the Little Creek, at the spring below the bridge, to the top of the Calico Argon Anthillite in the second lot, up stream. I made it 63 feet at the fall east of the old Chase Dam Mill Lot 29, July, 4 1/2 miles north east. My measurements exceed any others heretofore published but I know they are correct.
Nowhere else have I found so perfect an appraiser of the junction between the Trinity, Franciscan, Aridilit and the Franciscan Shale, as is here presented. The junction between the Trinity limestone base and the Hamilton Shales is well presented at the falls above named, and in two places along the Barrett’s ledge exposure. Now I have the connections all complete removing link in the chain.
Lilly, Aucoota Co., N.Y.
Saturday, September 22, 1878.

To-day I visit L. A. Poplar Falls in the township of Linton (Cortland Co., N.Y.), one mile south of the north line of the township and the county, and 5 1/2 miles from this place, east by south. This noted fall is in a small stream just east of the outlet of Lake Labrador. I see the pond. From the bridge in the road across this stream to a most colorless stratum near the face of the falls, the altitude is 14 feet, the entire thickness of the Lilloo Gneiss being.

Above, I discovered also another depressurize west of the pond.
Monday, September 24, 1869.

Today, visited Suspension Falls for further examination and the collection of fossils. I found the thickness of the Tully Beds to be as follows:

1. Doubtful Shale at base. 3 feet.
2. Limestones proper. 30 feet.
3. Blue Calcareous Argillite. 3 feet.

Total. 36 feet.

This is Station 120 A. It is in the Gorge, between Portland and 

Fossils are very abundant in this Carboniferous sandstone more so than in any other place I have yet visited.

This Limestone, remember, contains beds of intercalated Shales-Calciteous Argillite. These are generally fossils...
1207-A

In the cloudburst Shales just below the limestone.

1207-A+

A few feet above the table overlook the waterfalls in a shaly stratum under a hard shelf.

Emily, Thursday Oct. 10th, 1862.

Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1862.

I proposed to determine the

Lobby Limestones

in the hill west of Labrador Basin.

At the north end of the range, it rises but little above the

drift-hills, leaped against it

but as soon as the drift was left at the north, in proceeding

southward, it met the crests, about

200 feet above the Bank, and

it joins but little lower

for the two miles along which I took route of the line.

At the first small rise I

made a collection, at station


I made a still further collection from the hills near Lot 53, Fobs.
I visited an outcrop of Fall Limestone, Lot 54, Ironstone, Scotland Co., N.Y., Station 1208 A, 18 miles east of Indian Falls on Lot 53, Ironstone, at 1209 A. The Limestone is exposed in the bed of a small creek, for a long distance.

I had some very fine specimens, the best I have yet obtained.

I drove from 54, Ironstone, through 44, Fabins, In this lot, the road passes over the Limestone, at a spring, water in trough, and on the east side of the road is a fall. There is also a fall, 900 feet southeast of the house and spring, in a gorge.

The Limestone comes to the north end of the ridge, south of Fabins, about 50 feet above the Swift.
Saturday, September 23, 188--

I collected specimens again at L. Nor's Falls, Lot 59, Trampton, Caspian Co., N. Y., Station 1207 A. I find some hitherto unknown specimens e.g. *etmites*. This road fills my sister 604.
This forenoon, I have found
the I[y]lly Brook on Lots 52 and 53 Township of
Trum[ph], [Beuger], on both
sides of the Valley of Bass
Creek, Longman, Pa.
On the north side is the
southern edge of a table,
the northern edge of
which comes to the corner
some miles north of the
that on the south side,
is the northern edge of
a table that, dipping under
the southern hills, disa-
pears to reappear among
miles along some of the
Pennsylvania Fold- a
possibility, which seems
nowhere realized, or at least not recognized. This same fact is reported to me as existing at Imprint 30, Thamesville. Here the southerner built well defined by this valley. I shall determine this point, right away.

This afternoon, I have been

This afternoon, I have been a table along the face of the hills. Along this table, I have the extreme thickness of the exposure, on S29. 55" feet; about 40 feet. The base are
Top are not well defined in either case. The limestone seems more impure than I have hitherto found it. Station 12 is on Lot 35.
Beaverton, Madison Co., Mo. Monday, October 8, 1855.

This morning, I have identified the hill from in a gorge on Lot #235 Beaverton, Madison Co. It forms the top of a series of Cascades, the bottom being, as usual, in the Hamilton Shales.

From my observations on this hill, I am convinced that the hill also cuts The next hill northwest.
Be Burying, Madison Co., 11/4

Wednesday, October 7th, 1908.

I go to Burying this a.m.

I find wholly forest on top of strata. 12+ 1212

This is very slowly, more so than I have before anywhere.

It is a good place for collecting fossils.

Its line of outcrop is all along on the north side of the valley. On the south side, the line is well enough marked, but it is entirely masked by the vast amount of drift. None of the south.
Spring rivulet soon below
the drift.

\textsuperscript{\frac{3}{4}} of a mile N.W. of the
village of Appleton in

Cottage Town. Here is a
fall over the Tulsa, & a
Gorge, very similar to

Zinkeris Falls. It is a
somewhat larger than

than that of "Lamp" Falls.
This is a good place
for collecting.

Station 1212. I obtained a fine slab
from
the lowest shale, showing
Hamilton Fossils.
Donald Campbell

Thursday, October 11, 1888

I revisited Spec's Glen, and made fine collection.

I take the height of the fall from the corner of the cellar window equal to 100 ft.

To the bottom of limestone, just fifty feet, being just fifty-five feet of the limestone without the doubtful shale at the bottom of any of the Calico Zones. Argillite above which is not exposed.

I have a proceeding order that other geologists have found in little difficulty in this Group. Whether I am correct.
De Steury, Steury Co. A.M.
Saturday, October 13, 1855
Today, though the weather threaten,
I have visited along the line of
outcrops on the west side of the
valley north of De Steury.
I found a good exposure in
a gorge on the east face of the
hill, Lot 50, Steury, Orwell Town,
Co. The wall here rises vertically
for many feet, Station 1215.
I found an Atampa Arche,
side in the face of the wall,
about midway. The exposure
here is only partial.
Next is a gorge on Lot 60,
Crandaga, Fabius, Crandaga
Co. I did not go to this, but it is
there.
This next is on Lot 40, Fabius,
Crandaga Co. A.M.
This I visited. It is considered
the hardest exposure I have
anywhere seen. I had not
Time to take the thickness; but I estimate it at least 70 feet. Station 1214. The Calceiferous Agglomerate is not here exposed, but I found loose pieces of it in the stream above the fall. This limestone, the upper 10 feet, was quarried for building the Reservoir Dam above Pickett's house, at the mouth, one Lot 20, Fabiers, is another good exposure. This is a gorge on the north end of the long ridge which forms the valley north of the river from Lot 69, Cayler, to Lot 20, Fabers, a distance of six miles. The road up the hill at the west of Pickett's house crosses the line of outcrops about one mile southwest of
Pickett's house. The excursions are slight here. We immediately find ourselves ascending the hill on the fine Forester Shale.

From the Pickett Hill we pursue on Lot 20, Fabius, to Lot 42, Fabius, called Sabadore Hill, south of Summit Station on the Binghampton and Syracuse R.R., where is a series of hills, all terminating at the mouth, looking down into a transverse valley, between them and the Pintail Hills. Everyone of these hills, between 42 and 20, has a line of outcrops across its north end. On some of them, the Limestone forms tables. Then, between every two of these ridges and two lines of outcrops running south
Thus, at Labrador Point, a line runs on both the west and the east sides. In the valley running north from Bellingham, the two lines are as they should be; but the east line turns northeast along the upper part of the north branch of Leechman's, but the hill that runs parallel with De Hart Reservoir is too low. It is wholly in Hamilton shales. So much I have today determined. The stratigraphic is very simple, and it seems to me a little strange that Geologists have failed to discover what is exceedingly plain.
From the mouth of the brand to the top of the Tully Group is 140 feet, viz. 62 feet to the foot of the fall, 15 feet fall in the shale, 63 feet fall in the limestone.
Section Tuffly Limestone

Calciferous Argillite.
Argillaceous Limestone.

Solid Limestone with
Thin seams of Argillite.

Thin seam of Argillaceous
Limestone.

There are several fossiliferous strata of these limestones, but, to make them available, they need a long exposure to the influences of varying temperature and moisture. Some of the argillites easily yield fossils. Hence, from this limestone in situ it is almost impossible to obtain a single fossil. From loose fragments, any amount may be obtained. In order to determine the horizon of a fossil, it is necessary to study closely the lithology of the rocks in situ, and then compare the loose fragments.
get measured. I think the exposure on Lot 36, Tobins, west of the Reservoir Dam, is heavier than this. These two are a little over a mile apart, and Linnaeus Falls is 4 miles north-west of Spicer's Glen. At the stream, near the south east corner of Lot 85 Cutler, I discovered a table of this Limestone, which exhibits most beautifully the Life of its day. It is too large to manage, but it is a splendid instructive lesson in the Hieroglyphs of the ancient seas. I could study it a month without exhaustion. In side of numerous species, Shells and Tracks, this is well worth the trouble.
At Caylerville I find the brooks interlapping on the south side of Tioughnia Valley, south and southwest of the village, nearly or quite 100 feet above the river bed. This gives me the missing link, on the south side of the valley, from Burdick's Glen above the Sing Sing southeast to Caylerville. I have not before been able to find the line, though I knew it must be there. The drift is very heavy and no streams from Burdick's Glen at Caylerville is heavy enough to cut down to the bed-rock.
In the stream, at Anglerville, I found the Hamilton Shale, after part, and I instantly knew that the Tunley Group must be exposed. I took the first lateral branch from the north, and in a few rods, I found it, southeast of the depot, about 20 rods from bottom of the Group. 12/16 Station.

I then took a level from that position, southeast, up the main run, and I found that it reaches the stream half a mile away in that direction. There it disappears beneath the southern hills.

Here I close this book and open Booth's.