



doc. 0123
If found by any one
please forward to

Prof. Charles Schuchert
Yale University
New Haven

Connecticut
December 1923
January to April
1924.

Texas - Orizma

3654



Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or date, which is mostly illegible due to fading and a tear in the paper.



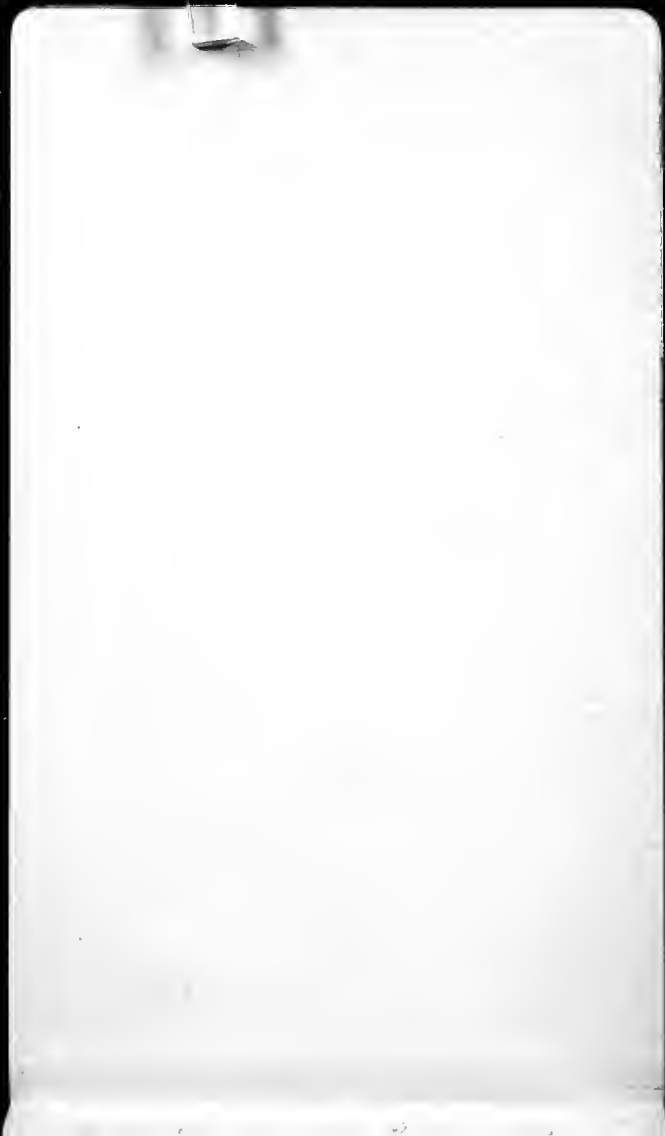
December 25 - 1923. Tuesday

A fine bright and cool morning, and
Orta Duntan calls for me with his
ford to take me to the depot. Checked my
bag grip to Washington, had breakfast
at the depot, and 8 A.M. I am off for
New York City. Got here at 9.45 and
at 10 I am at the Pennsylvania Station.

At 10.10 I am off for Washington where
I should arrive at 3.20 this afternoon.

Got up at the hotel. I had a
very good night's rest and went
to visit the White House.

Was turned up to the White House
at 10.30. The other guests
are a very nice party. The
White House is very beautiful and
the walls are all white. The
rooms are very nice. I had
a very good dinner. It was a very
enjoyable evening. I had a very
good night's rest.



December 26-1923 Wednesday

Started out at 9 A.M. to see the new structures about the White Horse region, and then went to see the Freer Art Gallery. At 11 A.M. got into the British Museum and at 4.45 saw Stanton, Miss Morley and Booth Merrill. The latter history of A.C. ecology was visiting by the paleo. Merrill is 70 years old, but looks like me almost as young a man. He was a part of his act at night in the A.M. 20 years ago.

At 2 P.M. went to the large Antenna Exp. building to attend the Council meeting of the B.S.A. At 6 P.M. attended the S.P.M. The latter a dinner with a lot of P.M. and then to the Dawson Abstract Council. Council meeting in form of the new building, not the existing tables. The publication of the books are passed by the P.M. Council.

10/25/22

The field has been covered by a thin
structure of soil and grass. The
structure is very thin and was the result
of some volcanic activity.

The soil is very thin and is
not very fertile. The soil is
very thin and is not very fertile.
The soil is very thin and is not very fertile.

December 27-1923, Thursday.

Went to day at the meeting of the
C. S. G. in the Western Building. The
Presidential Election on Criteria of Economic
Consideration appeared to me to set up a lot of
"show men" to lose the man by knocking him
down. It is going to show the same thing
as the election of Eugene McCarthy. The
thing is evident. As a stated they were
then to go for the same thing. As a
man to be the man and a revolution.

After Presidential Election on Friday
since much time, the results of which were
to show as well as more than the count is
in political science.

Since then in the day and was to be the
man to make a plan use the ten states
under the "National" any man. There is
no local movement. The result is the
C. S. G. man and the man to be the
value of groups in the world revolution.

The first thing to do is to have
a clear idea of what you will need to
do in the future.

It is a good idea to have a
clear idea of what you will need to
do in the future. This is because
it is a good idea to have a clear
idea of what you will need to do
in the future. The species must be
of all kinds of plants and animals.
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open sea in current conditions. Temperature
of the water is of greatest value and the pinnacles
follow cool to cold water conditions into
the depths. Surface in areas of warm
temperature base are found in the shallow
water while the cool temperature one is
in the deeper water waters.

Of the bluffs in the area one in species
and the base are known as also of value
in navigation.

Customs men say the boat is not out but
the weather has drifted but a few miles.
They are visible from and also that they
are covered up in the state of fog.
A small boat is visible at the

When you are all the way down and it
is a long way from the base of the mountains. are not or
long way is an in some cases especially in
the morning

It is all the way down and it is in
the morning and the weather is clear.

Customs men told me that the boat is

Washington, Dec 8 Friday

Spent all day in various offices the
day. The last one was to Cannon telling
what the Research Council is doing, showed
a full account about the Biological Abstracts
Journal. I followed it by a resolution an-
nouncing the project and abstracting it was that
we should make the project public. It was adop-
ted by the Society.

From game. I begin showing that the Fox Hills
goes into the science, then into the lab of the
Fork River and that the science and lab is in
eastward into the Cannon Hill marine. There
is all these things are Cretaceous, and the true
Cretaceous - Cretaceous boundary lies between the
Fox Hills and the Atlantic.

In the afternoon I presented an abstract
of Williams' paper on the history of the
Cretaceous. I also showed a diagram
of the system of the system of the
Cretaceous. I also showed a diagram
of the system of the system of the
Cretaceous.

at the ... Belt ...

I ... Belt ...

... into the ...

Washington. Dec. 7-1913. Saturday

Went to morning at the National Museum
and to the National Station in the afternoon
to see the new building. It is a
very fine building, and if I had
the money I would like to see it.

Went to the museum in the
evening and saw the new building
and the old building. It is a
very fine building, and if I had
the money I would like to see it.
I saw the new building, and it is
a very fine building. I saw the
old building, and it is a very
fine building. I saw the new
building, and it is a very fine
building. I saw the old building,
and it is a very fine building.

is also a very interesting note the effect
of wind of the north about the same, giving
a more or less uniform sand sediments.
The rocks here are mostly sandstone, and are
very hard, and with some shales
and slates. The old name that Quill is correct.

The road from the American was
a very similar sequence to that of Franklin
Terrace, some of the same as that of the Pro-
boscian in the area.

Tampico Area paper. Has here
about 3000 feet of shales and marls almost devoid
of large fossils. The upper 1000' has an abun-
dance of pelagic forams, while the lower 2000
has bottom forms. The upper series is of the
Cret (about level in black) and is called the
Telosov. It has 700 forms of forams. The
lower series is the well known Papagallo
formation. Hand wells are put down to 150 feet
and on the forams are collected.

Washington, Dec 30 - 1923 Sunday.

Spent most of the day in the
city and in the first hours of Washington,
my mind was all about was a
wide area.

Talked to my and got out all day
until midnight.

In the afternoon went to the Union Station
and purchased a ticket on B. & O. to Cin-
cinnati, where I will arrive Tuesday
morning at 8 o'clock.

Overnight's paper on the Liberian war to the
effect that the war is the result of the
Liberian war is of Clinton time. Rome is Alex-
andria. Had a fine series of pictures made
at a distance. Especially valuable in the detail
of the appearance of the war from west
to east.

Washington, D.C. Dec 31-1953. Monday.

Had a cat take me to depot to check my baggage, and then up to Interior Building, to see Smith's office. He is at work on a program of Miners. The big job here is the hydrographic work, as this work was not made before. The map is about finished.

Spent the rest of the day in the U.S.G. S. Library reading the Pan American Geol. I suppose I will have to subscribe to it. Miss Levene's translation of Lincens paper is accredited to me.

Looked up this journal mainly to read Orem's on the value of forams in subsurface correlation. Copied out all I would want.

At 4.35 P.M. I am off for Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., Jan 1 1927 Tuesday.

Arrived a half hour late (8.35) because the depot is too small to get the train in and out in time. Albert and his daughter was there to meet me, and in time came to take me to 2937 Reynolds. Reminded, O. Passed through the Park on the way and when I did my first collecting of birds.

At 12.30 we were at Emma's and in a few minutes out dinner. Talked, listened to Victrola and Radio. Jean made little out of the latter since my hearing is too bad to get a connected note. Emma's radio besides is faint and the vibrations were so strong to make difficult to hear.

It is the first day of winter and the thermometer is down to 24°.

At 10.30 we are back again to Albert's and soon we are all retired.

Cincinnati, Jan 2-1924. Wednesday.

Wrote letters in the morning (Evans - & others)
and at 12.30 met Phil and Al at the Newell
Hotel on Forest St where we had lunch. Then
looked about town and 5 P.M. called for Phil
at the Schultze Bowling Co. Then in his car
to his home where I stopped over night.

Had my initiation to radio. Did not like
it because of much static noise and other
noise.

Cincinnati, Jan 3, 1924. Thursday.

At 9 A.M. Phil and I in the former's car
got to the Battery, then visited the West Coast
Battery, and had lunch with Phil and Al
at the Newell Hotel. Then to Al's home at
Chancellor. At 7.15 Al's daughter takes me
under car to the depot and at 8 P.M. I
am off for New Orleans.

On the way to New Orleans
January 4-1924, Friday

At about 7 A.M. we are at Chattanooga near the Tenn. Ala. line. It is deeply cloudy and the land is covered with a white frost. The snow of yesterday has a thin coating of ice.

At 10.15 we are at Birmingham, Ala with a flood of bright sun-light. Frost is also here but less decided.

It is some 1100 miles that I saw for the first time nearly 30 years ago. The villages have no beauty and are composed of a bit of wooden shanties built on stilts or open beneath. The fronts are all of gray timber and the farms in the more of corn with some cotton fields. It is a poor country. Chattanooga, I did not see, but Birmingham is a great industrial center having been in the Clinton iron ore and the coal and limestone of the Tennessee basin.

At 1.15 we are at Tuscaloosa, Ala., a low

rolling country with a high red soil in which
are abundant small light colored pebbles or
concretions, these are the "Red hard" sands.

At Alton, Ala some fern-bolous come in
showing that these plants may be expected on the
edge of climates with winters. Here they are up
to 3 feet tall, but the leaves are as full green
as in southern Florida.

For miles to the northeast of Meridian we
find through what appears to be basal Cenozoic, dark-
blue clays, some of which are almost black.
We are at Meridian at 2.30 P. M. The country
is low low rolling and more flat.

We arrive at New Orleans on time.

New Orleans, Jan. 5. 1924. Saturday.

A dark very windy cold day. It is cheerless to be out. Visited the State Museum on Jackson Square; test for birds and mammals. Belongs to about a ^{historic} building no credit to the state, in an old building now intended for a museum. Had lunch at Janssen's, the printing of Certe working. As Certe seems good I thought I was going to get something fine, but it was only passable. All in all New Orleans has no charms for me. A quaint place, ^{it is true but} more a less a museum, or at least a book, but up. When will the "South" ever pick up and bring itself ahead of the times. Many streets have gardens down the center, but the hillsides have taken possession, many of them. Even trees have no attention, not even trees a palms in nurseries. The streets in the old French Quarter are all small and most of them uninteresting and dirty.

Houston, Texas, Jan. 6 - 1936.
Sunday.

Left New Orleans at 9:15 over the Southern Pacific and got to Houston at 8:05 twenty minutes late. Stopping at The Rice Hotel, a fine one, and the room with toilet but without bath (514) costs 7.50 per day. Not at all expensive. Dining rooms at all prices, from Coffee Room and Cafeteria to Ladies Dining Room.

A little ice stands on the water this morning and the day is cold for this region. The paper says that yesterday was the coldest day in 20 years.

Houston, Jan 7-1924. Monday.

Called on R. F. Baker in the Texas Co. building a little before nine A. M., and was with him and Men Knicker until 8 P. M. Had a most instructive day looking into the value of foraminifera in subsurface correlations. They are very successful in spotting horizons with them and their work leads to an unexpected stratigraphy connected with the salt domes. These are very domes are since Jackson time and appear to be still rising. The Tertiary and Cretaceous strata pinch out against these old lands - islands and localities in the sea.

The Forams are usually common and well preserved, but in some cases are near due to washing them out of the wells.

Houston, Jan 8-1924 Tuesday.

Called on Heussen and his lady
for an order, and ^(Miss Lane) put in the morning
with them.

Ken had lunch at the University Club
with about a dozen of the Houston geologists.
Baker gave the lunch. Present besides
Heussen, Pratt, Coffin and his wife (Miss
Pickart) Miss Knicker, Miss Allison,
and several others.

Went to the Southern Pacific R.R.
Building to see the Pal. Lab. of Arthur
Dumelle. Has the Dutch geologist
Van der Graaft turned up. He is now
connected with the Mail and Co, and
is of course much interested in Cret-
cean.

In the evening there was a gathering
of the clan at Baker's home.

Houston, Jan 9, 1924. Wed. ~~Monday~~ day.

Called on Mr. Pratt in the morning and from his apartment to me the Gosse Creek oil field - a sand by itself now partially submerged by the Gulf waters. A few years ago a part of this area stood about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the sea and is now sunk $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet beneath the sea. There are faults in two places on either side.

The land now sunk about to the state of Texas and since it is full of oil in very rich beds. If the sea were to back the land out of oil and the Humble Co. ownership. I think the sinking is due to the oil subtraction, and the sea is now a isolative ground.

I called on Mr. Celestine and talked from until noon.

He gave me a dinner party at his home last night with Pratt, Baker, Funder Nacht and Humble men.

I called on Mrs. Applin (married 3 months) and talked from the rest of the afternoon.

Houston, Jan 10-1924, Tuesday.

Called on Baker in the morning. He had lunch with me at the Rice Hotel.

Read and rapped about most of the afternoon.

Visited the Babers in the evening at 171 Drew Ave

At home the air this morning was full of snow, but none lay on the ground.

Houston, Jan 11-1924, Friday.

Baker brought me the first mail from Min. to read on the trip. Wrote letters to J. McShane, Le Bolger, Phil, and Le Gene

The Appkins and Mr. Baker had lunch with me at the Rice Hotel.

The Pratt trip is off. He has dates that cannot be side-tracked.

At 5.30 the water takes our baggage
and we go to the Northern Pacific V.P.
we had dinner & visited the depot, and at
10.40 P.M. I can see Tucson. It is
the Sunset Route or the Sunset Limited.

Enroute to Tucson, Saturday
January 12 1924.

It was about 4 P.M. when we passed
through San Antonio. At 7.30 a slight
fog set in, with a soft breeze from
the west. There is a considerable residual
heat but not into the mountains. The houses
are the usual adobe with terraces of
cattle toward the. No water in sight but
wind blowing drills are to be seen in places.

At 7.30 we were about 10 miles west of
the Rio and the usual rattle of the train
was heard. The mountains were in the distance
at 8.15 we were in the mountains.

The river there
was a small stream and a town

del Rio, occasionally we see a cotton
wood but here the trees and dead bushes
are hardly one foot tall. Out side of cattle raising
to other uses, making a town is impossible.

West of del Rio the Comanchian is
well exposed along the banks of the Rio Grande
and several miles. The strata ^{is just} are in almost
horizontal position, but gradually become undulating
with dips up to five degrees, and locally up
to ten degrees. All is white or buff, muddy
limestone. In the higher parts the iron ore
occurs in nodules ^{hills} of ^{iron} ^{ore}.

We cross the Pecos River over a high
steel bridge 321 feet above the river. It is an
intended mine in the Comanchian, the lower
200 feet of which is heavy bedded shaly
limestone and the rest the bedded ^{is} ^{iron} ^{ore}.
The river itself is small and very dirty yellow.
The walls of the limestone ^{are} mostly vertical in the
heavy bedded limestone, old and dark grey in
places and then ^{bright places caused by the} ^{newly fallen} ^{iron} ^{ore} ^{deposits}.

W. A. R. L.

in the escarpment, we get into what might
be called a "Trench" or "Furrow". There is
little water and screens and all ^{the masses} are about
horizontal. This is a north escarpment with
scrapes and at Sanderson it is "about
in the middle and tanked. incident. the slope
is about 10 degrees southward,

... around west I see sandstone?
... in light, very old.

... are not ...
... of fossils seen here
... a field ... since
all ...

To be west and west of ... are five
... Have the sets of ... size up
to 100 feet above the ... In place, the
... with ... about 13 degrees.
... here appear
... here appear, like one
... series, and on ... get

... a few miles, ...
 ... a large plain ...
 ... great ...
 ...

Comanchian

... about 50 ...

Thin bedded sandstone ...
 ...

... to the ...

Comanchian ...

... Ted ...

... Comanchian ...

...

of the Permian

... To the north
a few miles ...
vertical
Permian

... it appears to me that
...
The Palloporia, ...
... nucleus and
... as I have written
and noted above,

I did not ...
...
... melt away
... they made on the
... light a peculiar illumination.

At mid past 1 1/2 ...
...
...

...disoidal flows and volcanic
vents. Can the ~~... ..~~
~~... ..~~? It is all a puzzle to
me.

It is
... ..
... ..

4692 at
5082 feet.
wide plain into which ^{the} drainage ^{is}
... ..
... ..

... ..
and Cenozoic vents upon which have been
deposited volcanic flows. Some must have
been volcanoes, but all are now greatly
eroded. Hence although the lava flows appear
fresh in aspect.

When the sun set the fire to the north
was very brilliant and coming to the
... ..

on the road west of Loganville line
 and met the river. He does not look like
 a Russian. He ^{originally came} from Poland and settled
 in Russia 25 years ago.

Like most of the ^{Romanian} people here to
 the Danube river in 1910. Since then they
 are in the area. The set across about Tucson
 is striking, and all of the land here is
 in the hands of the same owner. The set
 of the area are of a few years. Success
 is the same as the ^{direction of} Missouri
 and the other. There is also an Archeologic
 granite, another ^{is not} but the same granite
 etc. but some are in the East.
 and a third one of ^{probably} late Cretaceous age.
 granite, but the other granite one
 is by Pinal.

The Pinal schist is the basement of Arizona
 and is of the same general age as the Vishnu
 of the Grand Canyon. It is cut by granites and
 diorites.

Tucson, Jan 14-1924 Monday.

Spent the morning at the library, argued
with Rawson, Dean Butler, and Stogans.
To morning down to look up rooms
to live in.

Went to State St. to Dr. Lansen and
his assistant Wilson. Also met the school-
board Deird, from the New York office, and
Institute Agnes. They are of the Dept. of the University.
Spent the afternoon reading.

To my surprise Dean Butler put up
a dinner party for me at the club. He had
his dining room, the Manager of the live
the room, Mr. of the U.S. I was also
give a station ^{and} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the}
re, 11, as a dinner.

Tucson, Jan 15-1924, Tuesday.

Last night made an arrangement with Dean Butler to meet him at 10 A.M. Walked on home in rain night to find out that he couldn't see me. At about 11:30 let me see to determine whether I was to see if I could find a room here. In a room that I liked, one Mrs. Douglas (teacher of music) would not rent it for less than 5 months. To save myself the trouble to get into a hotel, I went near the University, and then made arrangements to take room 220 in the Santa Rita Hotel. Moved in in the early afternoon and unpacked all of my baggage. Then wrote to John and Emma.

The room is to cost \$50. per month, otherwise 2⁵⁰ per day.

Tucson, Jan. 16-1924. Wednesday.

Wrote all morning on the Foram paper.

In the afternoon walked out to the Univ., and at 4 P.M. we are off in a Univ. car 15 miles N.-W. on the Lilou Belle Road, and then through a gap about 2 to 3 miles W. to a mountain ^(= Pichaco de la Colopía) having at the base a thick sheet of Archeozoic, on which lies a thick series of Cambrian strata. The lower 100 to 200 feet of them are thick bedded limestones with some sandy li. and apparently some shale layers, whereas the upper some of these li. are dense like *Spirifer* li. but mostly it is a less granular. These granular layers are replete with *Orthis*, *Trilobites*, small *Dinorthis*, and *Acrocheta*. I would not be surprised if a fauna of *Orthis* exists here, but it will take some time to get identical to the specimens. One of the *Trilobites* parrots are the thick ones like the *Orthis* of the *Trilobites* and the *Acrocheta* are *Orthis*, *Trilobites*, *Trilobites* and tails are *Trilobites*. There is also a fauna of much

worm burrows. Some of the smooth surfaced
shells are curved or spirals.

The contact between the two beds was in some
places thin and in others was thick. I did not
see the actual contact between the two as I got
it was within 3 feet of actual contact, and yet there
is not the slightest evidence to establish the true
contact. (Later, I do not think of it as a contact).

The Cambrian limestone beds to me very
much like the Cambrian limestone that I worked
up at Halcott about 30 years ago. It is here the
all these beds in a cross-section, and in all
probability the same sequence as the
series in the Grand Canyon = the Torro
series of Tolpeton, Bright Angel shale, Muav li).

The Cambrian appears to end with reddish
granular limestones that also abound in
White fragments.

Then follows either a thin quartzite
or thin shale in thick bedded magnesian

limestones. I soon had a large piece of
 li with a cup tetrahedral and crystalline
 str that was have ten Cnidipora Dum.
 From Mr Belter, the student met us,
 picked up a good bit on all Alv, a reti-
culatus mississippiensis, and later on got
 to lyellii in li. reticulatus, and Spirifer
whitneyi. This then made it clear that
 we have the proterozoic of Mississippi
in a piece of limestone in Mississippi.

Then followed a vertical wall of thin
 limestones that I suspect is the Madison
 limestone. All that we saw of it was
 thin small trilobites and brachi-
opods; trilobites and brachi-
opods. The trilobites were with
Spirifer and trilobites. The time
was that trilobites to li above
the Algonian.

All the strata vertical, and all
 was filled with trilobites, trilobites
be clear the Algonian the Algonian.

Tucson, Jan. 17 - 1922, Monday

Worked all day on the foram paper.
Took a letter from here with enclosures.

Jan. 18 - 1922, Tuesday

Worked all day on the foram paper.
In the afternoon, walked out to the bank
and called on Lawrence and Strauss.
Then made letters to Le Vere, David White,
King, and Baker.

Jan. 19 - 1922, Saturday

After breakfast spent 1 1/2 hours in south
Tucson, in the vicinity of the Catholic
Mission on South Dixie St. All about
the strata are graded through a few
feet of Caliche. Gathered several samples
to show the nature.

Here the caliche is essentially all
an earthy, micaceous limestone deposited

The ... limestone deposits
 with ^{some} irregular horizontal layers. On vertical
 exposures one sees a general vertical striation
 in the rock due to the crusted vertical
 cracks the layers of which are from $\frac{1}{8}$ to
 $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. It is probably down these
 channels that the water runs. The
 iron ore goes, while through the granular calciferous
 layers of trap capillary the ground water. In
 places the rock takes on a bedded nature
 with iron rock layers some of which take
 on the vertical orientation seen in slates.
 The whole ... a mass
 of loose or ...
 The whole ...
 is ...
 of ... ^{granular and partly} ...
 layers and horizontal layers ...
 ... are never widely
 ... a few inches and
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...

In the afternoon I drove to K me
about 13 miles N. of Turcom to Jenders
side to the small White Lige Road. The
place is an old station on a line to the
S. of the line. The rocks are Upper Permian
Spiriferian, and contain fossils 200-300
feet of dark blue limestone,
all seen. The rocks are all covered with
sandstone or shale. While these
surfaces were covered with saline soil they
must have been very fertile, and
which the river carried away and changing
the water's course. The place has been
fossiliferous - some students or that all
the fossils had been taken away. A
small Trilobites and Perrinites
are the common forms. Several species of
Strophomena occur, and they are the
real guide to the horizon. In the higher
beds a large number Eumorphia is

Common, and beds 2 to 3 feet thick are
made up of Terrestrial shells standing
as they grew. In places Archaeicidaria
spines are common. Saw no Fusulinas, but
some ones, all ones, are exceedingly rare.
Saw also Trilobites. Probably there is
considerable Carboniferous here, but was no
chance to get them as based on this. This
horizon must be in the Permian, possibly the Stillemanian.
It was much uncovered in the Great
Iron District, due to the intense heat of
summer they found in a pit in the area
and into these pits the water seeps into
and weathers it into channels. See the
various samples taken. The whole area
is eroded and filled with solution voids
as in bluish clay. They will run on
down the face of the cliff and
run into the ground and run
with them down the side. The whole
mass is eroded up into angular blocks of
quartz, the quartz is hard and the beds
are disintegrated into small fragments of
rock and the beds are eroded out of the beds and.

one sees calcite deposits, but in
the vicinity of the ... is
... and
... limestone out
... in various places.

... in all
directions, but such is a ...
... as such
... deposits

Partly as they go down
the talus they loose this channeling.
The ...

... the western
side of the ... and in ...
the ... Comanche deposits.

The ... in the ...
dirty sandstone or gray shales of a
brown color on the surface. Here
occurs an agatized tree at ... 30"

12 diameter and 15 to 20 feet is exposed.
Took two pieces of it. Near this log are
laminated and brecciated limestones
in thin beds. A small rock that looks
very rare and to my mind is a good
to be a quartzite. All these things
look simple. In the bed I see
a trace of the Atman about Washington.
We looked for marine fossils but saw
none or any leaves, or wood stems.
Some prospect holes, no signs of them.

The Comorian must be very
thick since we saw it across the hills
for more than one mile. The strike is
about N-S, and the dip is N.E. about
25 to 35 degrees.

The ... part ... due to ...
tion, and the ... we ...
... becoming
...
...
...
...
the cloud ... and the ...

Jan 20 1924, TUESDAY, Sunday

Write letters to Betty, Clausen and
Lige about the good...
... on some work on small...
... had the...
... by J.P.M.

... from Yapa to Lige
... 10500 U.S. dollars
... on Tumeric - ...
... to the Tumeric
... shall collect
... The
... from the pit
... to the
... A
... of Univ. of Calif.
... to

the ... of Tucson and the ...
from the ...
in front of the ...

Jan 22-1924. Tuesday, Tucson.

Worked all morning on Hist. Soc.

In the afternoon, called out to Univ.

Saw Ransome, ... and ...

It is arranged that ... on
Thursday to the ...

Then called in ... and arranged
the lantern slides ...
Humbert to send me all lantern slide
negatives of mine at ...
from Humbert the ... lantern slides.

Jan 23-1924, Wednesday, Tucson.

Worked all morning on Hist. Soc. Finished
... chapters. After dinner walked
with the ... of the ...
... around all the buildings

can see.

The station is on the side of the
small hills, but is made up of Quaternary
material. As I walked over the slope
I saw that all the large boulders are
surrounded by rounded fragments of
rock and sand. Small rounded
boulders are more common.
A little farther the surface all the
material together to the valley, Caliche,
of that material makes as well on
the sides of lava hills as on the mesa.
The fine material is deposited by the
rain water and not from surface
run-off.

The above grey-lava is weathering
then breaks up into thin sheets 1/2 to 3/4
inch thick, and the lower bedded
sedimentary. It breaks horizontally across
the lava

_____ } Horizontal
_____ } fracturing

24

January 24-1924, Tuesday.

This is to be a great day. Lansen and Wilson of the State Bureau of Mines are to take me to the Gila Plateau Mts., about 50 miles east of Tucson, or about 10 miles S.W. of Benson. At 8.45 A.M. we start from the Fair Hotel in town. In one wagon - Fred Lansen and I go, and the upland one Fred Wilson, Lansen, and I go, and the downland one Fred Wilson, Lansen, and I go. Wilson says he is here because of his wife's health. I said in my mind we discover that Wilson has been wounded in his chest and is coughing.

We go via the Gila road south of Tucson. The road elevated to the Gila Plateau, and the Gila Plateau is over the dry side of the mountain. The western Tucson Mts and Comile, the northern Gila Plateau, and the eastern Tucson Mts. The road is fairly flat but rises much.

If it is covered with a dense growth of grass
and a few deciduous trees. In other
places on the mountain adjacent changes the plants
are mostly the Loisa varieties. Usually
even more thin a stratum of the same kind
caliche is subsequently erected, and certainly
from the near in road it looks the same.

When we get to Trial, 21 miles S.E. the
road to Trial shows a series of about 10 feet
layers of loam, but with the occasional more solid.
These are usually slightly deformed, either
like Shinarump or like the continental
deposits but are distinctly bedded, giving the
first impression that the climate was more
humid than now. These are unconformably
overlain by very recent continental deposits.

After going about these hills for about
8 miles we come out upon a Proterozoic
granite of very wide extent. This large
crystal, pink granite, breaks up readily into
an outcrop of low and rounded hills.

an outcrop of the same kind of rock.

Therefore does the granite ^{into boulders,} weather out, as is
 so common elsewhere, into great sub-angled
 boulder masses, but because of the large
 and easily fracturing crystals breaks down
 into an angular or all bitted rubble.
 As the ground is light red in color due to
 the iron filings of the granite. When the
 granite is weathered at the surface it is seen
 that it joints into small blocks of varying
 sizes. The ground has much ^{white} quartz
 and is serpentine rimmed. It is sharp and
 but hard, the granite takes on a very small ex-
 posed surface, and is more rocky.

We go for about 10 to 20 miles from the
 granite in a westerly direction and
 and find it is known as Weststone and here
 it is a fine and smooth to the west
 spring of Weststone Mt. we get to an
 and find it is a fine and smooth to the west
 of a creek ^{that flows like a stream} and regulation of water
 in evidence. It is a little country. When

with the shells come in small bits out
and gunwale. ^{This is at about 4000 feet above the sea.} The strong bachelias are
shell like, but not used in all, some being
are the same in color. Substrate or
Parnassia to be seen.

Over the bachelias granite comes
in a thin, or so called red and white sand.
Made of mainly of quartz, sand and ^{rein-} quartz
lenses up to be used. A ^{rein-} mica
is present and there are some feldspar.
It is in an autochthonous drift of
the sea, since mica is abundant in
drift (see the specimen). Then a coarse
sandstone, or sandstone, followed by fine
sandstone, or sandstone, in part with. It is all
distinct bedded, marked by narrow zones
of ^{or} getting, cross bedded, and is often
laminated by varying ^{and fine} colors. Here
and there are zones of small well rounded
pebble conglomerate.

We pass through something like 700

part of this Cambrian quartzite, and as it gradually passes into light colored quartzite
shale, and into the yellowish. In the
sandstone surfaces, some large fossil casts
and small ones, - fossils and these are not
fossiliferous. These fossils are common in the
limestone, but are small specimens.
These shales are some hundreds of feet
thick (? 300 ft or so).

Thin comes in a thick series of thin
shales and pure limestone.
This zone is also some hundreds of feet thick.
The fossils are small, but are well developed &
distinct. They are mostly trilobites.
The fossils are very common in the
trilobite zone, but are small.
The fossils are small, but are well developed &
distinct. They are mostly trilobites.
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distinct. They are mostly trilobites.
The fossils are very common in the
trilobite zone, but are small.

ends with one *Streptelasma* and a little
of *Crinoidal* matter.

The Devonian comes in a thick
series of *Clintonian* shales, but the contact
is not made out in any ^{one} *place* with any
certainty. *Strophomena* is common.

(A *Blithia* ^{is} 7 or 8 inches
long seen), and large *Leptæna* like
Leptæna are not rare. Also small *Spis-*
ifer like *Spisifer* and *Leptæna*.

The *Clintonian* shales are
fossiliferous, the *Clintonian* shales
are mostly *Clintonian* shales.

The *Clintonian* shales are
fossiliferous, the *Clintonian* shales
are mostly *Clintonian* shales.
The *Clintonian* shales are
fossiliferous, the *Clintonian* shales
are mostly *Clintonian* shales.

The *Clintonian* shales are
fossiliferous, the *Clintonian* shales
are mostly *Clintonian* shales.
The first guide fossil

The Cambrian sea came in as a sand flat of very shallow water, and it so continued into the shales, and the limestones. In the latter occurred some of intracommunal conglomerates, the pebbles were flat, up to 1/2 inch thick and in length up to 3 inches. All the edges were rounded. Also several zones in which the pebbles are well rounded and black (see the two specimens) and at first I mistook them for rolled pebbles like those of Sandstone. ^{These may be bottom rolled pebbles like those of Sandstone.} Then the sediments and especially the conglomerates, along with the comminuted nature of the shales, give us to prove that these sea bottoms were often churned up and rolled into the black pebbles and intracommunal conglomerates. These waters were hardly over 100 feet in depth. We are here dealing and as well also in the Grand Canyon region with shallow near shore flat sea bottoms. The land everywhere appears to lie to the east and north. The southern and western shores must lie far away.

January 25-26. Friday - Saturday
Worked on the north side.

January 27-28, Sunday.

Worked all morning on the north side.
Had to descend Mt. and pass through
and then on the south side. The hills
are to the ^{south} east. The Santa Catalina Mt.
just north of the University. Bring on the
mountain Tucson. It rises to a
certain level and then it falls down
to the Pillito Mt. The mountain is
100-150 feet high. It has a
dip of 10-15 feet. From the sides of
it and then the gravel-trodden sand
topography is everywhere much dissected
and much eroded by the great display
of the great Suquamish rocks. The rocks
are here all ancient granites, gneisses, and
schists from the west. There is no caliche

See. yesterday on the plain just out of
Tucson I saw the same kinds of rocks
in much smaller pieces. To me it is
plain that ~~the~~ there was no Pilito
Creek and that the Sabada ran
regularly to Tucson and in this way the
graines of the ^{Santa Catalina} sit to north Tucson. The
climate must have been drier with no
inflow into the Santa Cruz, and probably
drier than the Santa Cruz river. Re-
cently the climate has become drier and
the streams we now see are cutting down
the bottom ~~of the~~ the Sabada,
and doing the same with the bottom
into the Pilito river. ~~and~~ ~~of~~ ~~any~~ ~~two~~
and with some ~~in~~ ~~vesting~~ ~~physiography~~
and ~~the~~ ~~development~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~river~~ ~~is~~ ~~now~~.

~~the~~ ~~development~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~river~~ ~~is~~ ~~now~~
and ~~the~~ ~~river~~ ~~is~~ ~~now~~
by ~~the~~ ~~river~~ ~~is~~ ~~now~~
and ~~the~~ ~~river~~ ~~is~~ ~~now~~

Jan 28-1924 Monday, Tucson.

Worked all day in the Hist. Geol.
In the afternoon walked out to the south-
east corner of Tucson - among the adobe
houses of the old town, and Indians. We
saw some ^{very} interesting test caliche
cut in a wall. The place visited Jan. 19.
This cut on a street ^{having a grocery store} ^{is now a} ^{drain}
and the test caliche tubes are due to the
water which seeps out of it in places
and it erats some of these tubes.
I will go back to this place and get a
sample; it since it is the best I have
seen.

I did get a piece on Jan 31 and the
white soil in the test tubes shows
clearly. I should also note that Blake is
correct in saying that the caliche is
made always capped by a dense layer. It
is here from 12 to 18 inches thick. On it rest
the red soil

Jan. 29 - 1926. Tuesday. Oracle.

Stegamer in a Ford called for me at 8:30 A.M. and we are off for the day to see the Cambrian on the north east side of the Santa Catalina Mts. We go north on the Florence road to Walnut or Tree Ranch, 20 miles north of U.S.M., and then east to Oracle (37 miles north of U.S.M.) and east of Oracle mostly 5 miles further. Here we see a lot of "Popper-Dance" quartz. The Upper Cambrian is a series of quartzite, many of which are clean and white quartzites. In one place they are decidedly iron stained. Finally, near the top the beds 200-300 feet are orange and the ground muddy brown. In dirt all kinds of redish quartzites that have been weathered. What I saw suggests that the "Popper-Dance" quartzites were later the top of the Cambrian. Later he told me he described Cambrian. The rocks are quartzite series from 1000 feet thick. It is a fine specimen. It is a lot of a sample.

fine coarse conglomerate, brown of the
Littles, are from 2 to 6 inches long and
all are well rounded. The bedding is in the
direction of the dip, and is not
distinctly bedded, the rocks are
shale (shale) and fine grained granite or
quartzite. The basal bed is a
coarse sand with occasional pebbles
but above 5 feet the shale is a
reddish bed. Above it is distinctly bed-
ded and the pebbles look like red
sandstone. The pebbles are small
and the shale is of a light brown.
It is also the case to the Cambrian quartzite
directly on the Cambrian rest, the
dark blue magnesian limestone of the
Lower Cambrian. Less than 3 feet above
the base we saw an abundance of
Erinophylloids, some small cephalas,

Schizothria striatula, Citrypa reticularis
and possibly Parafossilium Arrodorani,
the latter name not determined but seems
to be some kind of a lot thick.

High comes in the Permian
in central of column. etc. See also
some Engelmannella Trinci and Cryptos-
trinus (a great surprise).

The is probably Permian. see
also

Below all is a mass of coarse
granite, not a "Pre-Cambrian" in age, prob-
ably Archeozoic. It extends many miles
on either side of Oracle and reaches in
some places as far as 100 miles.
It is the same Pre-Cambrian
granite as in the Blue Mountains.

The schists all along the north side
of the Oracle are much dissected
and it is very difficult to find
with rock - saw in some places. Got a sample
of the latter kind of material, taken in the
Oracle - and will be sent to the bank.

Showed samples of the big conglomerate
and the slate beneath it to Ransome, He
did not know what to make of it but
said it would be either the equivalent of
the basal Cambrian conglomerate seen in
the Whitstone Pass, or another conglomerate
that is underlain by slate and quartzite
which Ransome calls Barnes congl. ~~also~~ C,
but which Darton refers to be Post-Cambrian.
I rather think Ransome is correct.

In any event we intend to return to the
Pepper-sauce Canyon with Ransome
and work the thing out.

Jan 30 - Feb 4 1924.

Worked most of the time on the
text-book.

Feb 5-1924. Tuesday, Tuesm.

Today at 11.40 A.M. gave my first lecture to about 20 Mining Engineers. Had to do with Inorganic and Organic Matter. The young men were much interested and I had their attention to the end. Stroganov said to me "It is evident that I shall learn much from your course of Hist. Geology." Besides I had one of the instructors in Geol. Mr. Agnes and an old prospecter, Mr. Lawrence Eastman.

Worked all afternoon on the book. Will lecture each Tuesday and Thursday at 11.40 A.M. and Wednesday at 8 A.M. for the next 5 or 6 weeks.

Feb 6-7-8.

Worked on Text-book.

Feb 9 - 1924. Saturday. Tucson.

At 8 A.M. Sam at the University and Jim Stroganor with about 15 of his students to go in a speed truck to Pichacer de la Calera where I was on Jan. 16.

First examined the supposed Pennsylvanian li., and after hunting for fossils in two hours failed to see a single diagnostic good one.

Saw Productus semireticulatus, and a large Spisifer that may be S. cameratus.

The fossils weathered very poorly as pseudomorphs. Some of the li. are entirely crinoid.

Saw a thickness of several hundred feet.

Then went to the bottom of the section just through the Cambrian quartzite that terminated in about 75 feet of a fine conglomerate having pieces of jasper like the one in Peffer-Sauce Canyon. It rests on the Pinal schist a very ancient ^{or Mississippian} material that is cut by granite.

It is also cut by late Cenozoic dikes. I
would not be surprised if this old stuff turns
out to be Archeogic.

The Cambrian quartzite was laid down
in shallow water and shows ^{embedding of} much banding
of layers $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. In places this quartz-
ite was folded and overturned, and elsewhere
was a breccia. As this was done before
became a quartzite, the deformation must
be due to slipping of the sea bottom. I
did not appreciate this conclusion at the
time otherwise I would have studied it
closer and taken samples. Evidently there
are Postozoic sediments of quartzites and
gneiss in this vicinity, that furnished
the pebbles for the conglomerate. In other
words we have here the Grand Canyon
succession in complete development.

Got back to the hotel at 5 P.M.

Feb 10-11-1924. Tucson.
Worked on book.

Feb 12-13, 1924, Tucson
Lectured and worked on book.
Lausen asked to take me tomorrow
to Globe, Arizona to see the section
here, and especially to collect Devonia-
ian fossils. Good ones occur here.
Prof. Stroganov is also to go.

Feb 14-1924 Thursday, Globe
With Lausen and Stroganov left
Tucson in a car for Globe. Went north
via the Phoenix road to Florence and
then ^{westward} to Middle Superior where we had
lunch. At Florence going to Superior
one has a fine long distance view of
Late Cenozoic lava flows and gneisses
of the high mountains.

As we get to Superior we begin to see the Paleozoic strata and the mines, all of which is deeply overlain by the Paleozoic Cenozoic lavas. At Superior we enter Queen's Gulch and here the first strata are the quartzites of the Lepaché series. This is the Troy quartzite about 200 feet. It is a clean white rusty stained fine grained quartzite in thin beds. It is discontinuously overlain by the Devonian limestone. The first part ^{of the Devonian} consists of the ^{unconsolidated} Troy sands bound together by lime and then comes the heavy bedded Devonian limestone. Rarely the latter has a quartzite zone. Fossils are scarce here, but one sees most of them towards the top. Here the Dep. is more or less magnesian but towards the top the li. are poorer and granular replete with crinoid stems. Saw nothing of special interest.

Then came a most interesting ride through the mountains to Miami. We soon pass through the Camb. strata and then it is up

and up through the lavas and ash, first up
Queens Gulch and then the Devil's gulch.
Finally we enter a white out. mass of
monzonite ^{porphyritic} granite of late Cretaceous
intrusion. It is over this mass that mineralized
the entire area with copper, silver, iron
and gold. It probably was this intrusion that
Hood faulted the Elbe area so badly, and
as described by Rausome in the Elbe
Folio. I have two samples of this granite.

We finally get through the granite ^{all limits} zone
and then down through the Cenozoic lavas
to Miami. At Miami we turn north
several miles and then east into a little
stream to see some fault block of
Deonian. Here is the best place for
Dev. fossils so far seen. It is the re-
gulation Spangha bengafandi fauna
I may have 15 species nearly all birds.
then we moved to Elbe some way

then are ordered to leave some way

more miles and put up The Dominion Hotel
at 6.30 P. M.

Around Miami and like the country
is very rugged and one is struck by the
shaded chequerboard ^{direction of the faulting} nature of the hills. The
whitish spots are limestones and the
reddish ones are of the Apache quartzites,
while the green areas are of intruded basalt.
See Ransome statement of it. All is due
to fault blocks and the country hereabouts
is fairly chopped up. In many places one
sees quartzite or better quartzite; micaceous
breccias of the fault planes. The latter
are well along the fault planes and deposited
vertical masses of brecciated ^{part} quartzite.

Feb 15-1924, Friday. Live area

Started out with a live and a live going
20 miles out - live are in the live
area. When the live is going, the live
are and live are as well as red.

Over the live and live with its white and
dipite mes the live is seen. This is the
live and live. Live and live. It is
and live like the Barnes and live to be
live and live. Live and live is available in
live and live. Live and live. It
because it is a live and live but with
live and live and appears to be
live and live. It appears to go up with
live and live and into the live and live.

I saw much of the live and live
live. It is a "dark reddish-brown, mal-
len arenaceous shale comprised layers of
fine calcareous detritus with little or
no organic material." When more sandy
it is distinctly but irregularly laminated.

In places it is seen cracked and rain-
silted. Also saw some small ripples. See
some specimens. In the area of mud
flats there is no evidence of wave action
either on the bottom. The thickness is
around 500 feet.

Then there is a number of Barnes
specimens. The bottom line of what I saw
in the field - some of them, all the sam-
ples. The thickness is up to 10 feet.
All specimens are in the same position.

There is a number of Barnes
specimens, and a number of Barnes
specimens. The thickness is up to 10 feet.

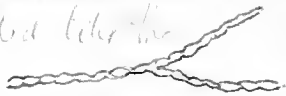
It looks like a number of
specimens, and a number of Barnes
specimens. The thickness is up to 10 feet.

There is a number of Barnes
specimens, and a number of Barnes
specimens. The thickness is up to 10 feet.

There is a number of Barnes
specimens, and a number of Barnes
specimens. The thickness is up to 10 feet.

with a little of ...

Barres but with ...
 The ...
 and very much ...
 all smooth and even ...
 all ...
 that ...
 while ...
 and ...
 other ...
 side. ...
 other ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 looked like the



mistake ...
 but practically a marine flat with little
 of water depth. The ripples are all of the
 current type.

The Devonian limestone is dolomitic
in large beds, and I saw almost no fossils
until near the top where shales and thin
limestones come in. Here *Atrypa* (coarsely
fossils) are common. See the small lot
of fossils.

Lauren went to put all ^{the Apache series} into the
Cambrian; the Trog quartzite into the
Upper Cambrian, and the rest into the
Middle and Lower Cambrian. To me
the Trog, Mesosal and Dripping Spring
are unmistakably marine and of Upper
Cambrian age. I would put all of
the Apache into the Upper Cambrian
and I have no doubt more fossils
will be found to prove this.

^{quartzite}
The ^{quartzite} pebbles of the various conglomerates
Lauren says come from Postterozoic formations
and good outcrops of them can be seen
about 10 miles to the north of the Globe-
Ray area. ^{Here they lie unconformably beneath the horizontal Cambrian}
Here they are or under the Plateau

Count, and probably connected with the Lohan
and Chuar of the Grand Canyon group.

The gasper is associated with breccia
stone of the Pinal schist series. ^{perhaps this out.} (Kauffman also)

The Apache series ^{in the Slide-Ray area} is ^{made} of three
deposition cycles. First the Lohan congl.
into the Pioneer shale. Break. Second the
Barren conglomerate, Barren shale not
unlike the Pioneer, into the Drifting Spring
Quartzite and finally the Mesocal limestone
and post Mesocal basalt. Break. Third
the Troy conglomeratic quartzite, the only
distinctly iron bedded series.

In the Metatone Mt. there is about 1000
feet of upper Cambrian, and here in the Ray-
Slide area about 1400 feet. To me the
Apache series is the three phase of the
Metatone Cambrian, and the three
deposition cycles ^{of the Ray area} do not mean much.

We then rode a long distance over
deeply dissected trolon deposits. There
are three floras here, and the streams
are still cutting to a still lower level.
Back in the Pleistocene or better in the
Pliocene the climate must have been
very dry, and much finer than now, or
that mountain debris was all preserved
in the trolons filling in all between
the rocks. In the center of the trolon
occur thin beds of gyttia and
diatom deposits sometimes 10 or more
feet thick.

Finally we passed Christman's and
Minnemuth and came out into the valley of
the Gila river. It had considerable water.

At three miles from Drimbleman's, where
the San Pedro river joins the Gila, we
are in the Pennsylvanian series. Lawson
said we were high in the Pennsylvanian.
Here we saw fossils common. Composita

suffilita, *Spirifer cameratus* (large and typical)
S. ardegnuntanus (rare), *Productus cona*,
P. semireticulatus, *P. ivesi*, *P. neharlowi*
P. (lotted form), *Orthis crassa*, *Hustedia*
mormoni, *Chaetes radicans*, *Japhrentis* sp.
This is the typical middle Pennsylvanian
assemblage.

Then a 70 mile drive up the San Pedro
valley through deeply dissected bolsons, with
the Para Salinas Mts to the east. Finally
to Oracle and Tucson. The granite all
about Oracle is not just Cambrian
but is pre-Cambrian. Rising out of the
San Pedro valley are all the granitic
masses of the granites seen all about
Oracle. Miles and miles of carbonaceous
grounds are to be seen here.

In this connection study the Glöck Folio (III),
(Rag Folio 1924 now out), and Ransome Prof.
Paper 98 K (1916) "Some Pal. Sections in
Arizona and Their Correlation."

Feb 19 - 1924 - Tuesday, Tucson.
Wrote to Mr. & Mrs. [unclear] on
Tuesday.

Feb 20 - 1924, Wednesday.
Wrote to Mr. & Mrs. [unclear] and
Mr. [unclear] and distributed the [unclear]
[unclear], wrote a letter to Mr. [unclear]
and sent the [unclear] and letter to him
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear], [unclear] 168.
Wrote a [unclear] letter to Mr. [unclear].

Feb 21 - 22 - 1924. Tucson.
Read on Arizona and then on Grea-
ther geology.

Feb 23-1924. Saturday. Tucson.

With Stroganow and his student went out to Picoas de Caleria about 18 miles N. W. of Tucson. Was there twice before. Spent the morning climbing around the mountain with the basal Upper C. quartzite, some hundreds of feet thick. Wanted to make sure that the beds had slumped during their deposition. There can be no doubt about it, ^{at} all. The slumping is in the laminated beds, either in connection with the conglomerate or without such. The slumping is very local and of varying intensity. In places it is also brecciated the pieces being very angular. In other places there are local fissures, but as a rule there is no crumpled bedding.

Some trails are but seldom seen.

The conglomerate is of the Archeozoic schist below with some granite pebbles. There are ^{are} _{no} ^{are} _{no} quartz pebbles but no Paleozoic quartzite pebbles.

Webb measured the Upper Cambrian quartzite limestones and makes them 300 feet thick. The underlying Bols quartzites are several hundred feet thick. They rest on the Pinal schist, a good deal of which I saw, but not the actual contact.

The down faulted region to the S.E. of the Bols quartzite mountain begins with a little of this quartzite followed by about 35 feet of C. li. Then comes Mississippian li that lie almost horizontal. Both are down faulted blocks. The Miss is dipped about 1000 feet and the C. li is farther. Hood dipped at least 300 to 200 feet. It cuts out 300 feet of the C. li., and all of the Devonian. In the Miss, the commonest fossils are corals and chiefly Menthyllum. Saw also Spirifer more abundant of pleist

than S. centricatus. Also saw Syringopr-
thysis flexus, fine Syringopora.

All of the fossils show reflex pseudo-
morphs.

Learned nothing new today.

Feb 24 - 28 Tuesm.

Lectured three days, walked around
and read papers. Atrius de Allca-
naria und Stral, aufwachen Seite.

Feb 25, 26, 27, Tuesm, Wednes

Spent the afternoon walking over the
descending slope of Tuesday in front of
the city and the University. The entire slope
is clearly made up of the debris of the
Santa Catalina Mt. Ancestral range.
The amount of material is a little. Only
schist and Cenozoic like rock. Much
of the material is in water in the mountains.

many of the fine particles of dust
 have floated up from the surface
 of the water and have been carried
 down to the bottom of the lake.
 After a long time they have
 settled down to the bottom of the
 lake and have formed a thin
 layer of dust. This dust is usually
 a dirty white or light brown
 color. It is very fine and
 soft to the touch. It is
 usually a few inches thick
 in places. When cut into it is
 just a little bit of the
 surface dust. It is usually
 a few inches thick in places.
 The dust is usually a
 dirty white or light brown
 color. It is very fine and
 soft to the touch. It is
 usually a few inches thick
 in places. When cut into it is
 just a little bit of the
 surface dust. It is usually
 a few inches thick in places.

Bistee Folio (no 112) 1904. Reno me.

Primal schist at base = Archeozoic.

Upper Cambrian. Best seen in Escabron Ridge west of Bistee

Bolsa Quartzite at base 430'

Crinoidal, archaic gr. on the basal congl. (1 ft.).
No fossils.

Abrego limestone, 770'

Thin bedded, crin. some cal. sh., sandy at top.

At top a white sandy sh. pink. Is it Devonian.

Fossils pale, they are "Middle Cambrian of Texas".

Algonkian

Mount Martin limestone 340 feet. Has some shale.

Has an abundance of fossils.

On Mount Martin the Mid V. pink shales have many fossils.

Mississippian

Escabron limestone, 700 feet.

Thin bedded, granular li., rich in crinoidal or other.

No dolomite, no corals or corals.

Has fossils compact

= St. Louis or - Osage.

Pennsylvanian - Permian

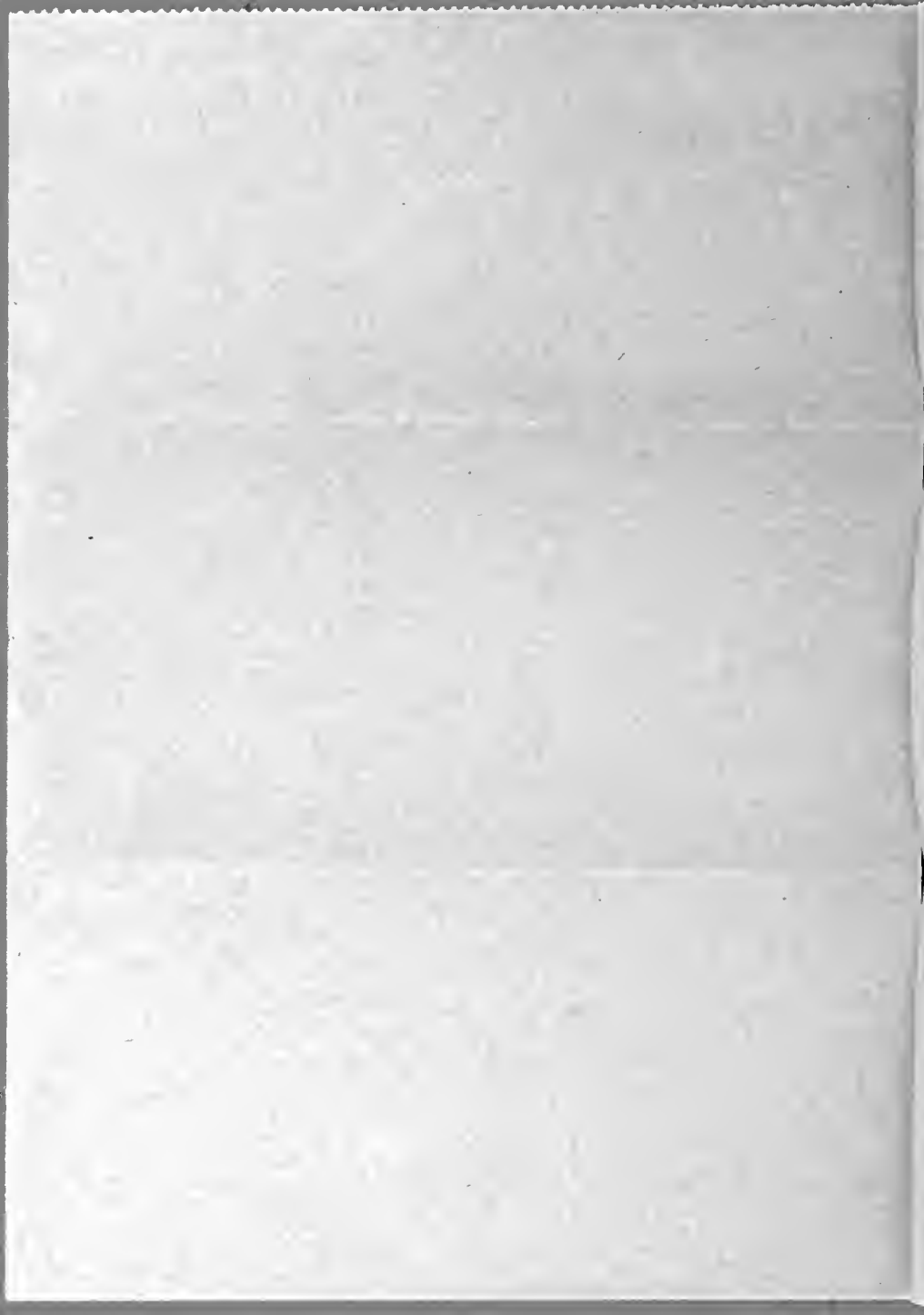
Raco limestone, 3000 feet or more.

Has some shale. Abundance of fossils.

Li. compact, conchoidally fracturing. Grey li.

Typical Pennsylvanian - Permian

Higher has *Avicula* and *Strophomena* faunas.



Biotite Folio 2

Canadian

Biotite Folio.

Cintura formation above, 1800'

Red nodular scales and oar detritus with some li.
Gray = Edmonds of Fredericton (Denton).

Moyal limestone, 650' Fossiliferous

Artibeus texana common.
= Edmonds of Fredericton (Denton).

Mosier formation, 1800'

Red ss. and sh. with li. toward top.
Rarely has an oyster.

Glance conglomerate 25-500 and more to 3000'

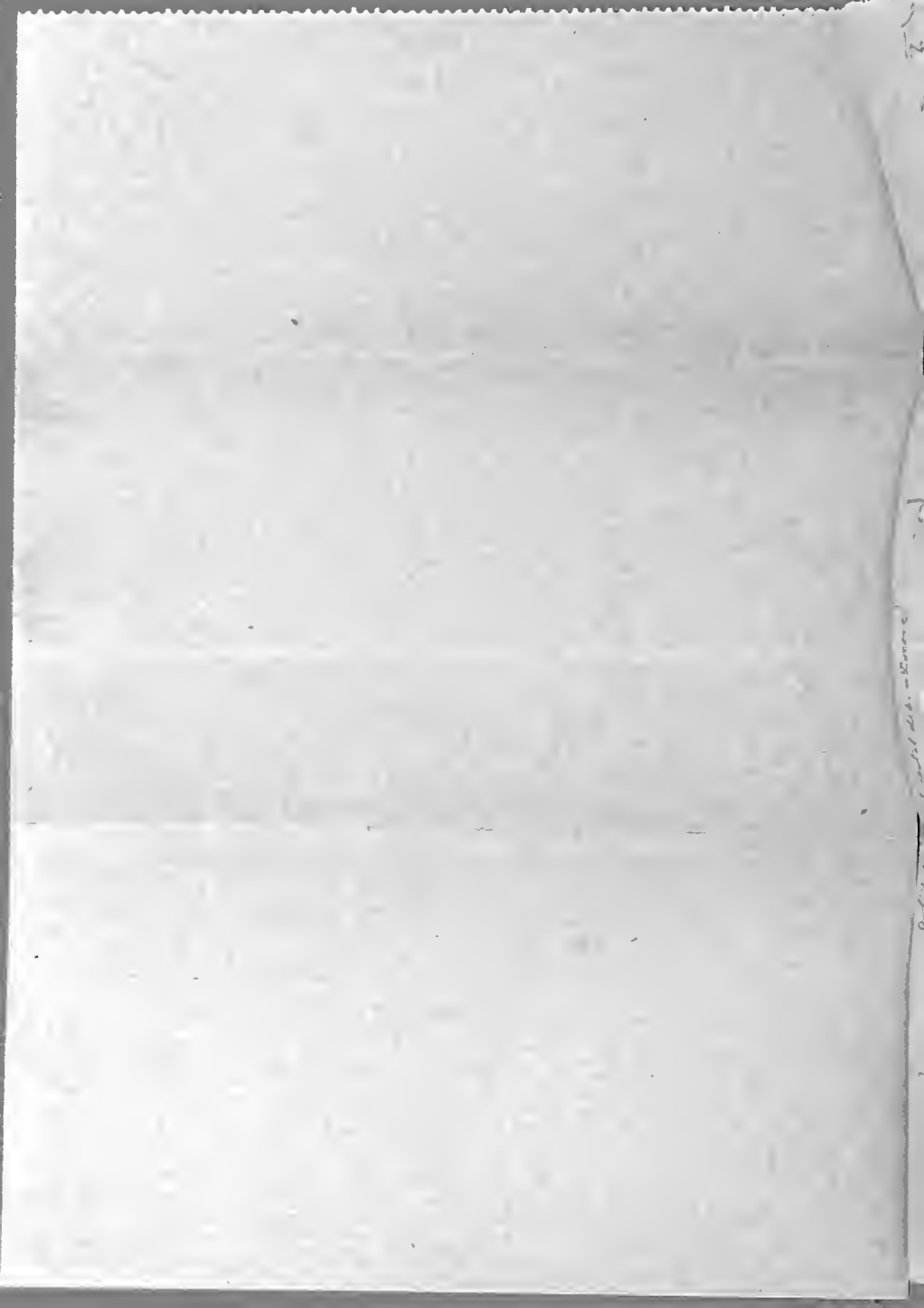
Rich in all older formations. No far transportation.

doc 0123

General Geology of Arizona ①

State Folio of
-Reno
1904

N.E. Arizona is the Plateau Region of horizontal strata
Central region (ranging from N.W. to S.E.) is the Mountain
Region of sierras with filled in valleys between.
The region is from 10 to 100 miles and all of the
strata are folded. Their trend is "nearly north-
west and southeast, but near the Mexican line
it becomes more nearly north and south, and the
mountain zone as a whole erodes out
a belt of north-south ranges which extends
northward through New Mexico and borders the
Plateau Region on the east." The north-westing
belt of Arizona is described by Gilbert as continuous
with the Basin Range system of Nevada and
Utah, and is considered by him as exhibiting the
same prevailing type of orographic structure.
He states that his examinations "have demonstrated
no anticlinal structures, except as minor
features. The usual structure is synclinal,
demonstrably due to faulting in the Chiricahua
and Pinal ranges; and presumably so in all
others." With this conclusion the observations em-
bodied in the present folio accord! (1).



The strata are Paleozoic, "resting on marked unconformity upon pre-Cambrian schists and granite." Both series "are cut by various eruptives, and partly covered by flows of volcanic rock" (1).

The I. R. area is called the Desert Region, where the mts trend like those of the "mountain belt" but have wide desert plains of late Cenozoic age or are of granitic lowlands.

Pinal schist much ^{cut by} granite of the same. Looks to me like the ~~old basement~~ ^{Archeozoic}. Then above in ^{is an} unconformity, followed by Apache group of shales, congl. and quartzites 500 to 1000 feet thick. No fossils. Either Tertiary or Algonkian. Slate limestone 400' = ^{800'} Permian and ^{100'} Pennsylvanian.

The contact with the Apache group is discord in ^{massive faulting and diatase intrusions}. Next are the dacite eruptions of Tertiary age. Up to 1000' thick.

Then the greatest type of faulting, making the present structure. Some in places up to 6000'. This faulting is fixed at the end of Pliocene time.

Sils congl. ? Pleistocene. Probably more than 1000' thick.

Pinal schist original, a water and quartzose rock probably an arkose from granite. A banded coarse sandstone and attains a conglomerate. Has not metamorphosed by diatase intrusions and in some of the later granite intrusions. Possible lower part =

Architectural continental dep. = Eocene

10 Standard
200 Pioneer
50 Barron
400 Drifty King
200 Ordeal
400 Troy

1360

3
Highly schist - Archeo- of Grand Canyon.
Feldspars N.W.-S.E.

Apache Group best seen in Barnes Peak. Usually
but a part of the group is present due to the great fault-
ing. Lithology highly variable from place to place.
In the Slide Quadrangle this group is Kaledonic
in nature from place to place due to the extreme
faulting.

Barnes Peak 5028' high, has granite at base, -
the Cobaco Group rests on it.

Over the granite is the granular congl. 1'-6' thick.
A sea deposit derived from granite.

Pineer shale 200' Dark reddish-brown aren-
aceous shale. At the base has much granitic feldspar,
but some occurs thin, etc. Has occasional beds
of quartzite up to 18" thick.

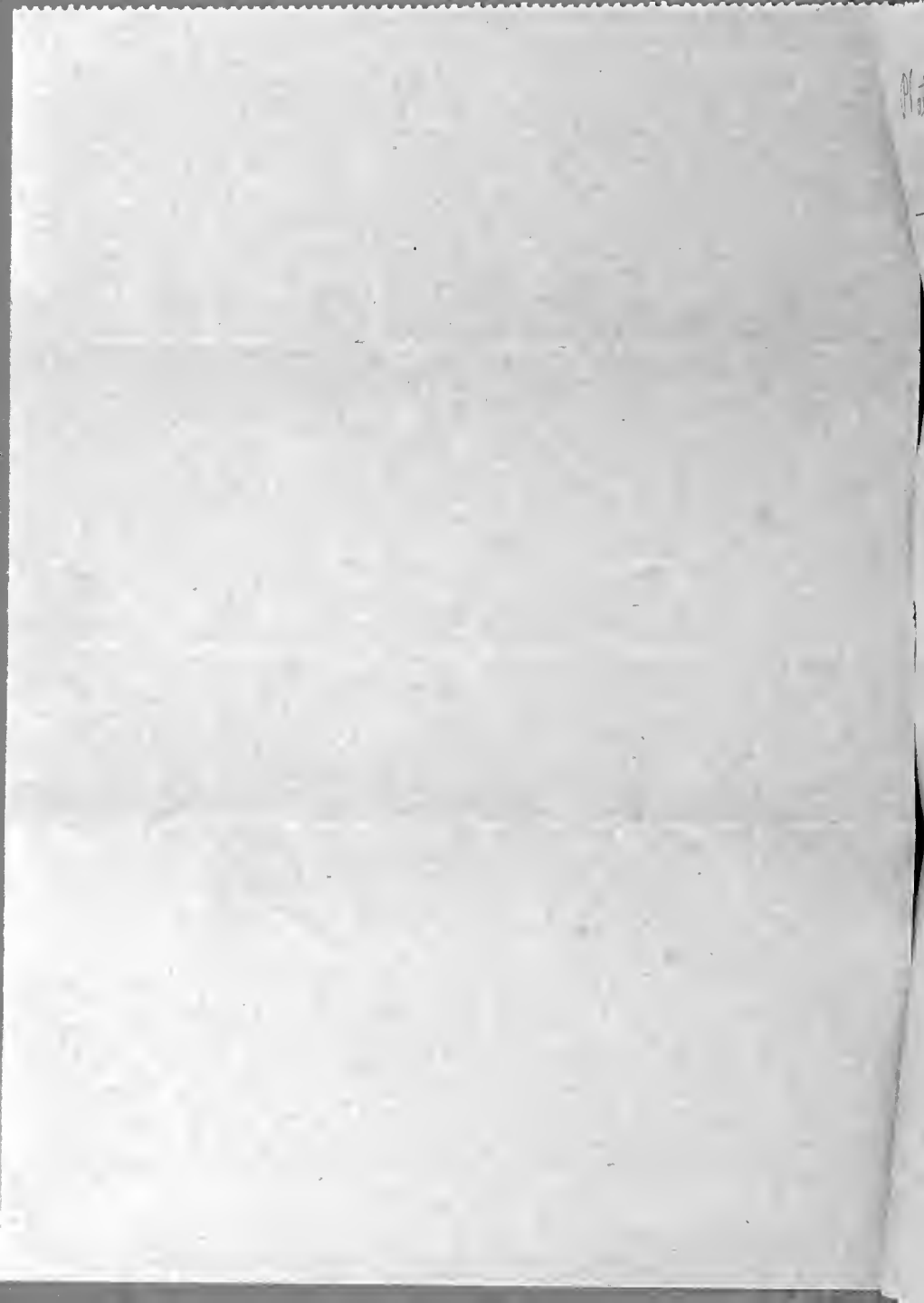
Barnes congl. 10'-6' thick. Sills well rounded.
Has red feldspar, etc. Pink quartzite boulders,
to 4" across. Lie in an arc-like cement.

Dipping Spring quartzite, 200' thick. Often a
laminated series of pink quartzites.

Remains lean toward the Camping, rather
than Algonkian.

Post Permian faulting (normal). Strike of faults
generally N.W.-S.E. and N.E.-S.W.

Following the faulting, or accident among it, a cone
of dikes, of diabase, came in quantities - the
stratified rocks. As sills and into the cracks
showing aside the strata.



Rawson 1916

Plateau Region to Mountain Region, there is usually a drop of 2000 feet.

Ray - Slide area.

Principal schist with batholiths of granite and diorite.
Also has a little of greenstone - igneous meta mag. and.

Is the Barnes conglomerate the same as the one in the
All below than maybe older E or Devonian.
Probably the whole of the package is E or Devonian.

Apache Group.

Devonian congl. up to 30'
Upper 2. mica shale 200
Camb. Barnes congl. 10-15 Has gneiss.
Shipping Spring quartzite 400-500'
Mescal li. 200'

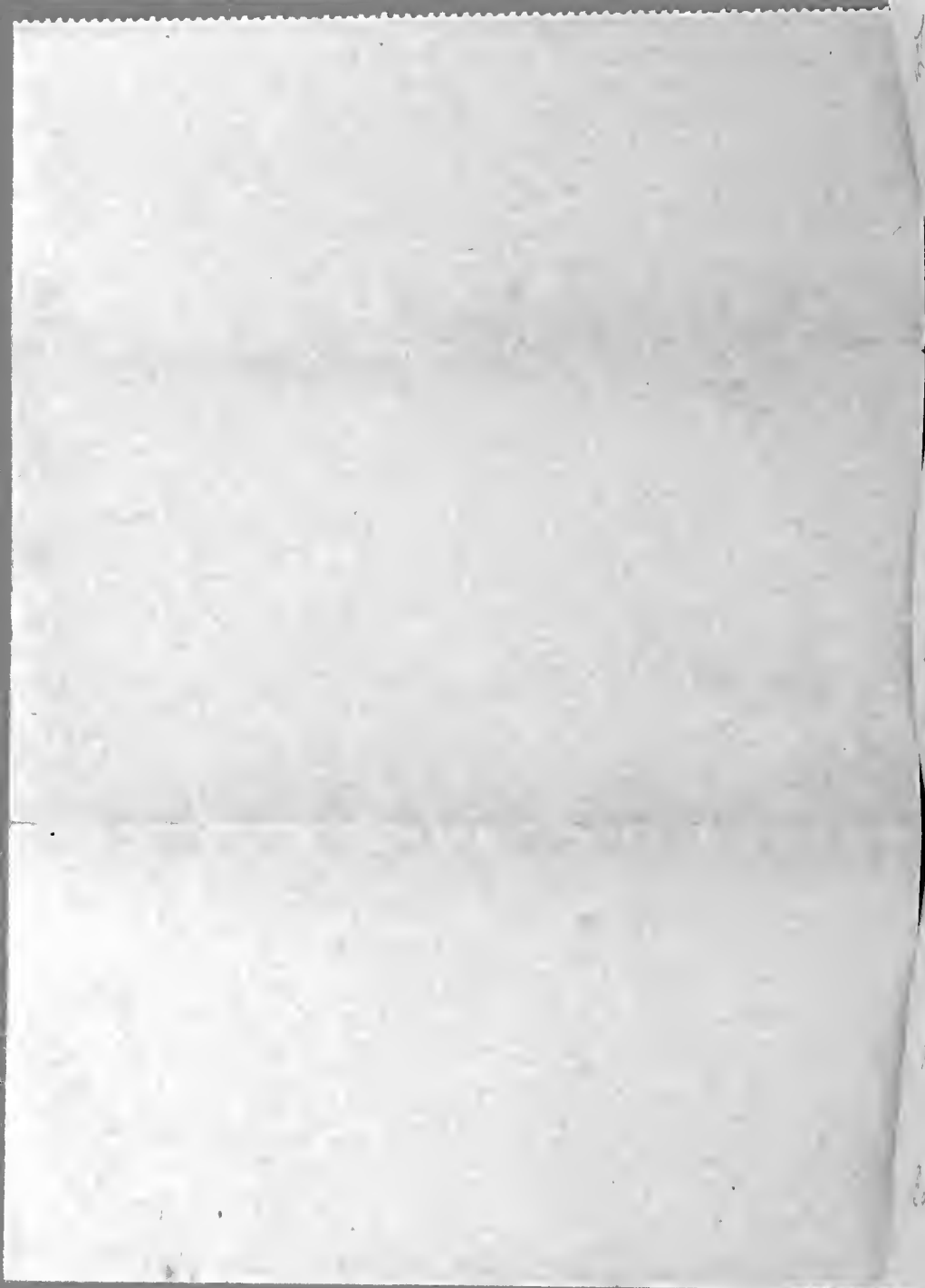
Camb? Tazewell quartzite 360'-400'

Dev. Is said to grade into the Devonian

Marten li (= lower Elbe li). Devonian 300'-350'

Tornado li (= upper " "). 1000' or more long.

Camb. Has Onondaga in below
" Pennsylvania above.



There is "considerable lithological variation of the Gneiss beds within the bounds of the quadrangle, whereby conglomerates and quartzites not always distinguishable from those in the type section appear at unexpected places in the stratigraphical column (3).

The following is the Barnes Peak sequence.

Scanlon congl. 1-6 feet. (rests on pag. 2. congl. congl.)
 The rounded granite. Arkose. Sometimes in contact.

Pioneer shale 200: The Scanlon passes into 20 feet, and
 sandy shale. Zones of quartzite throughout. Locally the
 lower 200 is subconglomeratic quartzite.
 Barnes congl. 10-15

Dipping Spring Quartzite 400'

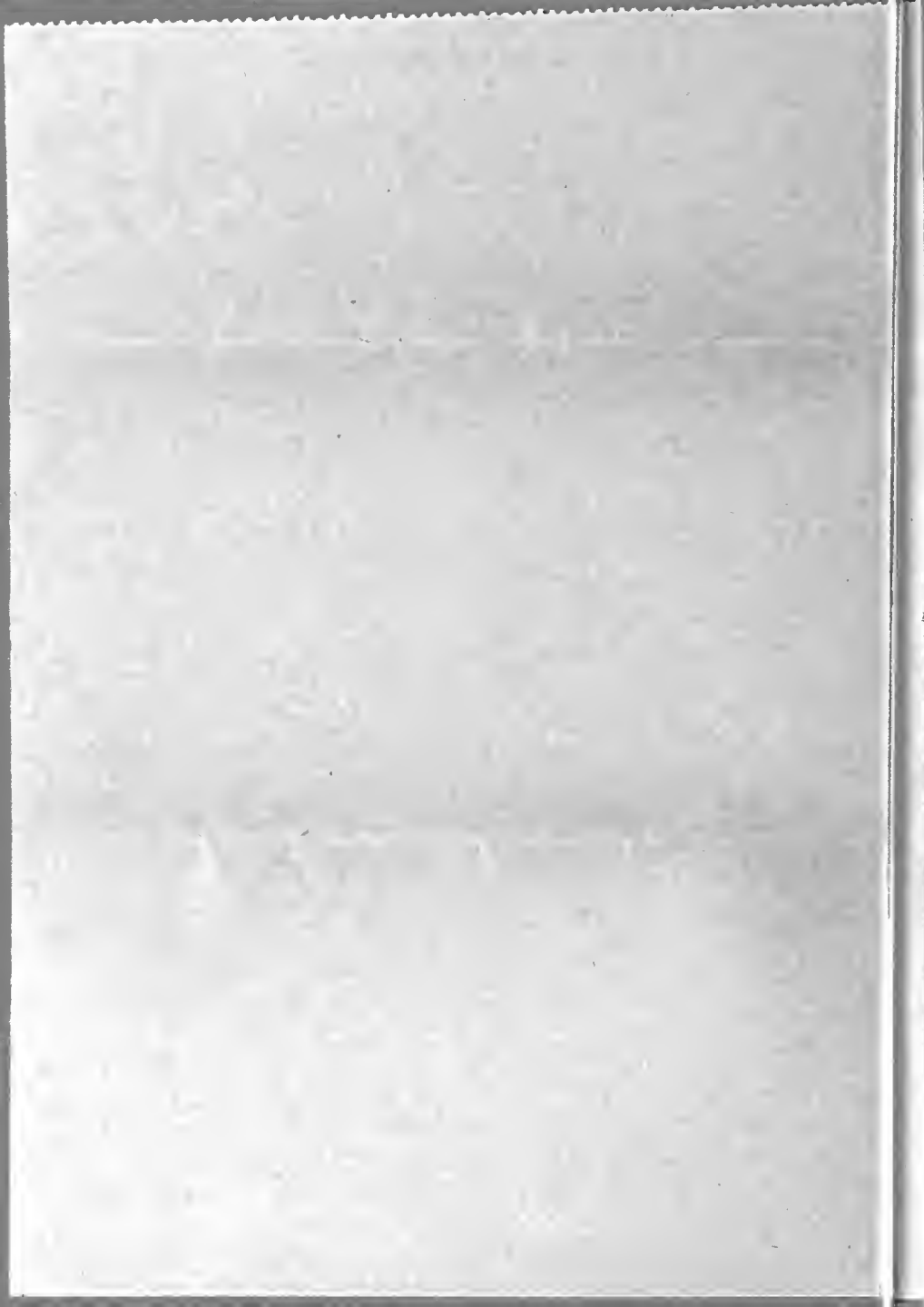
Large quartzite near Torr must (must) cracked.

Toward the N.E. of the Quadrangle the Pioneer shale is a quartzite. Probably gray near the base.

Ransom thinks there may have been hollows on the Pioneer shale as deep as 200 feet. Into these hollows was formed ^{acidic} quartzite. Elsewhere there are 200 feet of the Pioneer shale. It looks less like hollows than one of an arkose deposit (12).

Pioneer shale and the lower quartzite that replaces it is much sun cracked. Certainly I saw the sun cracks in the shale and rain pitted.

Barnes congl. is in strange rocks, those of the Patterson. Found no trace, but of this sudden influx. Apparently which are now being in the stuff for from the north.



Prosevelt Dam. ⁽⁶⁾ Lawrence's paper 1916

Archeologic made base. Granite

Apache series, 1285 feet thick.

Deerlan congl, 30' Has gosh, quartzite and vein quartz.
Lays it down, was like Barnes. Then Deerlan

Pioneer formation, 27'

First and main sandstone, 30'

Sandstone and shale 140'

Distance still 700'-800'

Typical of other maroon Pioneer shale, 100'

Barnes congl. 15'-20'

Griffing Spring Quartzite 500'-600'

Miscellaneous li. 300'

Hard dolomite - chert li.

Basalt flow 40-60'

Trig sandstone 160'

Devonian 300'

Mississippian

30
275
20
540
300
160
<hr/>
1285

doc 0123

March 1-1924. Tucson. Saturday.

Bill Stroganow and his students went out to the isolated hills near Pichoor de Caleria.

The hill is a syncline pitching about 200 to the N. about 20° W. It is an isolated mass separated from the two hills that make up the Pichoor by talsons. All is limestone with a few zones of hardened sandy shales or even by greenish shales. The li. are thin bedded from 2 to 20 feet or more. The fossils are common though few good ones weather out as pseudomorphs.

All is representative Pennsylvanian with Spiz comeratus, S. rochymontanus, S. sp. striatus, Productus semireticulatus, P. punctatus, P. subriculus or rather nebrascensis, Maynifera impipinea?, Martinia perplexa, Embocoelia planconvexa, Composita subtilita, Composphyllum torquium, Chaetetes millaenaeus, Stenopora sp., Archaeoidaris spines and plates, thick opinion plates of crinoids, Rhipidomella pectis

It was interesting in places to see the li. weathering into well rounded balls from 1 to 4 inches, the

rounding being due not to rolling, but all due to weathering.

The limestones have much chert but all of it is due to weathering. Weathering rills, exceedingly common. The weathered tiny joints that mark so much of the li., is soon removed and this criterion probably gets but little into the hollows.

On all sides from this li. out there is a sharp bahajada of chert, small fractured pieces of li. immersed in a brownish soft soil. It is all very loose so that one's foot steps are depressed on wet or. This soil must be dust but more especially residue of clay from the li. Everywhere the surface below the bahajada is a flat surface and the pebbles show sheet wash. Of actual washes there are but few and the hollow is here remarkably flat. Probably there is no water flowing out of the hollow. The hollow is very wide and extensive, and I saw but little of it.

March 2 1974. Tucson. Sunday.

Today is a windy and gusty day. The air is grey and the air is full of dust. The wind maybe blowing 35 to 40 miles per hour. It's from the southwest. Now I can see that much dust is blown about, and even the sand will move today. However there can be few days like today since the peaks of the Tolson show but little wind blasting a polishing.

Everywhere on the Tolson the bushes stand on a little dells almost a foot above the general level. Some of this is due to the bushes holding material, but in the main it must be due to sheet-washing removing material of the Tolson. If this is true the Tolsons must be losing material at the present time.

An illustrated lecture on "Features of Desert Vegetation of the World," will be given by Doctor Daniel Tremblay MacDougal, director of the department of botanical research, Carnegie Institution of Washington, and head of the Desert Laboratory, near Tucson, and the coastal laboratory, at Carmel, Calif., at a meeting of the Tucson Natural History society Monday evening, March 3.

Dr. MacDougal was in 1890 a special agent in botanical exploration for the United States department of agriculture. Later he became a member of a commission for the establishment of a botanical laboratory in the American tropics. For 10 years he was editor of the Journal of the New York Botanical Garden. Previous to becoming head of the department of botanical research of the Carnegie institution he was a university teacher and at one time director of the New York Botanical garden. In his travels and studies of the world's deserts, Doctor MacDougal has gathered more than a thousand slides illustrative of

the peculiar and interesting desert plants found in the Old and New worlds. A selection from this collection will be shown Monday night.

A short business meeting of the society will be held in the auditorium the same night at 7:30 p. m. The

following items of business will come up: Tucson Natural History society recommendations regarding the proposed revised game code for Arizona, constitutional amendment changing time of election of officers from January to May, recommendations regarding Public Shooting Grounds Game Refuge Bill.

The attention of all who are members of the Tucson Game Protective association is called to the fact that an adjourned meeting of that organization will be held in the district court room, county court house, at 7:30 p. m., Thursday, March 6.

March 3-1914. Tucson Natural History Society.
Party delirious - Will not notice the time.

Emeritus Professor of Geology Will Lecture at University Tuesday Evening.

Dr. Charles Schuchert, emeritus professor of geology at Yale university, will deliver the first of a series of two illustrated lectures in room 208, Mines and Engineering building, at the University of Arizona Tuesday evening, March 4, it was announced yesterday by Dean G. M. Butler.

The subject selected is "Marine Sediments and Their Bedding, and Disconformities or Breaks in the Geologic Record." While this lecture is intended primarily for the students of geology and mining engineering at the University, it is open to all who may be interested, the dean stated.

Dr. Schuchert holds the degree of A. M. from Yale university and LL.D. from New York university. He has been connected with Yale since 1904, and since that time has held the positions of professor of paleontology at Yale, professor of historical geology at the Sheffield Scientific school and curator of the geological collections of Peabody museum. He has written very extensively, and his text books have been widely adopted. He is lecturing this spring in historical geology in the University of Arizona. The time and the title of his second public lecture will be announced later.

and about 50 students and
geologists

March 5-9-1924 Tucum.

Did all the regular things as to heretofore, but nothing out of the different.

March 10-1924. Tucum.

Packed the rocks collected during the morning. Three boxes that will go by mail. Wrote some letters. Got the R.R. ticket for Marathon, Texas for Friday night.

March 12-1924. Tucum. Wednesday

Shipped by Express the three boxes for
paid \$13.50 weight 116 pounds.

In the evening gave a lecture on the sites and nature of the A. American geosynclines. Had an audience of about 30 men. The lecture went off well.

March 13 1924. Tucum. Thursday.

March 13-1924. Tues. Thurs. at 11.40 A.M. gave my last lecture on Brit. Geol. It was on the Devonian, and was the 18th lecture. In addition gave two evening lectures. I never lectured ~~more~~ ^{more copies of a more practical Fair. See in Arizona.} Then packed up the two boxes of slides received from Gale. Will be shipped Exp. prepaid.

Opened the third box of slides just received from Deenbar. Also the negatives for paleontologic charts, that I will leave for Stroganow to have charts made of. Later on he will return the negatives to me.

Gave Stroganow a copy of the sec. ed. of my Text-Book as a present.

Mr. Eastman, a lawyer of Grand Rapids, Mich., took in all of my lectures. Also an old mine prospector. Also Mr. Agers who will copy my lecture notes.

Left the entire set of Brit. Geol.

lecture notes with Stroganov, who
will copy them and then return the
set to me.

Spent the evening with Dr. Frederick
E. Clements discussing biologic taxonomy
that he presents or will in his book
"An Ecologic View of the Species Con-
ception" (being Pub. No. 326 of the Car-
negie Institution of Washington.). His
views are the correct ones, and I will
adopt them in my Handbook of
Machipora Berca.

March 14-1924. Tuesday. Friday.

Packed up during the morning and adjusted final matters for my departure for Marathon, Texas, late this night.

Then had farewell lunch with Professor Stroganov and his family. Got back to the Santa Rita by 3.30. Spent rest of afternoon reading.

Spent the evening at dinner with Dr. Clement and his wife. The other guests were Dr. Pansome, Dr. Merriam and Dr. Butler. Had an interesting evening.

Mrs. Clement paints my deal with flowers and has long been out with her herbarium out abroad on wild flowers of the Rocky Mts. Published in New York *Herb. the flowers, plates, with two pages of text, and another with more text.* The next book is to be by herself on Wild Flowers of the Pacific Coast.

March 15 - 1924. Saturday

Got up at 6:45 A.M. at ^{New Mexico} ~~Deming~~ we are still in the Indian country, but the mountains of eruptions are usually on or high here, but the plains are higher - about 4000 feet. The desert is here sandy and covered with very small dunes, some bunch grass, but mostly small greasewood, sage and stunted yuccas. In places there are lower plains far away from the mts.

About 10 miles west of El Paso we pass through bad lands ^{we are approaching the valley of the Rio Grande.} cut through the Indian deposits. All is soft muddy yellowish sand well bedded and replete with granular zones of caliche. More than 100 feet of depth may be seen and all of it has zones of caliche. The Caliche makes white. The bedding in places is so regular and in the zones that it must be Playa deposits. As one approaches El Paso one appears to go through of the basalt, but it is bluish white color

and is covered for road material.

El Paso is a brick city with many tall buildings. We begin to get the architecture of the eastern states. All the workers along the railway are in the main of Spanish people. Outside of the city it is as much the desert here as at Tucson.

It is a cool morning and the traveling public wear overcoats, but the natives appear to be lightly clad and some are in shirt sleeves.

Mile after mile to the west of El Paso the R.R. runs along the valley of the Rio Grande coming to the upper desert plain. One traveler has a good view of the shallow valley and the wide flood plain. Much irrigated lands over the high flood plains occur here and cotton and fruit appear to be the main crops. To the south of the river for about 20 miles one has high lava spurs and the flows dip south into Mexico. Is this due to fault blocks? ^{partly are of Cretaceous.}

At about 20 miles west we leave the river valley and now cross in lava cuts to the north of the river.

In the region of Tosca (Brookline Canyon)
refers through a series of much folded strata
I see a curved syncline overturned to the
north or N.E. Are these Cenozoic strata?

Where did the great mass of sediment
come from? All appears to be soft stuff, muds,
There must have been some elevation in
the ground area to have provided this debris.
Where was the land? To the S.W.?

Above the great mass of mudstone, come
in thick zones of impure limestone. The dips
are usually low, but in places are nearly vertical.

At Sierra Blanca the R.R. comes around
with low dips of the Crest. This is a little town and
one could get hotel here. Altitude 4512 feet

All low dipping Crest. to Loto (3943 elevation)
with local sharp dips. Between the ones are small
hills, probably from great thickness of strata.

All the way to Valentin's it is Crest. plain
with outcrops in low ones beyond. Elevation 4424'

It is plains country all the way to Marfa

(= Fort Davis). Maxfa altitude 4695 feet. Looks
like Cut, ground all the way. Strigian land
with sparse cattle from it. See last page of
January 12-1994.

Ignorance not begin to appear a little
east of Summit.

Let to Chai at the on home at 3
P.M. Put up at a family "hotel" opposite
the station.

Then walked west along the river was 10-
about 1/2 miles and a little to the west
of the river. The white ^{end of the} short. I think
it is the same as the one I saw at the
Lake. It was a fine black mud. It had
considerable similarity to the one
at the mountain. It was a little
more... I am not sure what
it is. It is a very fine...
I think it is the same as the one I saw at the
Lake. It was a fine black mud. It had
considerable similarity to the one
at the mountain. It was a little
more... I am not sure what
it is. It is a very fine...
I think it is the same as the one I saw at the
Lake. It was a fine black mud. It had
considerable similarity to the one
at the mountain. It was a little
more... I am not sure what
it is. It is a very fine...

Marathon, March 16 1924. Sunday

Spent all day walking 4 1/2 miles west on D.P. R.R. to study the Tesnus formation. See other book for detail.

March 17 1924. Monday.

Too tired to make an all day trip. So looked for a Ford car and man to take me to maras to go over the Leonard Mt section. Will charge eight dollars per day.

In the afternoon walked south of Marathon about 1 1/2 miles to study the Paleozoic rocks as exposed along the road cuttings and in the fields to the east of the road. Got enough fossils to show one that I am in the Trentonian series. See other note book for detail.

March 18-1924. Tuesday. Marathon

It is a cold, overcast and foggy morning with a little snow ^{and rain} in the air. Under these circumstances will not go into the field unless it clears up. The wind from N.E. did not change and it was miserable all day. A long tiresome day sitting around and reading.

March 19-1924. Wednesday. Marathon.

A dark morning and so it has been snowing during the night. The mountains are all in clouds and at first it was thought they are to be seen all covered with snow. By 8.30 the sun is out at Texas and it now looks as if the storm is over and that it will clear up. Talked over the situation with the Sanajo man and he advised me to delay until tomorrow when the snow would be out of the mts. Another long day of waiting ahead.

Finally decided to get a car and drive to take me to Big Bend. After going 3 1/2 miles the Buick broke something and we had to walk back to Marathon. The walk was in the teeth of a cold strong wind. It is just in western Texas.

Marathon, March 20-1924, Sunday.

Left at 8:00 and a long drive over
to the camp, got the 28 miles, then
to the camp, etc. etc. etc. etc.
to the camp, etc. etc. etc. etc.
to the camp, etc. etc. etc. etc.
to the camp, etc. etc. etc. etc.
to the camp, etc. etc. etc. etc.

Friday, account see elsewhere.

Marathon, March 21-1924, Friday

Left the camp and went about 15 miles
to the junction of the Road Canyon
into the Silliman Canyon. Camp near the
junction of the two canyons. Sit on
ground or in cave. All are poor specimens
except, and for Bisc had no better
specimens.

Packed after supper. Took 10 lbs. of

and get ready the
morning for San Antonio.

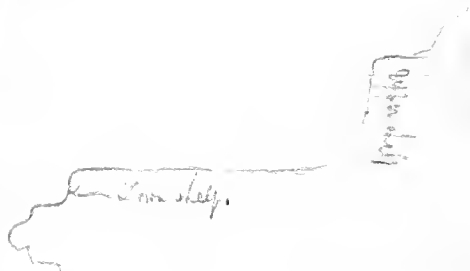
Monday Saturday

at and shipped
by by Express,
... .. and
... ..
for

Looking from
cat, one a wonderful view of the
... .. state, dipping sandstone and shales
all a place ^{over} upon which the
... ..
... .. and the view of this
land variety for trees
and the
del.

At the
water today is deep green, clear water

with round top, in situation, due to its
very thin to thin shaly limestone.
It is a long narrow, and the present is on
one end, the other end the steep hills, on
3 1/2 miles up. It is a very narrow
to the middle



The same thing is seen in the Rio Pecos
It is a smaller stream than the Rio Pecos
but like it the water is clear and clear.
The banks on the valley of the Rio Pecos now
look like the Rio Pecos. Much vegetation here
and the fields are rather well plowed or as
green as the Emerald Lake. Of course it looks
to me the very same over out of the semi-arid

County. In all cases we have, but in the area
of the town of ... like an oasis in the
Semi-desert. Elevation, 5000 ft.

From ... the ... in ...
and ... of ... and then
all the ... are ...
and ... In
and ... but all are small
... with the
...

We get in ...
and with a ...
the ... and ...
and ...
...

Jan 23, Sunday.

Spent the afternoon in the city, called on the city, so I had a good time in Texas, for an hour and half with the artist. I am not sure if I do not at all but I am sure as I am going to the place when in my way to the city, I remembered the Alamo, but all day long I thought in the last 18 years that I had no other kind of work.

At 10.30 I am in a Studebaker new car in Austin. In the Red Bull line every day, and there are other auto lines to Austin. We go through the German settlement of New Braunfels where my father lived in 1860. The signs are all German names, and we go 100 miles in German. In a town of 2000 to 3000 people. The town here was fine all the way.

The next night I spent in Austin, a

"Does not give the number of men
 for constitution. It is the result of the
 by the Union, and the new rights,
 into the Federal Compact in 1861. The
 South, a great
 number of men and women, but
 not included. During the war, there were
 hundreds of men and women engaged
 in the service; and eight thousand
 of the Union, the rest took part.
 Number of men enlisted: Confederate armies,
 600,000; Federal armies, 2,859,132.
 Losses from all causes: Confederates,
 437,000; Federal 485,216."

"The erection of a monument to
 the soldiers of the Union, in 1901,
 D.C.; Miss.; Fla.; Ill.; Penn.; Cal.; Texas;
 Va.; Ark.; N.C.; Tenn.; Mo.; Ky.
 "Not long ago and his wife and
 children, and he went riding with them
 for a time. In the evening had dinner

Top 7. at the Masonic Restaurant.

Quinton, as on March 24. Monday.

Called on Bellows first and talked
with him for an hour. Then talked Chara-
thon getting out bedding, but did not
see that he was from him in a several
negotiations at various points.

The second Asterocalamites from the
same genus seemed to me to be casts of
wood. Certainly shows no nodes, therefore
is a ^{fringe} ^{and an} evidence of a ^{fringe} ^{and an}
Thomas. The second part that I saw
showed a ^{fringe} ^{and an} ^{fringe} ^{and an} ^{fringe} ^{and an}
showed a ^{fringe} ^{and an} ^{fringe} ^{and an} ^{fringe} ^{and an}
showed a ^{fringe} ^{and an} ^{fringe} ^{and an} ^{fringe} ^{and an}

had a ^{fringe} ^{and an} ^{fringe} ^{and an} ^{fringe} ^{and an}
and a ^{fringe} ^{and an} ^{fringe} ^{and an} ^{fringe} ^{and an}
and a ^{fringe} ^{and an} ^{fringe} ^{and an} ^{fringe} ^{and an}
and a ^{fringe} ^{and an} ^{fringe} ^{and an} ^{fringe} ^{and an}

see more interesting things of wood

of it and in it has been found according
to these several ^(?) specimens of good am-
ounts, than ten specimens.

Indeed, but the age of this anhydrite
is middle Devonian, the localities the
age of it is Ordovician - Devonian.
The locality of the diamond drill core
is 90 miles S. W. of Denver (N.Y.).

It is a most interesting find and one
which ^{should} be ^{well} ^{known}. Should come
only at the middle area, day and apparently
is not winter. For the Winter the
anhydrite was very new.
A single specimen, has been pre-
pared

Had dinner at Willards home, and
the dinner was very good.
called.
The diamond drill core is very good.
The age of the anhydrite is very old.

Upton, March 20, 1914, Tuesday.

At 10:30 AM I went out to the
field to see the results of the
fertilization. The plants are
growing very well. The
leaves are green and the
flowers are beginning to
show. The soil is very
moist and the weather is
very warm.

The plants are very
healthy and the results are
very good. The soil is
very moist and the weather
is very warm. The plants
are growing very well and
the flowers are beginning to
show. The soil is very
moist and the weather is
very warm.

The plants are very healthy and the results are very good.

always go out with me and I do not
forget. It was a good one for me
because I have been with other
artists. Prof. [?]
as well as John [?]. The [?]
only one that I have [?].

Austin, March 26-1924, Wednesday.

Visited my old friend Austin in
Houston. He is in Austin at
the [?] [?] [?] [?].
Pair of [?] [?].

Houston, March 27-1924, Thursday.

Visited my old friend Austin in
Houston. He is in Austin at
the [?] [?] [?] [?].
Pair of [?] [?].

Austin, March 28-1924, Friday.
[?] [?] [?] [?].

From a corner of the ...
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Had myself investigated by Dr. W. A. Lawrence, and he said he did not think especially to fear, but in his opinion was due to the salt being too high.

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Houston March 30, Sunday.
Left at 9.20 A.M. for New Orleans.
All day saw very low flat coastal
Plain in Texas and Louisiana. It was
in the land about 30 feet above the sea and
mostly less than 10 and 50 feet. Swamps
and bays are common with Cypress
around with many oaks. About 8 P.M.
we are in New Orleans. And at 8.15
I am off for the South on the Louisville
Roadside at 8.15. It is a little, I am
and very busy. It is a very sunny day.

March 31, Monday
Left at 9.20 A.M. at 9.20 A.M.
We are in the city of New Orleans and at 10
we are in the city of New Orleans. At Central we
are in the city of New Orleans.

It is a very busy day and I am very
since the first of the day.

The first part of the morning was
spent in the city, and the second
part in the country. The first
part was very interesting, and the
second part was very pleasant. He-
re we saw the Standard Oil Co. and
the Standard Oil Co. The
country was very beautiful.

On the 10th of the month we left
for the city. All the
morning we were in the city. We
left at 6 P.M.

On the 11th of the month we
left for the city. All the
morning we were in the city. We
left at 6 P.M.

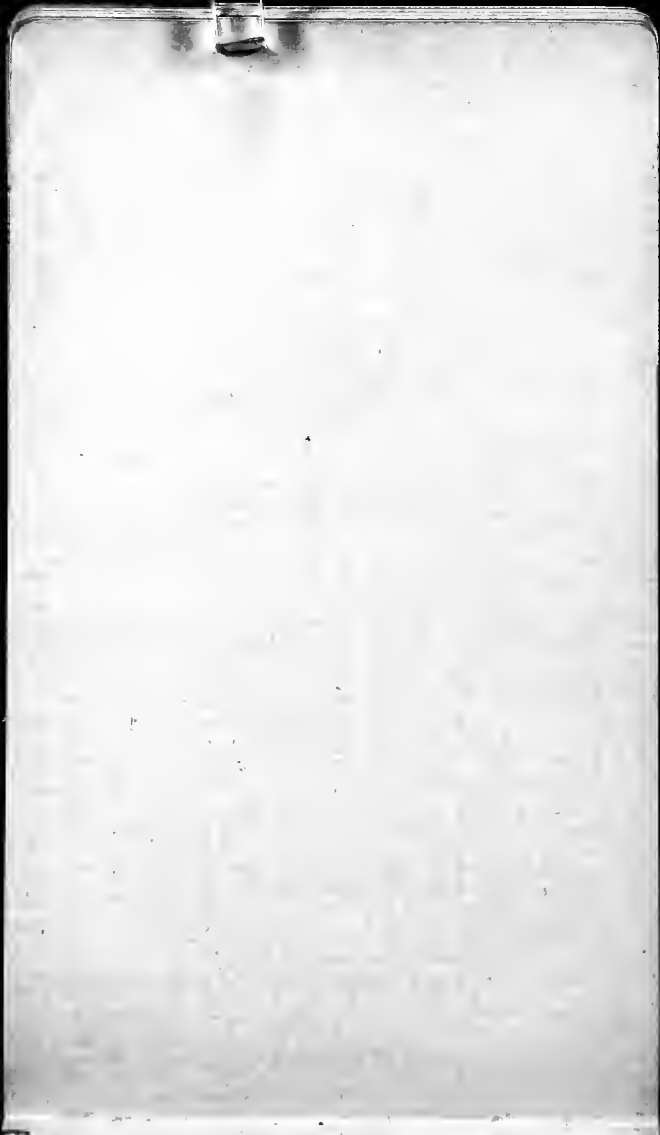












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