



Jan'y 5th 1869 - Specimens of
fish teeth sent to Mr. St. John

- 1 Petalodus destructor - 1 sp. Rockbluff
- 1 Dipodus Philo. Ad.
- 2 Cladodus Rockford
- 1 Cladodus (fragment) Rockbluff
- 1 Clenostychius Bellevue Ad.

of the method proposed, and not
ages & Periods, as follows:

Age } 11. Chemung Period
 } 11a. Postage Epoch
 } 11b. Chemung Epoch
 } 12. Catskill Period

Carboniferous Age } 13. Subcarboniferous Period
 } 13a. Lower (Black Lingule Shale
 } ~~13~~ Washington Clinton
 } increased extent of
 } Mo. Siliceous bed
 } of Tenn.
 } Lower archimedes
 } & bed above

Carboniferous Age } 14. Carboniferous Period
 } 14a. Ep. of Millstone Grit
 } 14b. " Lower Coal Measure
 } 14c. " Upper Coal Measure

Carboniferous Age } 15. Permian Period

Reptilian Age } 16. Triassic Period
 } 17. Jurassic Period
 } 18. Cretaceous Period

Mammalian Age } 19. Tertiary Period
 } 19a. Claiborne Epoch, or Ep. of
 } Lower Eocene
 } 19b. Nickerson Epoch or Ep. of
 } Upper Eocene
 } 19c. Yorktown Epoch or Ep. of
 } of Miocene
 } ? 19d Ep. of Pliocene

on the } 20. Post-Tertiary Period.

be on



Cretaceous





on the Cretaceous & Tertiary
 The numbers might as well
 be omitted.

This is intended as a specimen of the method proposed, and not as accurate in geology.

The numbers refer to the Ages & Periods, as follows:

- | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Silurian Age. | Lower Silurian | 1. Azoic Age | Carboniferous Age | 11. Chemung Period | | |
| | | 2. Potsdam Period | | 11a. Portage Epoch | | |
| | | 2a. Epoch of the Potsdam Sandstone | | 11b. Chemung Epoch | | |
| | | 2b. Calc. Sandrock | | 12. Catskill Period | | |
| | 3. Trenton Period | Upper Silurian | | 3a. Epoch of Chazy L. | Carboniferous Age | 13. Subcarboniferous Period |
| | 3b. " Birds-eye S. | | | 13a. Lower (Black Lingulella Shale, Burlington Limestone, Incised Limestone, Mo., Siliceous beds of Tenn.) | | |
| | 3c. " Black River | | | 13b. Upper. Lower Archimedes & beds above | | |
| | 3d. " Trenton L. | | | 14. Carboniferous Period | | |
| | 4. Hudson Period | Lower Silurian | | 4a. Epoch of Utica Slate | Permian Age | 14a. Ep. of Millstone Grit |
| | 4b. " Hudson R. Gr. | | | 14b. " Lower Coal Measures | | |
| 5. Niagara Period | 14c. " Upper Coal Measures | | | | | |
| 5a. Epoch of Onondaga Congl. | 15. Permian Period | | | | | |
| 5b. " of Medina Sandstone | Upper Silurian | 5c. " Clinton Gr. | Triassic Age | 16. Triassic Period | | |
| 5d. " Niagara Gr. | | 17. Jurassic Period | | | | |
| 6. Onondaga Period | | Devonian Age | | 7. Lower Helderberg Period | Cretaceous Age | 18. Cretaceous Period |
| 8. Oriskany Period | Tertiary Age | | 8a. Ep. of Orisk. Sands. | Tertiary Age | | 19. Tertiary Period |
| 8b. " Cauda-galli G. | | 19a. Claiborne Epoch, or Ep. of Lower Eocene | | | | |
| Devonian Age. | Lower Devonian | 9. Upper Helderberg Period | Mammalian Age | 19b. Nicholas Epoch or Ep. of Upper Eocene | | |
| | | 9a. Ep. of Schoharie G. | | 19c. Yorktown Epoch or Ep. of Miocene | | |
| | | 9b. " Upper Helderberg | | ? 19d. Ep. of Pliocene | | |
| | | ? 9c. " Corniferous | | 20. Post-tertiary Period. | | |
| Upper Devonian | Upper Devonian | 10. Hamilton Period | | | | |
| | | 10a. Ep. of Marcellus shales | | | | |
| | | 10b. " Hamilton Gr. | | | | |
| | | 10c. " Genesee slate | | | | |

The plan consists of -

1. Numbers for each Period, according to the Table - These numbers will not ~~change~~ ^{change} ~~hereafter~~ ^{hereafter}, whatever the changes that may take place in American Geology. The lettering for epochs ^{may differ} ^{in different regions}.

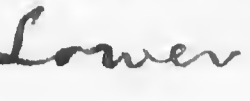



2. Distinguishing the Ages by a difference of color. - The Azalic Carnivore - the Silurian purple - the Devonian burnt Sienna - the Carboniferous, blue - the first two Periods of the Reptilian, a brownish red (Dragon's blood is used); the last, or Cretaceous Period, green - the Tertiary, yellow.

There is no objection to changing if it is thought best.

3. making a heavy black line as the limits of the ages -

4. a heavy dotted line thus -----, as the limits between the Periods

5. a fine dotted line, as the limits of the Epochs, thus when it is thought best to insert these. They are on the regions 13 & 5 & 19.

6. Distinguishing the Lower & Upper Silurian by ~~no~~ lining the Lower thus  - the Upper thus ; also the Upper Devonian from the Lower (making this division for the convenience of the map) by lining the Lower thus , & the Upper .

7. Distinguishing the Periods in the Lower Silurian by making the lining of the Potsdam very close, & thereby dark; of the Trenton, less close; of the Hudson much less close and thereby quite light. The lining in the specimen is of this kind, but the distances between the lines are made too great for the engraving. - So for the Upper Silurian, the same distinctions between the three Periods in order. - So also a like distinction for the Devonian, between the regions 8 & 9, and between 10, 11, 12. There is no need of any lining on no 12 and so it is left in the specimen.

Period 8. Distinguishing the Carboniferous as in the specimen.

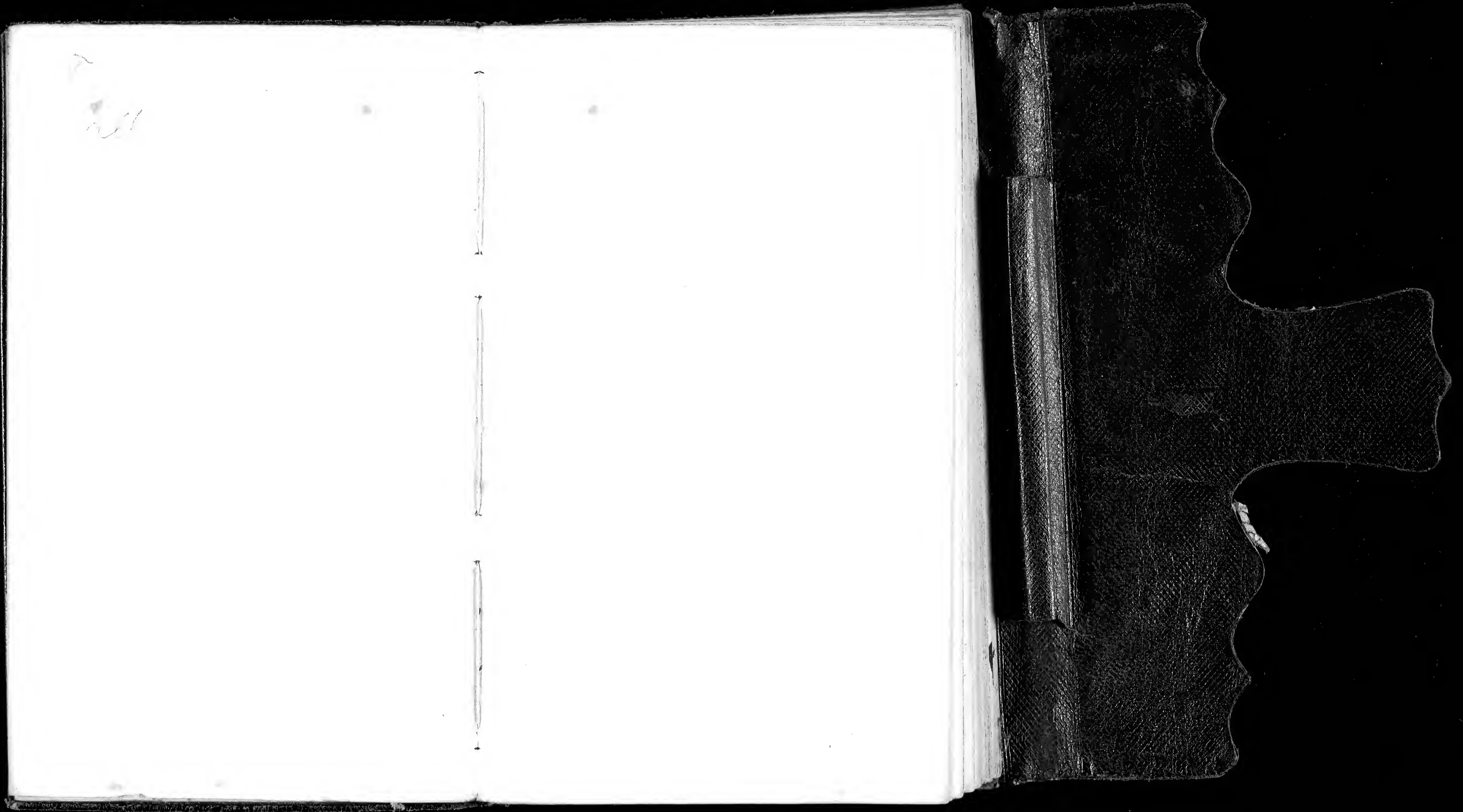
9. on 16, 17 no lining seems to be necessary; but it can be used on one of them if best. For the Eastern Triassic-Jurassic - the color is all that would be required.

10. For the Cretaceous & Tertiary ~~only~~ ^{alone} color is necessary.

11. The boundaries of the States had better be inserted but not their names. Also the larger rivers & some names of places of geological interest.

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fish teeth sent to Mr. St. John

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- 1 Cladodus (fragment) Rockbluff
- 1 Clenostychius Bellevue Isl.



Memorandum July 11th 1854
Brought in the sum of a note
for carb. bonds against the year 200
the sum one for collection for
in March 1854
Also from Mr. Sealover has
L^{ts} 1802 one hundred dollars
and of 20. 1802, two hundred
dollars. and ~~of 6th 1802~~
May 1802 - 1200, but on
the 10th of 1802.

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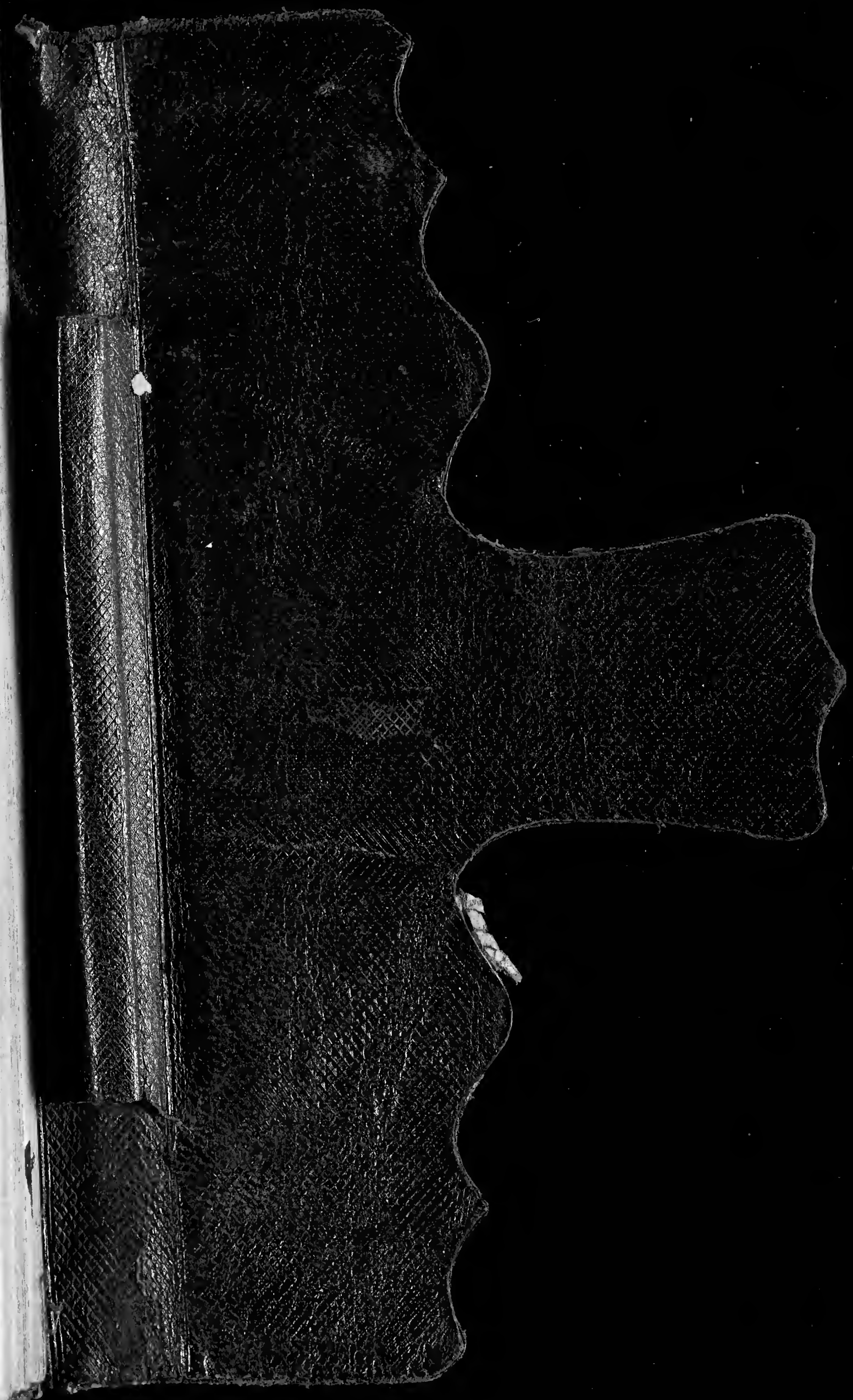
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Thurs. 25

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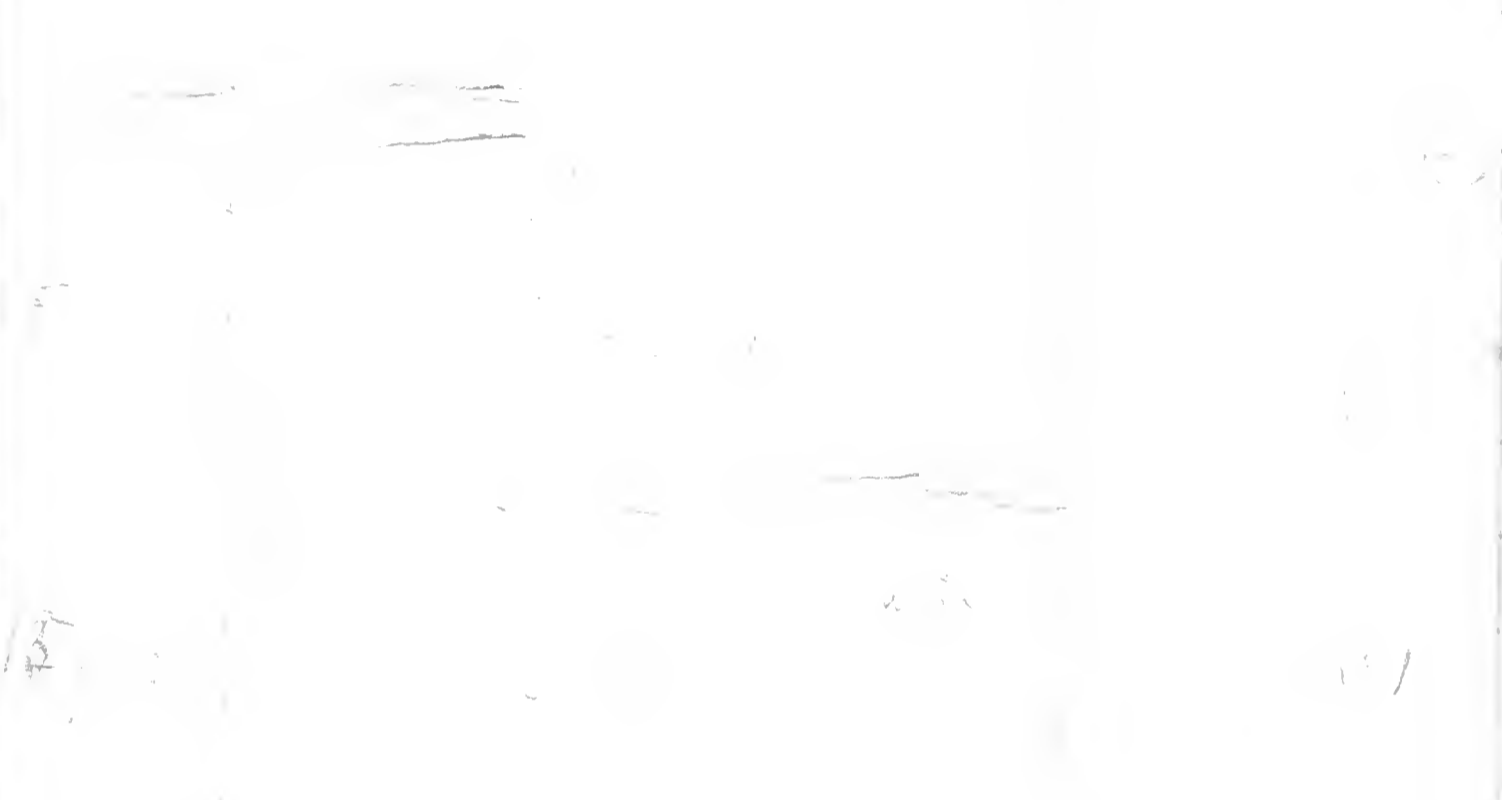


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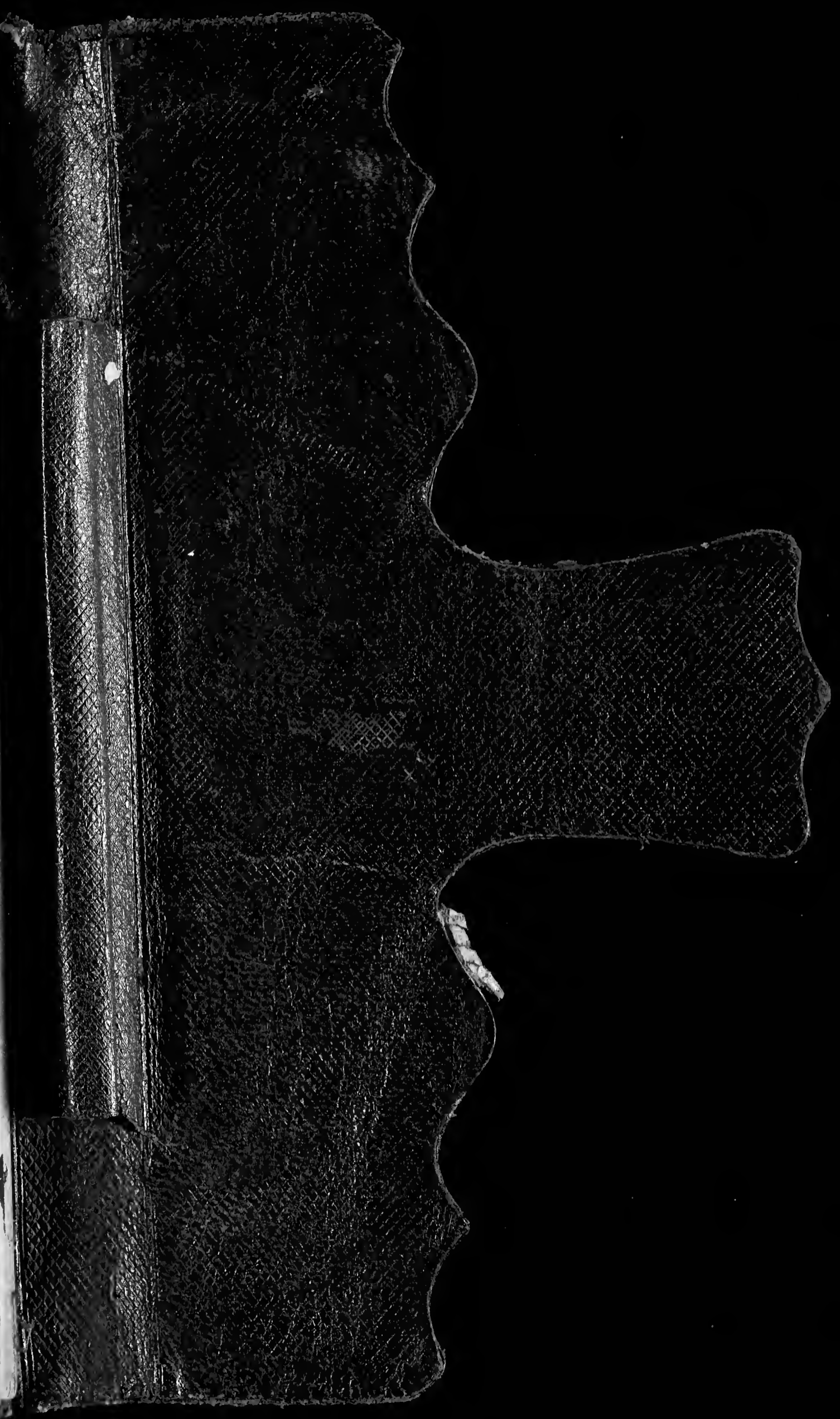
219

The first of the month
 was a very fine day
 and the weather was
 very pleasant
 and the wind was
 very light
 and the sun was
 very bright
 and the water was
 very clear
 and the fish were
 very good
 and the birds were
 very noisy
 and the children were
 very happy
 and the old man was
 very kind
 and the woman was
 very beautiful
 and the dog was
 very loyal
 and the cat was
 very cunning
 and the horse was
 very strong
 and the cow was
 very fat
 and the pig was
 very smart
 and the sheep were
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 and the chickens were
 very noisy
 and the ducks were
 very fat
 and the geese were
 very tall
 and the swans were
 very white
 and the fish were
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 and the birds were
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 and the children were
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 and the old man was
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 and the swans were
 very white

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(In all parts of the world as in the mountains of Peru) 17

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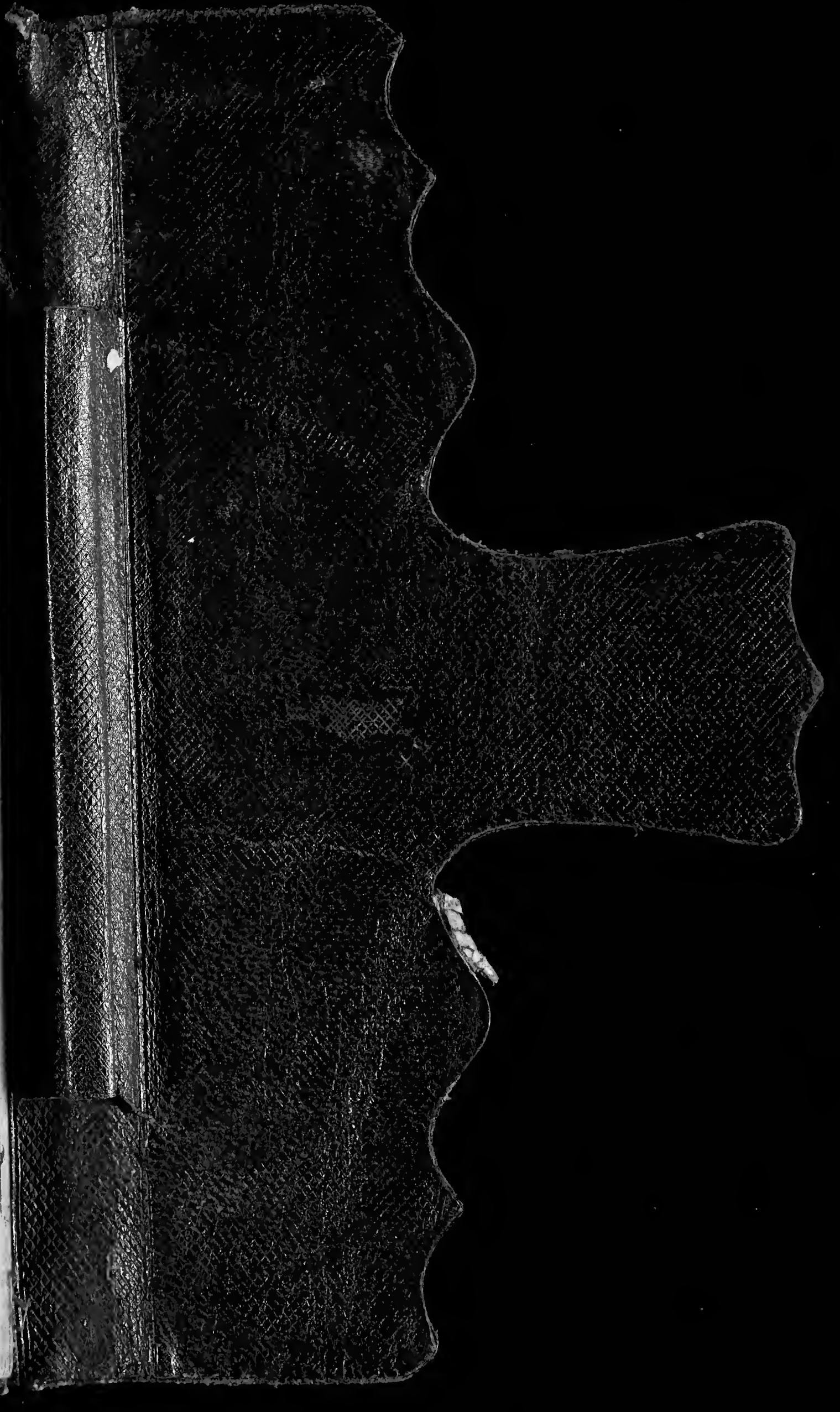


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Handwritten text on the right page, continuing the script from the left page.



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Handwritten notes on the right page, including the number '4' and various illegible cursive text.



[Faint handwritten notes, possibly describing geological observations or travel details.]

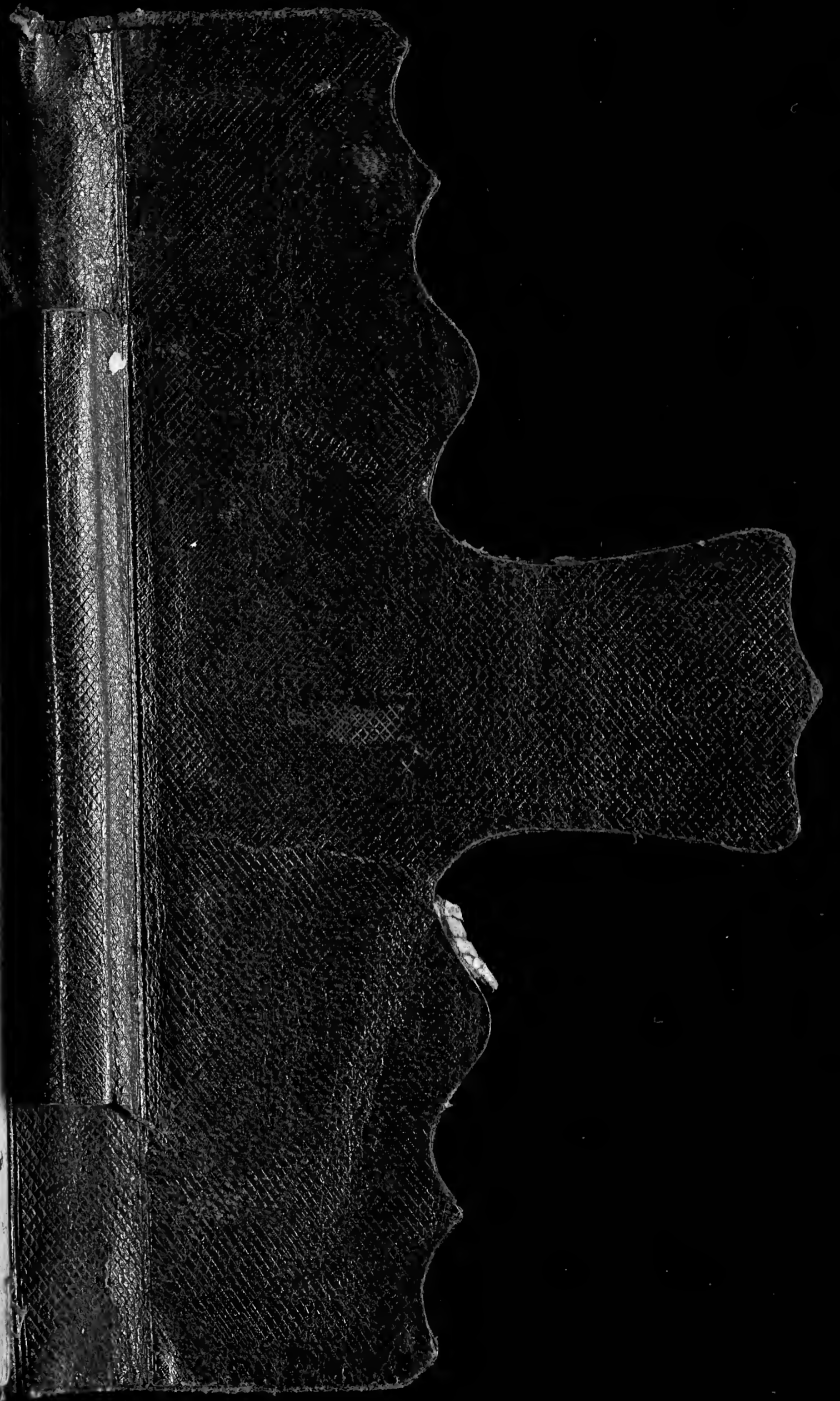
200 B of Mancos

Arrived at Nebraska City at 2 O'clk P.M.
 Friday June 8th

Section 10th Bluff at Nebraska City

- | | | |
|------|--|----------|
| 10 | Soils | 80 to 90 |
| No 9 | Yellowish gray micaceous sandstone
with a laminated structure, or in thin layers
with ripple marked surfaces | 10 ft |
| No 8 | Yellowish ash colored and drab lamina-
tated clays | 18 ft |
- + the lower 12 to 15 inches of No 9 sometimes becomes
 very hard like quartzite

[Faint handwritten notes on the right page, possibly describing geological observations or travel details.]



semi striata, fastida, subconversa, hickellii
bicolorata, tenuipuncta, crenistria, Qu-
adriceps, zigzag, Retzia Stenonii,
Sidera, Encladonia, Retzia osagumii,
M. allaniana, Retzia, Dittocia, totha
suetanensis etc.

Retzia, Stenonii, Dittocia, totha
suetanensis etc.

Retzia, Stenonii, Dittocia, totha
suetanensis etc.

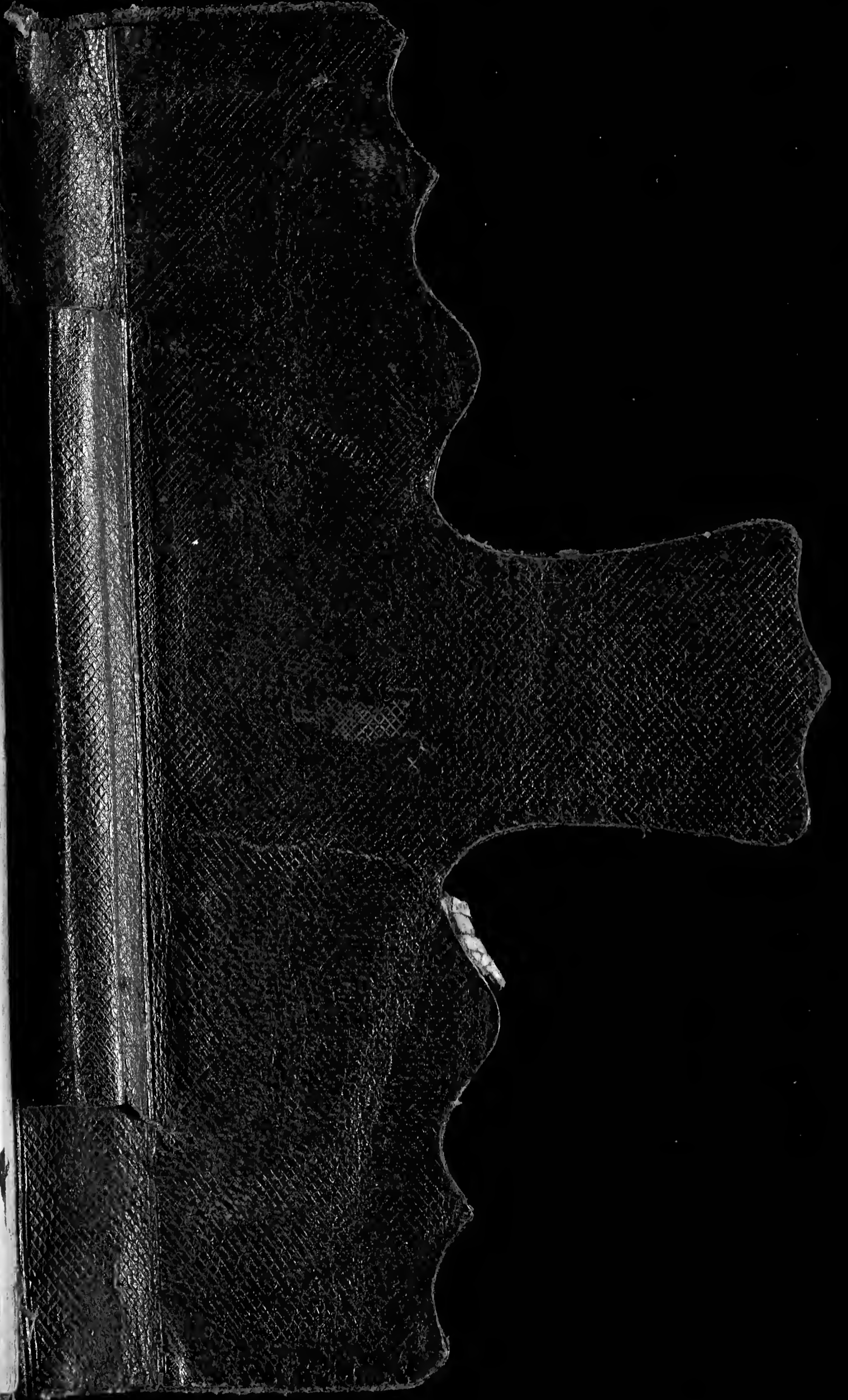
Retzia, Stenonii, Dittocia, totha
suetanensis etc.

Retzia, Stenonii, Dittocia, totha
suetanensis etc.



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Monday June 10

White and party concludes to remain
in the area with the team and camp
here. After a good supply of provisions
taken at 11 o'clock, and came on up to
camp. Saw here the following

Section 15. at 11 o'clock

Dark purple gray siliceous	32 feet
siliceous. Subulima.	
Dark colored clay	3 1/2 ft.

Molasse hard siliceous; shaly-	} 4 ft.
State impure, more arg. below	
Subulima, <i>perazula</i>	

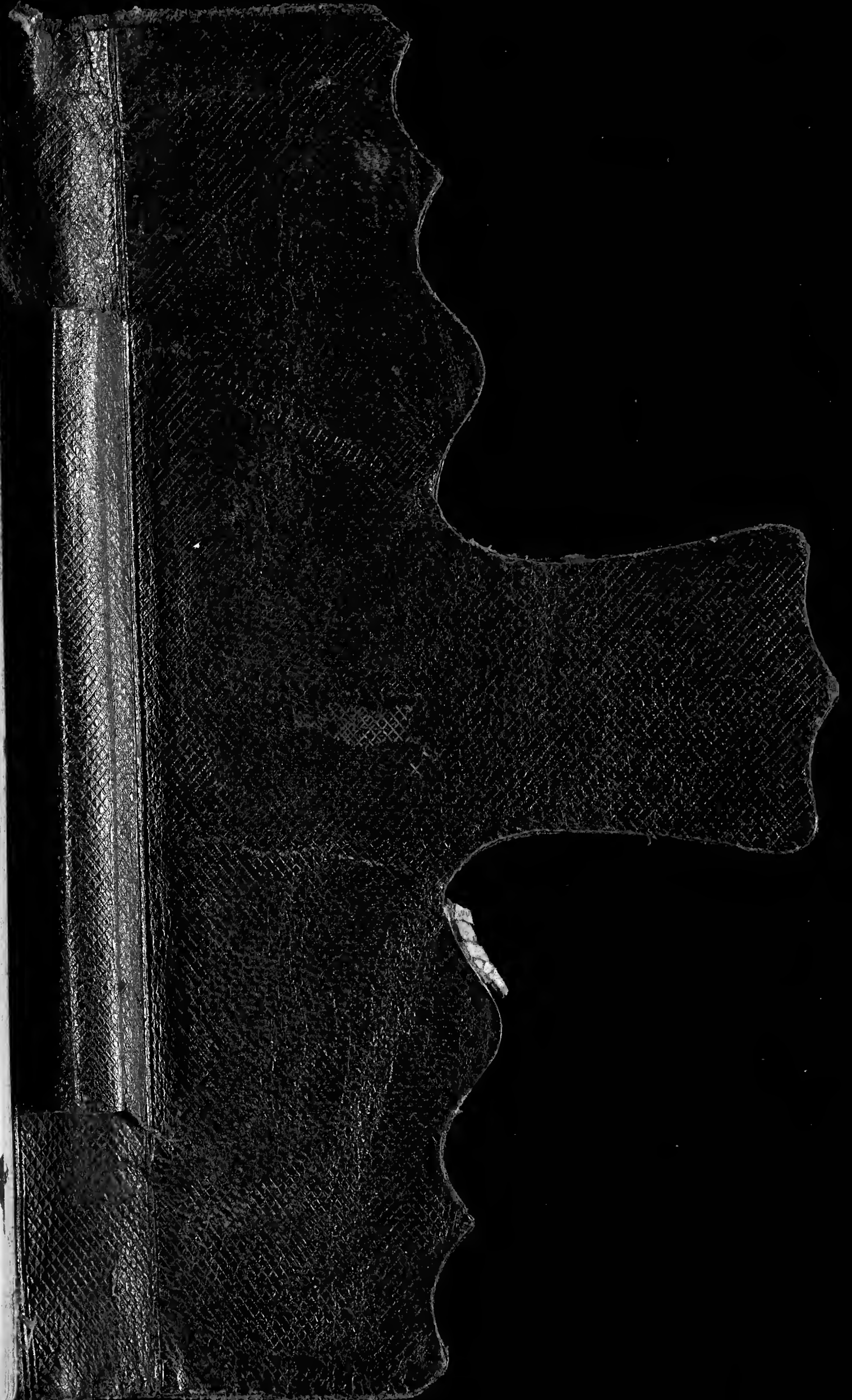
Animalized whitish ash-colored clay 3 ft.

Light gray clay, no mica down	} 6 ft.
to top in sandstone, mica acc.	
shaly, and concretionary	

... and on the ... no fossils
... and a long ladder
... *perazula*, ...

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P. semireticulatus, P. punctatus

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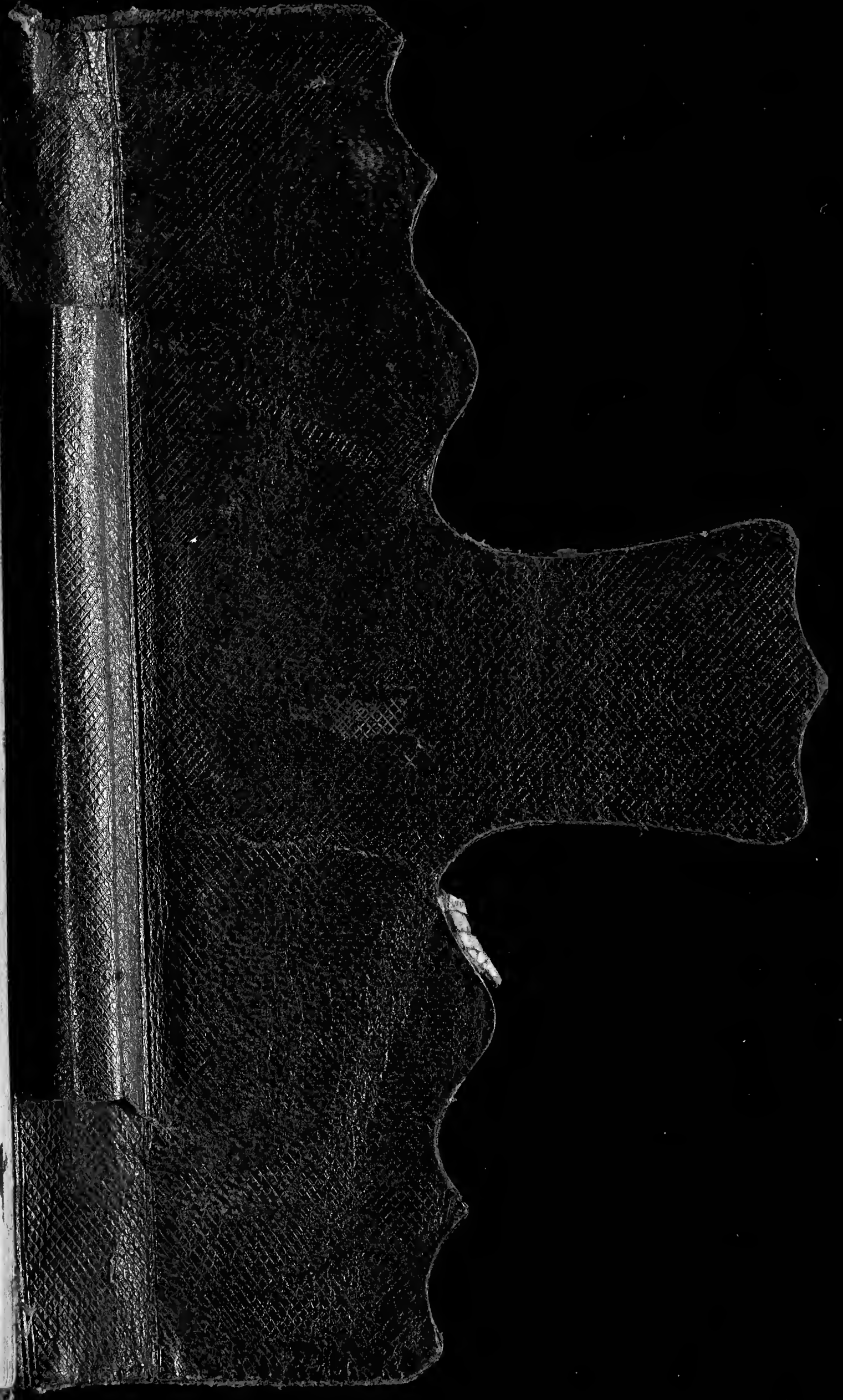
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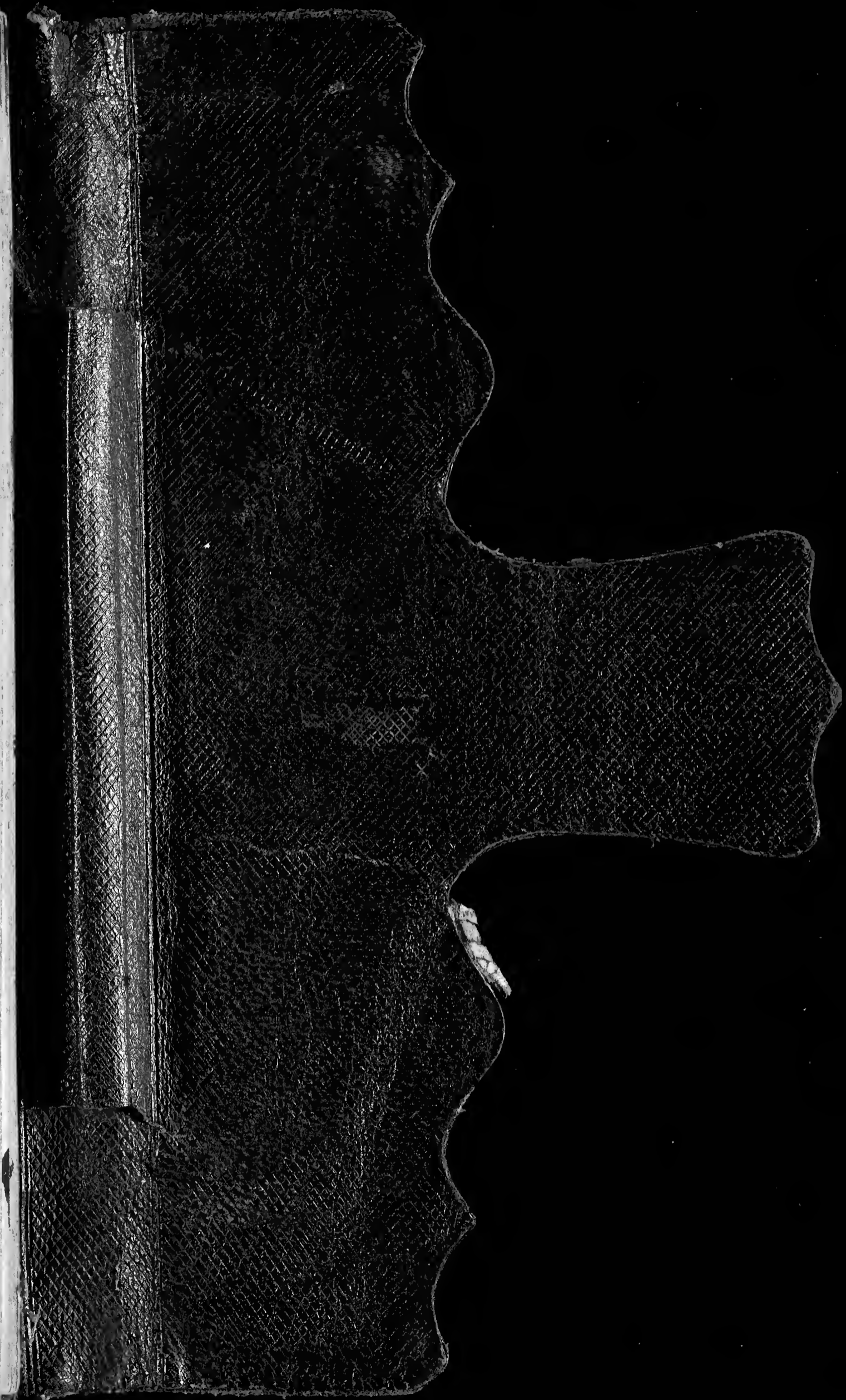
Thursday
June 10 - 21th

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Section 1017

6 ft. clay

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base of this ledge is on a level with the Piatte valley, which cannot be more than 20 or 30 ft. above the present level of the Mississippi as the mouth of the latter, the former is now some 8 or 9 ft. above its ordinary height. Its location is 8 m. in a direction from 20° N. of E. from Bellevue, and about 1 m. N. of Independence.

Quartz is a rare mineral in this locality, in the same limestone place, and is found in the same manner as it is in the other sections of the valley. It is found in thin layers, as about 1/2 inch each and still smaller in thickness. It contains greater numbers of fossils, and some of the same fine specimens as those seen at other localities, but is not so abundant.

The surface of this rock is marked by glacial agencies, and is a very plain, in that view of the same. It is so high that a few feet of water would be sufficient to cover it, and the surface is perfectly smooth.

so far as could be seen, and range N. 10° E., S. 10 N. As far as the section was extended in length 15 feet, or 30 to 40 yards the whole upper surface is level and off, and I have no doubt that the area here are on the same condition. There were also a distinct dip of 2' or 3' to N. or N. W. a little E. of N.

I also saw here a good bed of white sandstone, which is also seen in the last section, that is not so heavy, but ^{could be} may have been so. I found the bed about 1/2 ft. thick, and seen there here, in addition to the fossils. It is thin and yellowish, and contains a number of small fossils, and is a very fine specimen of the same.

From 1/2 a 3/4 mile north along the valley, the surface is very high, and is a very fine specimen of the same. It is an opportunity to see the same.

The following section -

Section 20. Long Canyon

Sec 14, brown 4 feet
Very hard dark gray compact di. & sand
Black shale

Black shale
Black shale

Black shale
Black shale

Black shale
Black shale

Black shale
Black shale

Black shale
Black shale

Black shale
Black shale

Black shale
Black shale

Black shale
Black shale

Very hard bluish compact
arg. li. sand shale

The base of this sec. is about 20 feet
above the Platte valley, and probably is
above the level of the Missourian

Some of the workmen tells me there are
some red layers a few inches thick in the
base of the sec. above the level of the

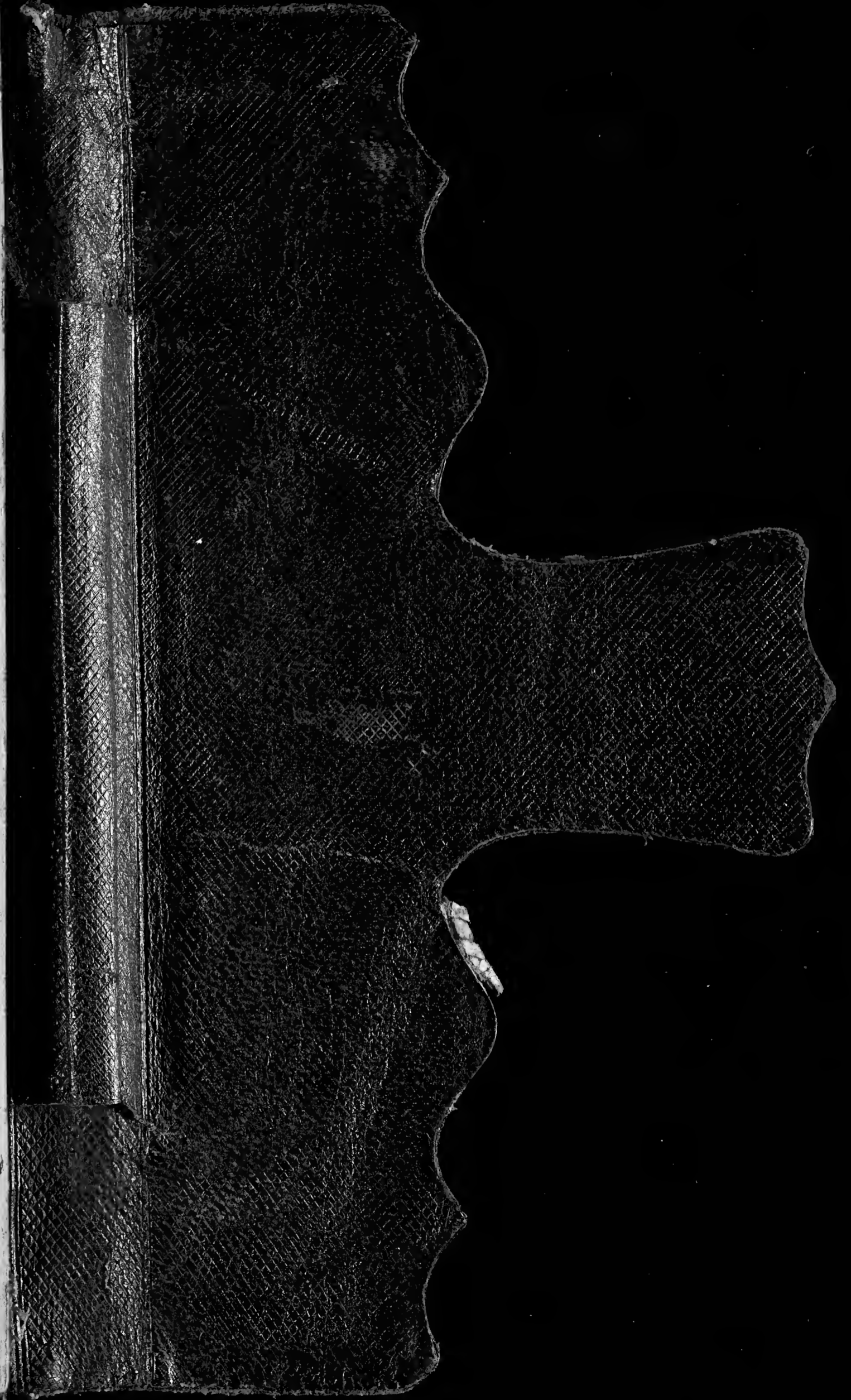
base of the sec. above the level of the
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2 to 3 miles back above, with many basalt
 masses. It is along the slope just before
 all showing a dark gray appearance on the
 weathered surface, the remains are very much
 of the same as the same rocks were
 above. In the hills seen above Fort Riley
 in Kansas. The general features of the same
 are also very similar to a small extent
 seen in the timber along the stream.
 In the limestone region the water is very
 soft, the basalt many small veins of
 quartz, and the rocks near the base of the
 hills are well talus, as well as at
 distance a mile above the stream. It
 is seen some small veins of quartz
 in the soft clay, and with ledges of
 limestone in the same. It is not
 any more. One of these is a piece of the
 same seen as it is far above the stream
 at least a mile above the stream. It is
 very fine, and is a very fine limestone
 in appearance. It is a very fine
 limestone. It is a very fine limestone.

about 400 miles. It is a very fine limestone, in
 which the water is very soft, and the
 limestone is very fine. It is a very fine
 limestone. It is a very fine limestone.

Section 24

- 25 Hard light gray and bluish
 limestone, with some fossils. In some
 places it is very fine. It is a very fine
 limestone. It is a very fine limestone.
- 26 Soft yellowish gray or red soil
 with some fossils. It is a very fine
 limestone. It is a very fine limestone.
- 27 Soft yellowish gray or red soil
 with some fossils. It is a very fine
 limestone. It is a very fine limestone.
- 28 Soft yellowish gray or red soil
 with some fossils. It is a very fine
 limestone. It is a very fine limestone.
- 29 Soft yellowish gray or red soil
 with some fossils. It is a very fine
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- 30 Soft yellowish gray or red soil
 with some fossils. It is a very fine
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- 31 Soft yellowish gray or red soil
 with some fossils. It is a very fine
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- 32 Soft yellowish gray or red soil
 with some fossils. It is a very fine
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- 33 Soft yellowish gray or red soil
 with some fossils. It is a very fine
 limestone. It is a very fine limestone.
- 34 Soft yellowish gray or red soil
 with some fossils. It is a very fine
 limestone. It is a very fine limestone.
- 35 Soft yellowish gray or red soil
 with some fossils. It is a very fine
 limestone. It is a very fine limestone.

in addition to the fossils already mentioned
Chondes mucronata, *C. vancouverian*, *Rhynd-*
onella *lta*, *Orthis carbonaria*, *Productus* large
- *spms*, *Prod. Prattenianus*, *Cyath. hemispheric.*
Spin. Gaerinus mucrospinus, plates and
Spines Archalocidaris, *Strept. cristata*, and
a fragment of a pinna

About two miles N. of this, on a stream
called the Nemaha (one of the Nemahas)
and at about 25 to 30 feet lower horizon
saw the following se.

Section 23.

4	Bluish and greenish clay	8 ft seen
3	Reddish brown clay	1 foot
2	Greenish and bluish lam. clays with calc. concretions	12 feet
1	Bluish and drab indurated, and soft or argillaceous marly, medial, with some hard layers	5

Saw no fossils in any of these beds -
was informed that similar outcrops were seen
along this little creek for several miles up,
at intervals.

In the upper part of No 1, saw many little
thin argillo-calcareous flat whitish pieces more
or less reticulated over with thin raised markings
as if there had been clay between them that
had cracked, and the cracks had been filled with
hard calc. matter, and the clay weathered out
leaving the filling of the cracks projecting. This
reminded me of similar appearances in
the Permocarb. rocks of Kansas

The lower part of the section
is very thin bedded, and consists of
alternating layers of clay and
shale, the latter being very soft
and crumbly, and the former being
more indurated, and showing
concretions of calc. The appearance
is very similar to that of the
Permocarb. rocks of Kansas.

at a distance of 2 1/2 miles from the beautiful ...

On the creek ... Section 30

- 4 1/2 to 6 ft ... 2 1/2 to 3 ft ... 3 feet ... 1 1/2 ft ... 1 1/2 ft ... 1 1/2 ft

Second gray in place, with many fossils

The base of this section is down nearly in a line with the ...

About 1 mile in the direction ...

- 1 1/2 ft ... 1 1/2 ft ... 1 1/2 ft ... 1 1/2 ft ... 1 1/2 ft

side of the road, several found some
~~stone~~ above the horizon of the
east horizon section, as there is a dip
of a least 1/2 degree towards the
latter, with a distance of no less than
a mile between. The lentils are of the
shape of bean, much like those of the
eastern side of the sea, and may well be
the same variety.

There is a very beautiful Cornfield
near the salt creek: the higher corn is
in the field to the valley, and gradually
lowers as it goes back. Soil good, and
the crops growing finely, but
beginning to be a little thin - the ground
had been some time the new plough
ground. It - some better of the salt
water between the crops appear to be
more or less, but not so. The distance
to the crops are not the lowest of the
last year, but did not encounter much
of the salt water, the crops are not so
good as the other side of the sea, and
the crops are not so good as the other
side of the sea.

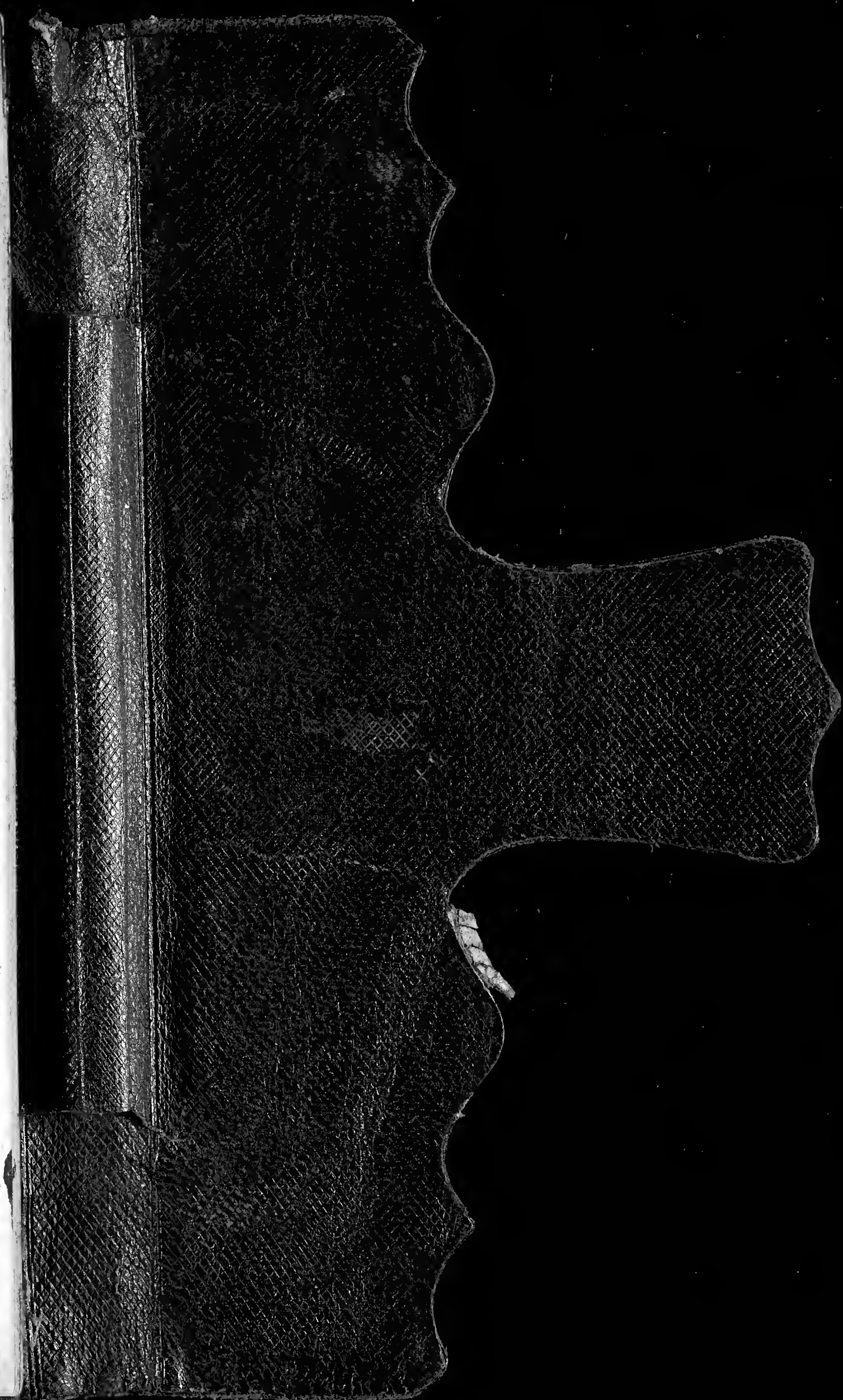
Friday June 31

Some rain. 13 miles from the
mouth of the sea, in a direction ~~westward~~
some at a lower elevation an outcrop of the
same beds appears as at 30 miles westward
of the sea in the hills of the N.W. side
of the sea. The soil is dark and rich, and
conforms with the nature of the soil of the
eastern side of the sea, from the sea to the
eastward. The soil is more fertile, and
the crops are more numerous, and the
ground is more fertile. The soil is more
fertile, and the crops are more numerous,
and the ground is more fertile. The soil is
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numerous, and the ground is more fertile.
The soil is more fertile, and the crops
are more numerous, and the ground is
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and the crops are more numerous, and
the ground is more fertile. The soil is
more fertile, and the crops are more
numerous, and the ground is more fertile.

One mile west of the sea, the ground

25
Tuesday July 2
The morning was clear and
a fine breeze from the
west. The clouds were
light and the sky blue.
The water was calm and
the sun shone brightly.
The birds were singing
and the flowers were
in bloom. The air was
fresh and the water was
clear. The mountains were
in the distance and the
valley was green. The
people were happy and
the day was beautiful.
The sun was in the sky
and the water was blue.
The birds were singing
and the flowers were
in bloom. The air was
fresh and the water was
clear. The mountains were
in the distance and the
valley was green. The
people were happy and
the day was beautiful.

again and to the road up on the
side of the hill. The house was
at the base of the hill and
the water was clear and
the sun was in the sky.
The birds were singing
and the flowers were
in bloom. The air was
fresh and the water was
clear. The mountains were
in the distance and the
valley was green. The
people were happy and
the day was beautiful.
The sun was in the sky
and the water was blue.
The birds were singing
and the flowers were
in bloom. The air was
fresh and the water was
clear. The mountains were
in the distance and the
valley was green. The
people were happy and
the day was beautiful.



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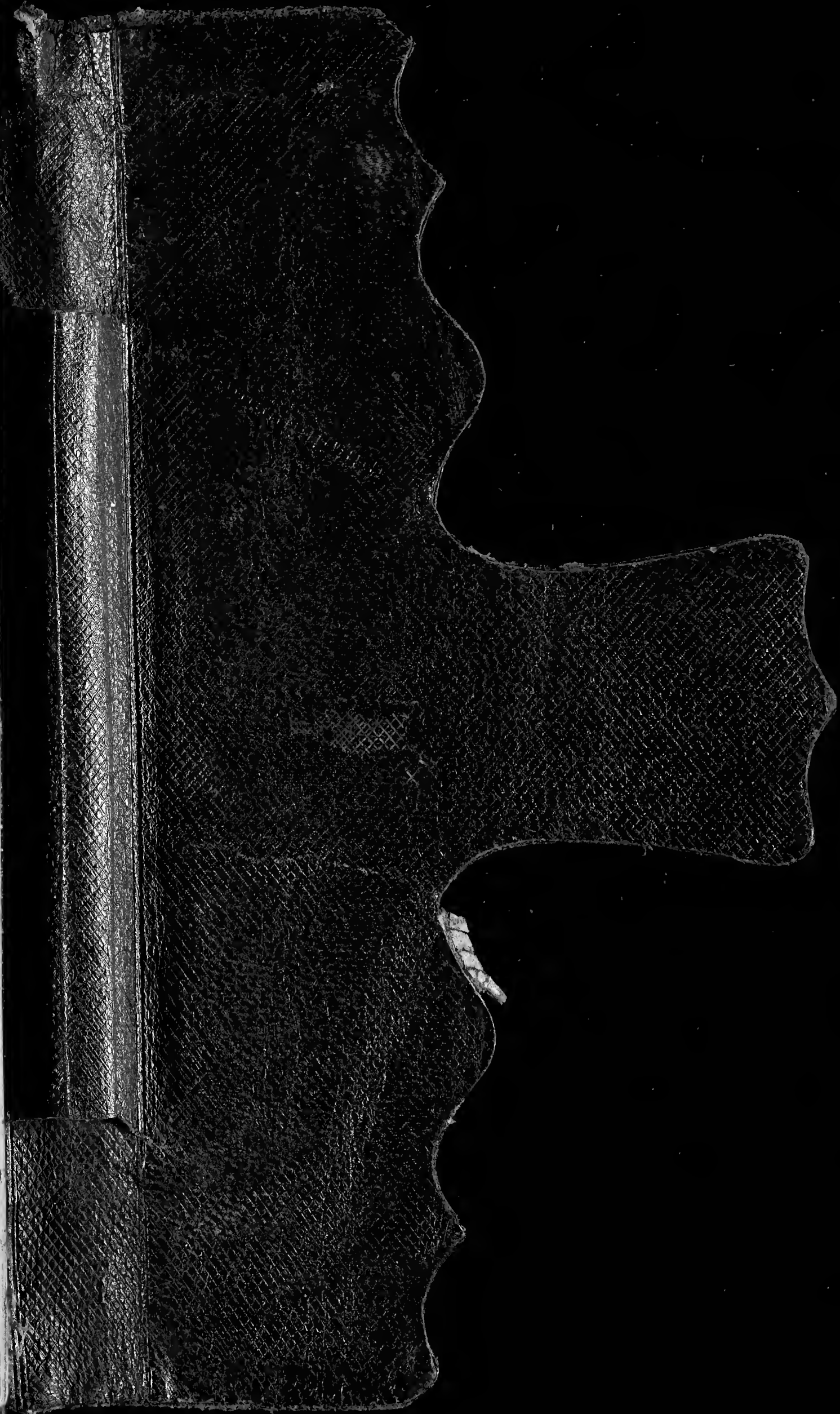
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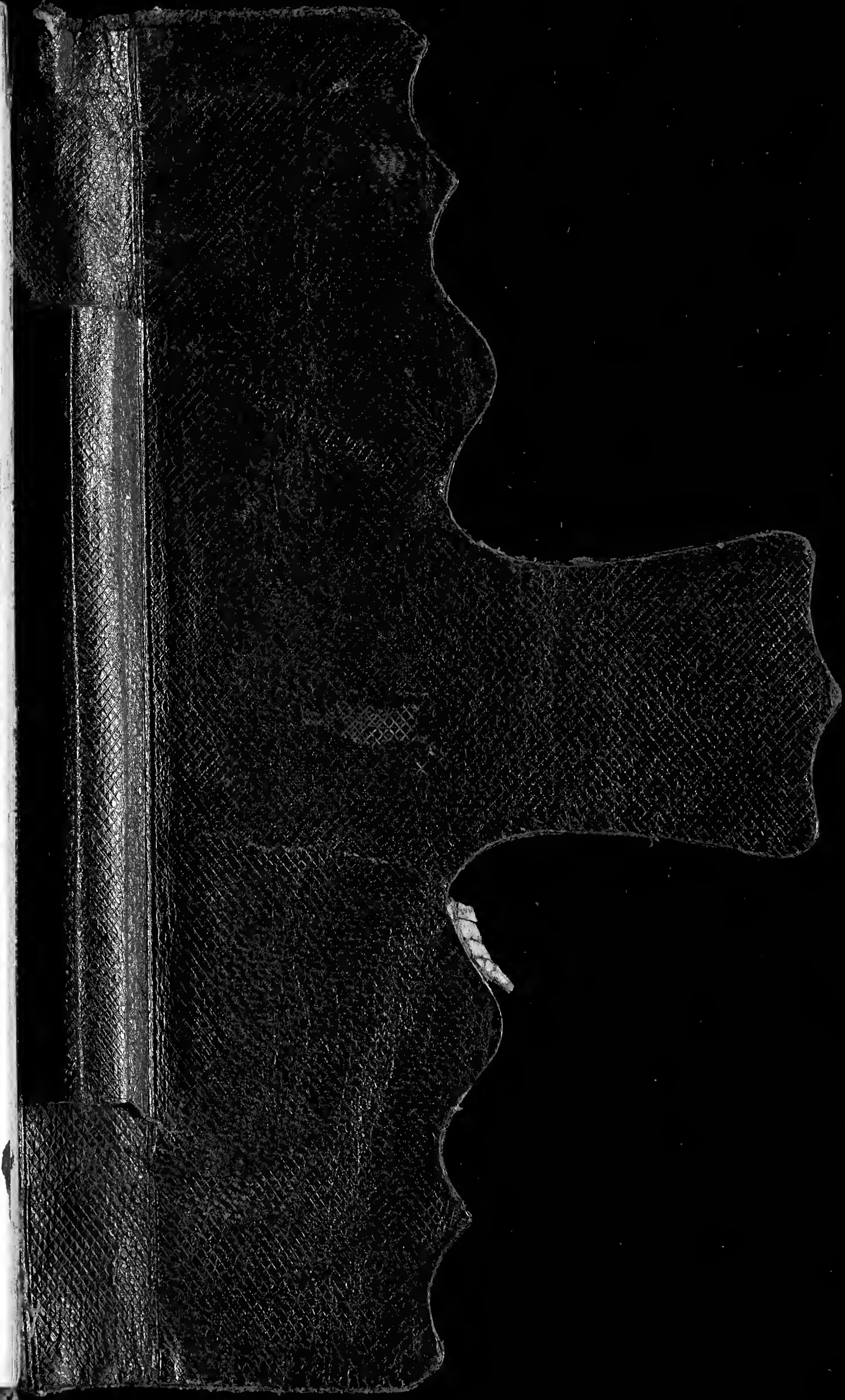


At the top of the rise about
 from the top of the rise a height of 2000
 feet the ... of the ... This ...
 of the ... of the ...
 of the ... of yellow ...
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The 1st is that the bluish and whitish
are so close, forming ^{with} ^{the} ^{rest} ^{the} ^{whole}
^{of} ^{the} ^{mass}, ^{as} ^{if} ^{it} ^{were} ^{one} ^{thing}, ^{though} ^{the}
Cretaceous ^{is} ^{not} ^{seen} ^{at} ^{all} ^{here}

The rocks are also ^{very} ^{shale}, ^{and} ^{the}
mass ^{is} ^{very} ^{fine} ^{grained} ^{and} ^{very}
at the hill ^{the} ^{yellow}

The ^{is} ^{very} ^{shale} ^{and} ^{the}
mass ^{is} ^{very} ^{fine} ^{grained} ^{and} ^{very}
at the hill ^{the} ^{yellow}

is ^{very} ^{shale} ^{and} ^{the}
mass ^{is} ^{very} ^{fine} ^{grained} ^{and} ^{very}
at the hill ^{the} ^{yellow}

are some ^{thin} ^{beds} ^{of} ^{clay}, ^{and}
some greenish. Above all about 5 feet
above ^{the} ^{high} ^{water} ^{of} ^{the} ^{river}. ^{There} ^{is} ^{very}
shaly ^{red} ^{and} ^{ash} ^{col.} ^{clay}, ^{among} ^{the}
masses of the ^{lower} ^{part} ^{of} ^{the} ^{mass}. ^{It} ^{is} ^{very}
Red, ^{some} ^{times} ^{very} ^{dark}. ^{It} ^{is} ^{very} ^{shaly} ^{and}
seems to be ^{of} ^{the} ^{same} ^{kind} ^{as} ^{the}
this ^{is} ^{very} ^{shale} ^{and} ^{the}
mass ^{is} ^{very} ^{fine} ^{grained} ^{and} ^{very}
at the hill ^{the} ^{yellow}

From ^{these} ^{masses} ^{it} ^{is} ^{evident}
that ^{there} ^{is} ^a ^{change} ^{of} ^{color} ^{and} ^{texture}
and is entirely ^{different} ^{from} ^{the} ^{mass} ^{seen}
just above the ^{village}. ^{This} ^{is} ^{the}
evidence of a ^{fault}? ^{The} ^{mass} ^{is} ^{very}
and ^{is} ^{very} ^{shale} ^{and} ^{the}
mass ^{is} ^{very} ^{fine} ^{grained} ^{and} ^{very}
at the hill ^{the} ^{yellow}



Section 118
The top of the section is a brown
sandstone with a fine texture
and a few small pebbles. The
color is a light brown and the
texture is very fine. The
pebbles are small and round.

The middle of the section is a
yellowish sandstone with a
medium texture. The color is
a pale yellow and the texture
is slightly coarser than the top
part. There are no pebbles in
this part.

The bottom of the section is a
reddish sandstone with a
coarse texture. The color is a
dark red and the texture is
very coarse. There are many
pebbles in this part.

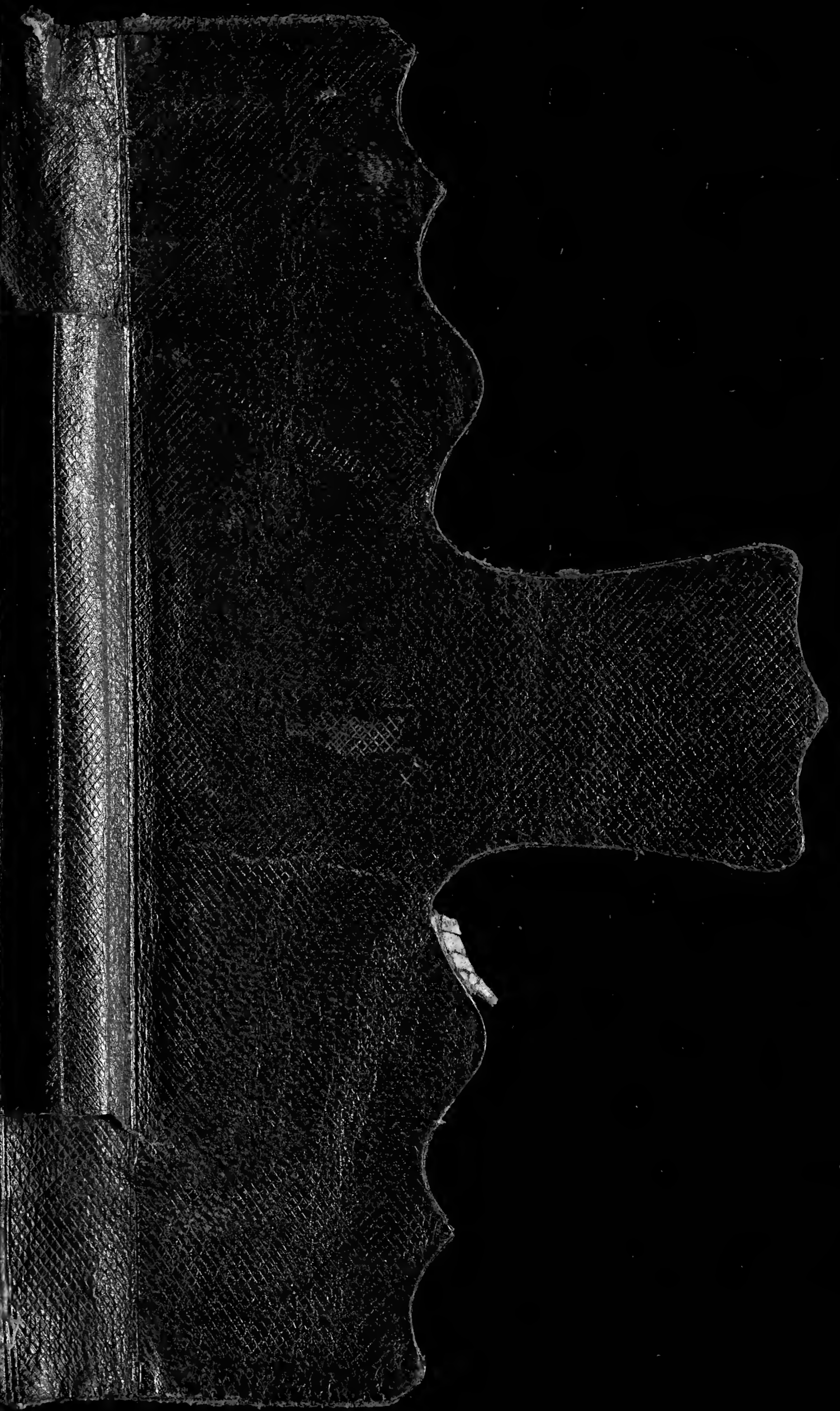
The section is 118 feet
thick. The top part is 30
feet thick, the middle part is
40 feet thick, and the bottom
part is 48 feet thick.

The top of the section is a
brown sandstone with a fine
texture and a few small
pebbles. The color is a light
brown and the texture is very
fine. The pebbles are small
and round.

The middle of the section is a
yellowish sandstone with a
medium texture. The color is
a pale yellow and the texture
is slightly coarser than the top
part. There are no pebbles in
this part.

The bottom of the section is a
reddish sandstone with a
coarse texture. The color is a
dark red and the texture is
very coarse. There are many
pebbles in this part.

The section is 118 feet
thick. The top part is 30
feet thick, the middle part is
40 feet thick, and the bottom
part is 48 feet thick.



men's coats

2 - 1/2
 2 - 1/2
 1 - 1/2

22 2/3
 5 feet
 3 feet

On Tuesday I was at 2.30 roughly
 1.15 - 2.15 in the afternoon
 at the school for the first time in
 the morning. I had with all of my
 work in the afternoon. I was out
 of the school for a decision to be
 made. I was in the school for
 the first time in the morning. I
 was in the school for the first
 time in the morning. I was in
 the school for the first time in
 the morning. I was in the school
 for the first time in the morning.

Monday 18

Monday 18
 Section 41
 The school was
 in the morning
 at 2.30 roughly
 1.15 - 2.15 in the afternoon
 at the school for the first time in
 the morning. I had with all of my
 work in the afternoon. I was out
 of the school for a decision to be
 made. I was in the school for
 the first time in the morning. I
 was in the school for the first
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 the school for the first time in
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Faint handwritten notes at the top of the left page, possibly describing geological observations or a list of items.

Another set of faint handwritten notes in the middle section of the left page.

Faint handwritten notes in the lower middle section of the left page.

Dec. 43
List of numbers and descriptions:
1 (Banded clay) 3
2
3
4
5 12 ft

114
4
3
17 feet
3
2 feet
Limestone
Clay
Sandstone
Clay
Sandstone
Clay

Two feet from top of ...
Some ...

Another shaft ...
27 or 30 ...
17 feet struck at ...
evaluated ...
banks ...
on account of the distance ...
seen ...
or farther here

Along the strike 12 or 14 feet above
the top of ...
and ... of yellow ...
of ...

167 July 10 Passage to ... 15.80

July 11
 July 12
 July 13
 July 14
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 July 20
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 July 27
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 July 29
 July 30

July 31
 August 1
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 August 7
 August 8
 August 9
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 August 11
 August 12
 August 13
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Expenses

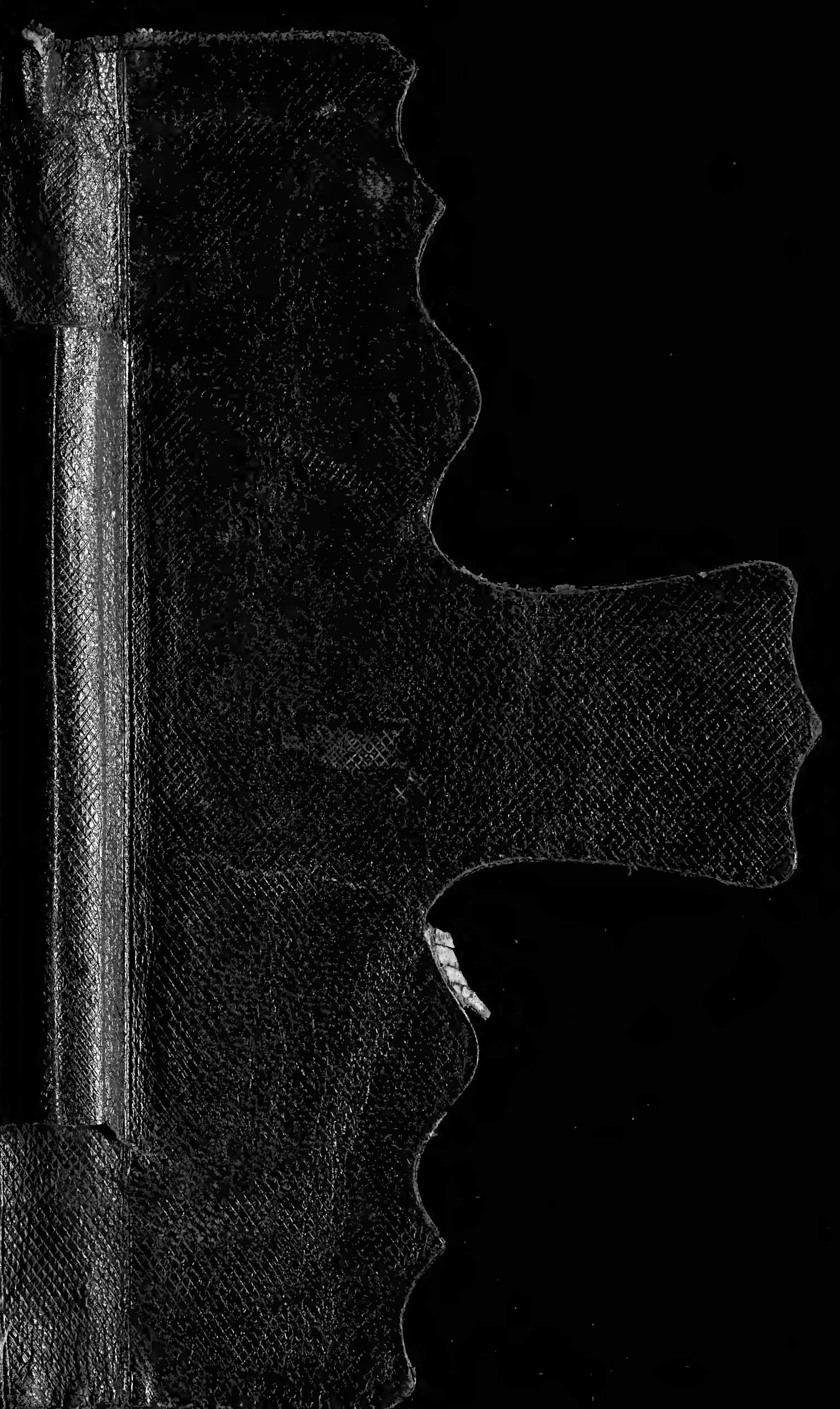
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 August 31



Washington Jan 15th 1857
was a fine day. cold and
to see the mountain view
in the suburbs near the
city of Washington D.C.

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side]

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side]



Loss of man I

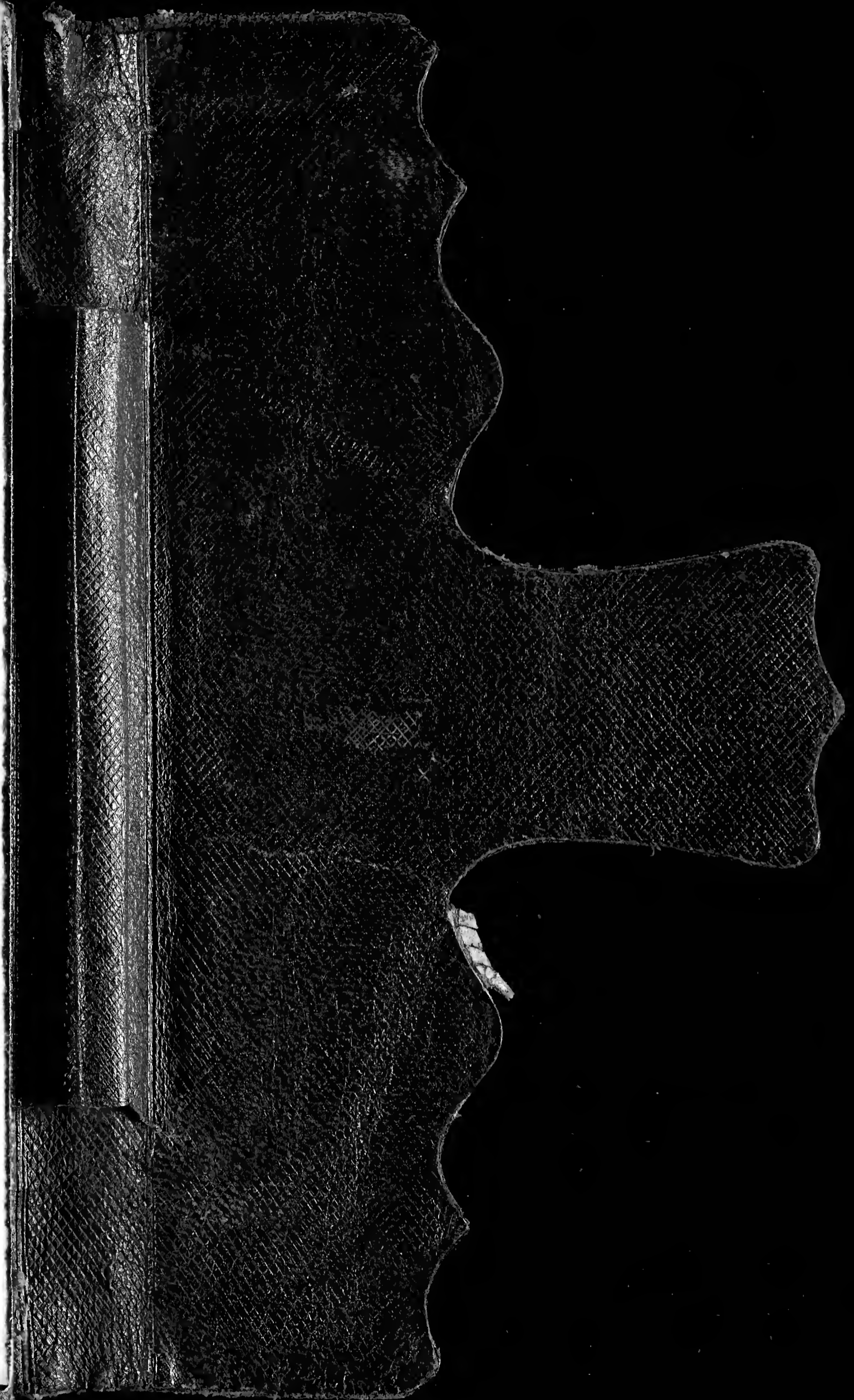
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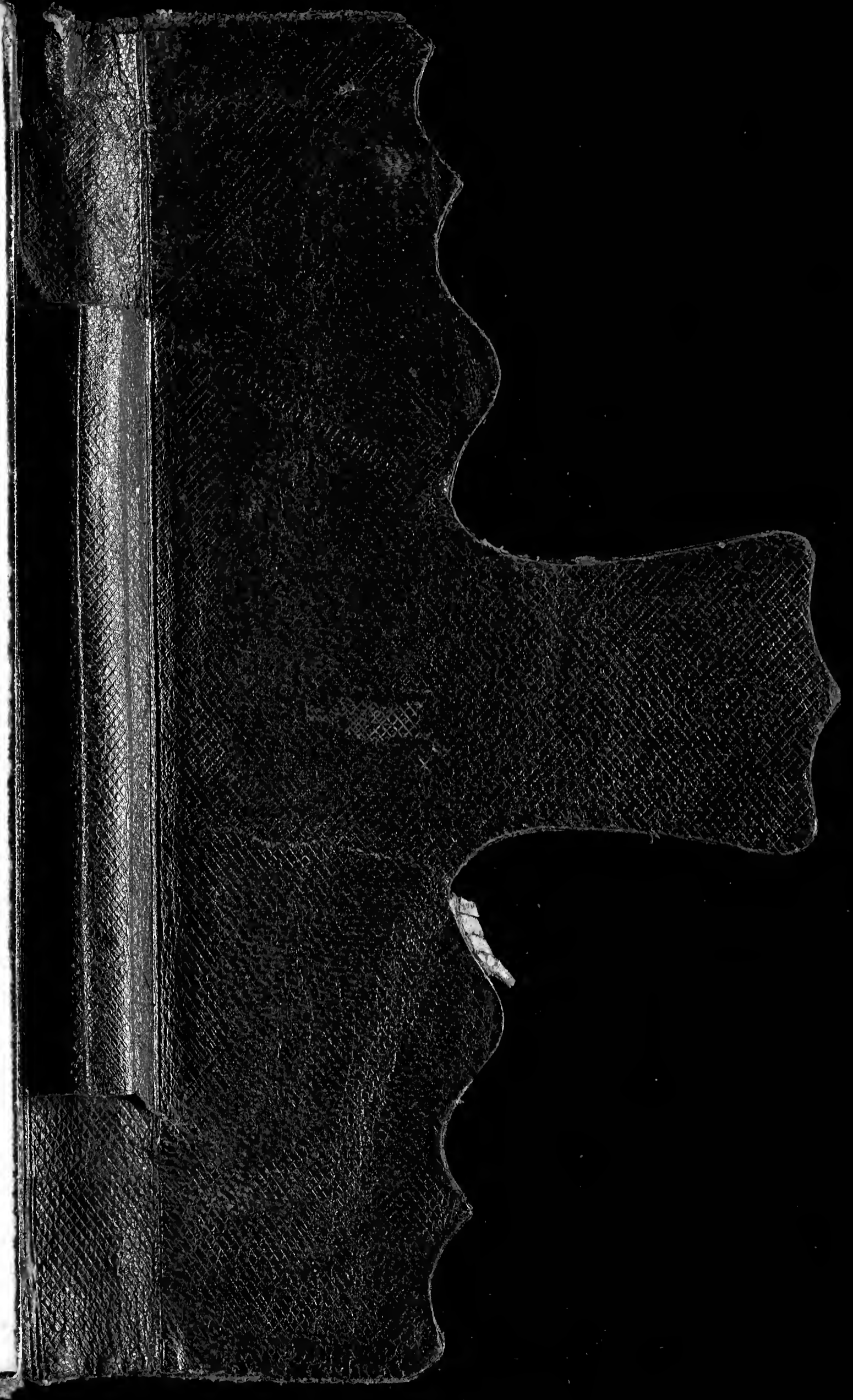


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Section of the rocks at Atchison and ~~Atchison~~ Riverside Kansas

	Slope without exposure of rock to summit of hill (Prospect point)	27 feet
	Rough yellowish limestone splitting on weathered surfaces - great numbers <i>Fusulina</i>	2 feet
	Blue clay below, yellowish do. above	2 feet
19	Two layers hard impure yellowish gray limestone, with an 18 inch bed clay between	5 1/2 feet
18	Ash col. clays, not well exposed (<i>Chonetes</i> found loose on surface of slope)	2 1/2 feet
17	Black, thinly laminated bituminous shale	2 1/2 feet
16	Hard impure yellowish gray limestone	2 feet
15	Blue clay	6 feet
14	Soft yellowish limestone	3 feet
13 Quarry rock?	Gray impure limestone weathering to yellow. Lower layer 20 inches thick, upper layer 1 foot. - <i>Fusulina</i>	2 feet 8 in
12	Bluish and ash colored more or less laminated ^{and sandy} clays, with near the top a 2 1/2 inch seam of impure coal, or carbonaceous matter	11 1/2 feet
11 Riverside	Yellowish and gray, or bluish gray sandstone. Some parts soft and a few layers very hard, or almost like quartzite. Generally soft, sometimes laminated, and other parts in 10 to 12 in layers	23 feet ^{seem} probably thicker and occupying a part of the slope ^{below}
10	Slope with no rocks seen	17 feet
9	Hard bluish gray impure limestone - <i>Prod. Nebraskaensis</i> , <i>P.</i> (small sp. with concentric wrinkles), <i>Chonetes mucronata</i> , <i>Athyris subtilita</i> .	2 1/2 feet
8	Slope, no rocks exposed	21 feet
7	Hard gray rough limestone with rough fracture - <i>Prod. Nebraskaensis</i> , <i>P. Psallemianus</i> , <i>Athyris subtilita</i> . (Some parts arenaceous limestone)	4 feet
6	Bluish laminated clay, with near the top two or three thin hard calc. layers	5 feet
5	Bluish and light gray limestone, weathering to yellowish, in irregular layers with thin gray and yellowish clay partings. - Many <i>Fusulina</i> , <i>Pinna peracenta</i> , <i>Alorisma subcuneata</i> , <i>Prod. Nebraskaensis</i> , <i>P. Psallemianus</i> , <i>Sp. cameratus</i> , <i>Sp. lineatus</i> , <i>Athyris subtilita</i> , <i>Schizodus</i> , <i>Cladodus</i> , <i>Syntrochasma simplicata</i>	16 feet
4 Atchison	Yellowish and ash colored laminated clay	30 inches
3	Black regularly laminated, bituminous shale	30 inches
2	Hard bluish limestone, weathering to yellowish gray. <i>Fusulina</i> , <i>Chonetes glabra</i> , <i>Prod. ac. icostatus</i> , <i>P. Nebraskaensis</i> , <i>P. longispinus</i> ? <i>Streptor. crenistria</i> , <i>Myalina</i> , <i>Schizodus</i> , <i>Fusulina</i> (At Riverside 3 1/2 miles below base River 66 feet)	22 inches
1	Bluish and drab or ash colored more or less laminated clays, with near the top many <i>Chonetes</i> - <i>Myalina</i> , ^{Lower part ^{8 or 12} feet under ^{high} water and hidden by slope}	42 feet
	Hard rock called by workmen conglomerate (not seen being under water at Atchison and hidden by the slope at Riverside) (See over)	

Sec. 42

At Acheson, the top of the bed No 5 is 65 feet above high water mark of the Missouri, while at Sumner 3 miles farther down the river ^(E of S) its top is 100 feet above the same. If we allow ^{or} 3 feet for the fall in the Missouri river, this would leave a difference of 37 feet in the actual elevation of the corresponding beds at Acheson and Sumner - showing a dip to the north here of something over 12 feet to the mile.

Top of Mr. Scarborough's cistern at Riverside 152 feet above high water of M.

1/2 mile west of Acheson ^{bluish gray} there is a quarry of hard, bluish limestone, bed, or beds (I only saw the rock as brought to Acheson) in 4 to 10 inch layers (or layers) - *Dalmanites*, *Strophomena*, *Platystrophia*, large *Platystrophia*, *Strophomena* - etc.

^{little} One mile W. of St. Joseph, Missouri a shaft has been sunk 100 feet for coal. Commences perhaps 50 to 75 feet above the M. Independence National stream and more than half the depth is coal. The coal is thin, fine blue bedded layers, or beds, some 1/2 to 1 inch thick, with some *Strophomena* or *Platystrophia* fossils and with some *Strophomena* or *Platystrophia* fossils. The coal is evidently related to the *Strophomena* series, and from the general appearance of the coal is probably of the same horizon of the M. A few *Strophomena* fossils of coal measure, were thrown out before they reached the clay, but they were not so large and did not form a continuous bed as seen in the clay.

Boring 2 m. south of Joseph Mo. 60 ft. above high water of tides.

10	Dark Soapstone	121	1 1/2	Bit Shale	1251
7 1/2	Blue Clay ^{Speckled}	-95	5	(Blue) Shale	(139)
6	Sandstone	121	4	Limestone	(243)
10	Soapstone	120	20	Black Shale	1360
11	Limestone	124	6	Light ^{gray or drab} Limestone	(268)
2	Soapstone	126	20	Green Shale	(251)
2	Shale	128	40	Bluish ^{clays} Limestone	320
1 1/2	Coal	129	1	Coal	321
6	Blue Shale	(135)	3 1/2	Blue Soapstone	324
7 1/2	Limestone	(142)	4 1/2	Bluish ^{gray} Shale or indurated clay	(328)
5	Shale	(147)	1 1/2	Light ^{bluish gray and darker do.} Limestone	354
6	Limestone	(153)	3	Light bluish Soapstone	355
2	Black Shale	(153)	2	Coal	360
4 1/2	Limestone	(160)	9	Ash col. Limestone	(369)
5 1/2	Black shale with ^{concretions}	(165)	4	Black shale Limestone	(373)
1	Limestone	(166)	2	Limestone	376
1 1/2	Shale	(180)	2 1/2	Shale	378
4 1/2	Limestone	(185)	2 1/2	White Limestone	(381)
3	Hard Soapstone	(188)	4 1/2	Blue ^{marly} Clay	395
2 1/2	Sandstone	(190)	7	Bluish ^{drab} Soapstone	(402)
2 1/2	Soapstone	(193)	38	Shale	440
2 1/2	^{Highly calcareous} Shale ^{concretionary} Limestone	190	10 1/2	Limestone	460
24	Dark bluish Shale	222	10	Soapstone	475
11	Limestone	(245)	30	Light ^{gray} Limestone	475
12	Bluish ^{gray} Limestone	254	205	ft	
6	Shale	250		J. D. Heasley	

