1929
If found by anyone please return to Professor Charles Schuchert Yale University
Dear Haven Conn.
K. S. A.

1929.

7080 = Gaspe
7712 = Bermuda
July and August 1929

Aug 23 - 2 trees to J. J. Ritter from J. J. Ritter, N.B.
25 - 1 small tree paid to P. D. Bennett
26 - 3 trees to J. J. Ritter from J. J. Ritter, N.B.
28-3 - 1 1/2 bbl. each of 20% Am. Quercus.
29 - 12 trees " " " P. D. Bennett, N.B.
30 - 2 trees " " " Place, Quebec, N.B.
31 - 1 1/2 bbl. of 20% Am. Quercus.
   1/2 - 1 1/2 bbl. of 20% Am. Quercus
   1/2 - 1/2 bbl. of 20% Am. Quercus
New Haven—New York, Jan 2—1929.

Last night I finished filing my two tags, and this morning I am off to the Museum at the usual hour. Had the usual breakfast at the Grand Central Hotel with Dr. Storrs Long well, and he told me one of the conditions to one of the new editions of the Pilgrim text book. The chapter by Bateman (The Detroiters) and the first four chapters are now in his hands, but all must be in a few days. Long well hopes to complete it and deliver to Díley's not later than the fifteenth of this month.

At the office I read me more on my Japan "Chambers' Dictionary on Correlation", and now Min Le Mus is making the final copy. I will go to Professor Bastin in a few days. Also my Vice President Address on one from which to Science, and the article copy to the Lord.

Doc. I came to Secretary Biddle,

Denton took my passage to the railway.

Ten to twelve for traveling onward and to adjourn my account.

Took to lunch at the Denton, and at 2:46 P.M., Denton took me to the railway and Sam Iff to New York City.

Put on as usual at the Murray Hill Hotel, where I have been staying for about three days.
New York City, Jan 3, 1929. Thursday.

A bright, cold morning. After eating a little in the morning, "The Orient" left by 8 A.M. The train was a little late, but left at 9:15 A.M., and soon came around the bay and to the top of the steamer. I had just received a letter, but on arriving on board, found I was assigned to a room with two other men. The steamer and the Royal Mail is doing me favors, and evidently became free on Friday. The Queen is expected at New York on the 1st of March.

The steamer, "Orient," is registered at 77,000 tons and serves with all in blue and white striped clothes. All appear to be English, and some are clean and smart. Just as I expected English service is more distinctive than aboard American shipping. At 10:45 a handbell is well-chanted and from "Call that are not going" there are no voices and promptly at eleven we were out into the North River on our way.

An hour later, I sat in the main cabin, and the bar quietly ran. The battle of course and the ever-flattering autos are gone and so far from on the quiet ocean of the Atlantic, my third trip. First with May to France (1897), to Germany in 1903, and now to Bermuda. The several other times in other waters do not count.
The steeple. Arm does not appear to be fully loaded, but discretion ability to judge better ordered for my purr meal. At dinner, the steam gives each guest a little moment - rules and regulations - and at end of I present. It has 55 First Class and 16 Intermediate, I am at the second Table led by me of the Officers. The Captain sits at Table 1 and he among some ladies. At dinner some ladies and a few men in evening dress.

The afternoon I saw several off, less an estrange. They there at least four, and they appear not in pain. So far the scene is remarkable on with. There are white cars, but the cars are hardly more than sufficient. The pitching is very slight and nothing true is now, neither the shipment. Shear about a half dozen times, and could one forgive the rest of the day, usual at sea form getting the headache pro-

thetic of sea-sickness. If far it is not alarming.
Aboard Aron, Friday Jan. 4th 1929

The sea was smooth last night and got all day. There was no loss of a head case. Tried several times to remain in deck, but finally gave it up and lay down on the cabin. Missed much of

Aboard Aron, Saturday Jan. 5th 1929

Sailed about 6.30 this morning, as soon as I had breakfast, the steward said to Bermuda as we were in sight. So I dressed in a hurry, had a light breakfast and then remained on deck. We came upon the islands of the south-west. Waves high enough to make much of a wind breeze, and here a Dominic pilot came out in a rowing boat and we came in rather fast. We arrived about 2 hours before noon in Hamilton. Up he went to the hill and came into the city, and then into the ship. The stream is south, a little to the west, and then into the entrance to Hamilton. Then we came into the harbor. It was a rather breezy day, and the pilot to let us through the islands, with the1930s or 1940s that we could

1920s or 1930s that we could turn the islands, with the Pintail or the small island that we could turn the islands, with the small islands and move to the east and this ship was a few miles. There were dressed ashes and we were one rowed against the "crab streets"
I went, from 11.45, when we were on deck and in a few minutes were off from the customs house.

We were on board an American steamer, the Tucuman, and the large stick-like, oval-shaped, light-hulled, carriages, paddle and screw, that took us a bit more than an hour to reach the Point Pleasant. Bicycles are common, and some families go to market on them, or a few minutes, on one drawn aboard a very high, three-wheeled carriage, the one — the big, the hotel bus — and some go to the market and up in a ride. The higher hills in Hamilton, it has a little dirt path, all about only 15 of plum trees and sycamores and cedar trees.

Had lunch and then was shown a room in the cottage which I had to take for a week or two if I liked it. It is to cost 4.2 per week for the first month, and then 3.4 per week for the remainder of my stay. I was told no convenience here I told no answer that would change to a room 18 in the hotel itself in the morning.

For 1.2 hours walked at the Hamilton hilly streets. So very large ones, and hardly any are attractive. So far in the view of local economy near nothing of artistic value. The places are not built in relation and with the majority of the houses are so made (maybe some are Spanish mixtures) and of the very poor kind here in little local talent, and what little talent there in appears to be of an indifferent kind.
Prof. Charles Schuchert, Emeritus, of the Invertebrate Paleontology Department of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., arrived in the colony via the R.M.S. “Avon” last Saturday for the winter season and is registered at the Hotel Langton. The professor has been commissioned by the authorities to write another volume to his already fairly large Collection.

* * *

These are O. hermodrillus namgaleas.
Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 6, 1939, Sunday

As our room in the cottage was cool, smelly, and otherwise hard a room might. This morning it is cloudy and gusty from the southeast, and warmer outside than in the cottage.

After breakfast moved into the other room and took room 18 on the second floor looking south east. I have concluded to send myself to The Gant in which the hotel looks like a change from 48 to 70 pence. And besides one must have to keep dressed all the time.

In the afternoon walked along north shore about 1/2 miles towards the flats and found it very

Thursday Jan 10, 1939

After the first intended to walk to town but not to make any change in the direction, and so began to look for stones. Then had some 

Under lift and around the lift and around in you for

The next run will most appear

Good or any other...

Beneath the trees and in dark uncultivated field, shoe sand and found layer, better and more interesting on all the way.
Fernaldd, in small or in it were there, and else wai shi all taken in the bed, won't a small list of oil and then on one of them.

Saturday Jan 12 - 1855

a stream binding in a morning to the flats, the office, to the calling east.

I have a story of a small, stripped and brought.

Therefore I would get a bit of sea if to me, and I did but meanly it is in the calling east.

Tired, the one sees a large built in a small.

But if one time of house bare their colors, bring me to talk me and to seem me on airy.

White with long and the sable all in to the first.

It is said to be the feigning in the middle.

The place in the middle was a small, but in the middle.

These men touch the tentacle.

The metal columns with very big and all are.

Shape in west of nam, we were lovely and to

The old 1/4, we were 1/2 such,
Among the first books that were read, for many years, were the
works of the seventeenth century. Among the
early books that were read in the
eighteenth century were the works of
the authors who lived during the
times of the great literary figures.

Writings of the time

May 23, 1879

The day was spent reading

Aquarium

Aquarium

Aquarium
Tuesday, Jan 15, 1934

In the afternoon took the ferry over to Inveraray Hotel and then walked west to Riddell's Bay and the Golf Club. At the head of the little bay saw the first of the Man prove true that goes over the ocean fruit of the island. The bay is replenished with many-like algea and on it lies millions of a little hens of sand andomite fast foods. From same as many shells together form.
Wednesday day from 1679.9.

Again by ferry to Greenwicb Hotel. Gained east and then south. First got to the South Shore, but missed the shallow water and or had a long tramp. Intended to come over to the South Shore itself but instead arrived on one mile west. Alas, the South Shore wind in Greenwich came upon a broad cutting that was rich in Presilae azurita. After a half mile further west where the road is nearby the sea. Drowned on the field where I was at high cliffs, mostly 75 feet above sea level. Here in a grove about six feet high the snails are wonderfully common and as they protrude out from me, some get to P. Henderson's in fine shells. Others by the hundreds. Also four or five other snails. Some I have all their dead use.

On the road side cutting there is a poor large foot broad, the me community used by the diggers' permit curb, and elsewhere I saw them had dropped off the hill side where I found it.

To day there was no appearance of marine shells.

Here is the dam, as I did some days ago.

The sand winds here about a few hundred feet and then the Atlantic Ocean. Inside the sand are several fine snails atolls as figured by Perrin.
February 2, 1929

Left the Langton Hotel and took up quarters at Hamilton Hotel, from 4400 at 25 cen dollars per day — this rate is very low when taken by the month.

March 4, 1929

Mrs. Pirson and Mrs. McLeish called in the evening. They are stopping at the Imperial Toronto more run to the Director.

March 5, 1929.

Had Mrs. Pirson and her sister to luncheon.

March 10, 1929.

Had dinner with Mrs. Pirson at the Director.

March 13, 1929.

Professor Eagles called on me in the evening. Tomorrow he is to take me to St. Leopards and in the evening to see the morning stilt in the Paper formation. He now has one top of the Salisbury.
Thursday March 14, 1929

Naples had a very home that ten of the Primin.
In the Hotel and out of A.M. one are off for Pugyrs Quay
opposite the Harrington House. Here the mail

Chokes one get the very way on in croup and

12:00 a.m. in the Piano's Room. From the large

shells are present one sees my thousands of sea-shells

and many an open form. On each the salutnichet

have a joint occur. If of their massive of these are old

which are much smaller, and the nerves is grout

able to tell the age of the forms are different.

Ten stand in the minute to have been

marked from below. The shells are like the salutnichet, they are found

other of thousands and some hundreds to the

shells of millions, the largest being over

four in some moments. In these places one is

on the same level, and in both salutnichet are in the water

during they can come to have been known from it's.

We had lunch at the St. Regis Hotel, and after the

meal we are all in time different tube.

At worse we all at the other time.
The page appears to be handwritten and contains a number of sentences and words, but the handwriting is quite faded and difficult to read clearly. Here is a partial transcription of the legible content:

"Let's try to find... no de..."

"Passed on well in..."

"Pay the..."

"Total material..."
going in the latter part of yesterday afternoon.

At the end of the third day, saw two shells. The bottom one was brown, with a large upper shell, and the others given the appearance of being a marine limestone, instead of a dense clay, which I have found in samples.

Then to Stripes Point, where the Doolittle had stopped a train oil, to get a third time the same information as a rule it was a null third time. He had told me to stop. But the train in the rain and the snow. The train was so thick I lost my smart box.


downtown, the hit of the town.

Friday, March 15, 1929.

The Buick brought me and the reached 3½ miles to the train. During some person, but many more she was not the young fruit, and finally for almost one degree to the north of the

the one mile.
Saturday, March 16, 1929

About 10 o'clock, went with [name] to see the drive to the south of Hotel Inverurie to the salt marsh. My first locality he had seen farther east and here we can see the season's last crops. We went to another part of our view and I was to see the wild flowers [name] says apply only to the poorer plants.

Oastles says the wild flowers are just as bright and lovely as ever. He says his daughter found a few bluebells - the very rarest.

The old man said today is all the drive nice they are far far above low tide. It is less than one foot thick and is tempting lie in the drawing room of the house but little about tide.

All little Dale appears to have four suits in his Pentecost. He and [name] are at the address, they have today. He after some things or things and then pleased up to sail on the wind in the evening.

Pain my fingers of this and have about 80 left to take one to [name] here.

Shot dinner at the Inverurie Hotel with the Oastles and their daughter and son.
Sunday March 17, 1929

During the winter we lived near the James in a small house... I was a Navy man in the Flying Squad... It was an inside course.

The weather in Pennsylvania was much colder and there were considerable of the streets. Dr. was all of it in a very enjoyable written place, but a little of the worst. 

Later in the day the ocean rat, surfing and studying much. All in all the day finished and my hand was set.

Monday, March 18, 1929

During the winter the conditions were in the winter and looked up in an interesting place. It was the first time in a small town and in very few minutes the wrote us as we saw it and then...
Tuesday, March 19, 1929

Late in morning the wind had risen and was blowing hard, and the droning noise of it was a constant reminder that the hurricane of Monday and the great destruction it caused was still in mind. The streets were cleared and not a drop of water remained. The sense of the head on the immediate experience of the hurricane type at 3:04 P.M. Distance between to 100 miles, and if one got there at 11:00, one was there at 5:41 on the 20th. The wind was still 3 miles in. Sorry I was there at 1:15 P.M. = 14 1/2 u u a

A strange man came to the 12:00 hour, and one. The meaning.

At 2 p.m. the droning was about 2 hours before closing.

The usual train leaving at 4:05 and 6:30 P.M. the

At 6:30 the train was on time, and left. The station at 5:45 and

For transit to go and the time of 2:00, arrived at

Murray about 12:15 A.M. after 7 P.M. Had the

Train at 7:15 and the hour after 7:30.
Wednesday March 20, 1929

Had a good workout on all four on Mr. G. V. M. at the Murray Hill Hotel, and a fine breakfast at 6:30.

Read The New York World and at 10 A.M. dined at Mrs. Harris. And to my Bermuda trip became an eventful close.
Trip with Gustave Arthur Cooper to New Brunswick and the Basque Country
July 10-1929 to Depart.
New Haven, Conn., July 10, 1929

About 7:45 A.M. Mr. Conlan was before our door with his Lizzie and in a slightly warm day we are off for the Saratoga country. We visited things Williamstown, Danilson, Putnam, Debora, to Worcester where we had lunch. At 12:45 we are off again thing Clinton, Luanee, Lawrence, Harvard, Fenestig to Portsmouth where we put up at the Redington Hotel at 5:15 P.M. Here we will stay for the night. Dines at the good hotel comesBear up and liked it very much, quiet and reserved.

Come 201 miles.

Lincoln, Maine, July 11, 1929

Left Portsmouth at 8 A.M. for Portland, and then throve Lewiston, and Augusta where we had lunch. Then onto Biddeford where we examined she half here the liberal sells of state and for three prices with Merchants. Then throve Augusta to Bangor and there up to the Penobscot valley to Lincoln where we put up at the Lincoln house for the night. Came 241 miles today. I must we the year are with teeth and have never been together this far before.
The Wickter, New Brunswick, July 23, 1929

Left the Old St. John's, Maine, at 8:30 A.M., arriving at Portland, Vermont, at 10:30 A.M. The weather was fair, and the trip was uneventful. The first position we took for Lunch was at a little place called "Lilacina," a beautifully located place with fine views and a good restaurant. We were at least 1000 feet above the sea and in the middle of the little crowd, to the north of the village. At 2:30 P.M., the boat arrived with the cook on board, and after a short visit, we continued on our course.

At Drumlin, on the 2-mile mark, we were met by a schooner, and after a short talk, we continued on our course. The wind was steady, and the sea was calm, making the voyage enjoyable.

The St. John River is a beautiful one, with some peaks, and another vessel took the same route. We arrived at Portland, another 50 miles south of the town, and finding a rest room for the night, we retired.
Before we saw these red beds are some of the wavy banded
limestone which is over the evidence of plants. These are
of the Carboniferous series, but whether have an upper or
lower range.
Frederick 1773

July 20

A good frost to day. The snow and ice

mantle the trees, like a strong coat of

white. The temperature is very low,

the snow is firm, and the ground is

covered with frost. It is a fine,

premature snowfall.

It is not unusual.

The landscape is

transformed by the

frost. The trees are

covered in a

white blanket.

The ground is

crystalline, a

picture of

nature's

beauty.

The air is cold,

refreshing,

crisp.

Came about 160 miles today.

The roads are

muddy and

tired.

The

weather is
dull.

The

night

was

do

due to an imperfect order.
Add another 3 miles out in the first 20 miles. Then no more for the clay.

The country up to Newcastle appears to be settled large for along the main bottoms - first in the streams that flows into the Elkhorn - then almost no homes across the divide, and more 11 miles along the Minikinche that flows into Newcastle Bay.

From Newcastle to Bathurst the whole route of 4 miles is all through the forest and one sees no clearing, until within ten miles of Bathurst.
Bathurst, N. B. July 13-1929

Cooper had the garage fix the two flats yesterday and so we did not get started from Fredericton until 9 P.M. It was an uninteresting drive to Annapolis where we met my P.M., rain, sunshine, cloudy skies. The

try scenery turned me light. Had a Balman Lunch here.

Every now and then we saw the horizontal muddy

grey-horn beam, reddish, as the waves crashed into

their feet a few miles thrills. Routes are practically absent.

All are soft muddy banks and nice sandstones with

irregular faces of a coarse conglomerate in which the larger

pieces are slaty petals. It is all over a hard cross bedded

and the clay, have very faces of armore. It is very large

in accuracy.

From Annapolis to Bathurst it is 24 miles through

the woods. We arrived at 5 P.M. at the Glencairn Hotel.

In place we saw the same “contradictoriness” and at

the sea once at Annapolis.

The main feature at Bathurst opposite the Paper Mills

bills is the mud Bathurst Formation, the basal part of

the Pennsylvanian. It is a high red and quite or

could not as one II only. And sea conglomerate of small

1/2 of the other with ornamented grains below up to

1/3 of the other with ornamented grain above.
Lee the Tetaponeke prophetite from the Tetaponeke prophetite, Jata sent him to Ruedemann and asked him to name them for Britton. He did so and made the rough sketch of his name. It is therefore clear that Britton is the Tetaponeke prophetite of the Pat Daniel area.
Bathurst, N. B. July 13, 1929

me and a crew. It might as well be called Bmaran	
town formation. We left a site from the type locality	
on to the north to meet you.	
We tried to telephone to you to warn you but	
could not find a box. We were not aware of
 Jacquuet River when we left to meet you.

Jacquet River, July 14, 1929

Luncheon waiting and we started at 3 p.m. at a 7 G.M.

3 miles and 7/4 mile more north on the Batiscan River.

The river is one even in summer for about 4/8 mile, along

the north bank. The river, the banks, and the

occasional fall are about 20 feet wide. The river is

about 30 feet wide, but some of the places are

narrow. The banks are steep. All stand and are

wet from the east and

no pebbles or stones. The water is clear and

not very Muron and distortion.
As the candles are now not as a rule no longer used, the exercise should be a more difficult one. The introduction of victory on the days of peace is surely not a defect to be a feature in our independent.

I am not sure that too many myriads of such and if such are present the others are small and would attract attention. I think that many alemic troubles arise from a problem not easily to be overcome. One looks for it for the second day of Adulm.

In the final part of the Targum, and the people of Targum on the
Jacquet River, July 14th, 1849 continued

From here, 40 miles to Tuscarora P. O., and on the way there, in the morning, we saw many Indian lodges and frequent camps. Tuscarora is a small place, but a short distance further we came to a large Indian village, the women and children being that I see. It is a fine sight to see the tepees and wigwams of the large lodge at Tuscarora.
In the equation $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$,

and apply the formula for the reciprocal of the tangents of any angle that the arc subtends. The sines of these angles

the first, for the line joining the ends of the circle, and then

the double of the other side, and Cotan found one small piece

well as evident to understand it as necessary.

If we could not the more and more at least
one have the roll of small letters, he not sayings

but it includes of all the necessary things too.
July 10, 1929

Dear [Name],

This is to let you know that I am still very well and in good health. I have just arrived in this town and am staying at the [Hotel Name]. The weather here is perfect, and I am enjoying my stay.

I have been spending my time walking around the city and exploring the local sights. On Monday, I visited the [Site Name] and was amazed by the [Site Description]. I also went to [Another Site] and was impressed by its [Characteristics].

I am looking forward to spending more time here and exploring more of the city. If you have any recommendations for places to visit, please let me know.

Best regards,

[Your Name]
True principal of time - the true grandeur of 
love bygone. If Eclatence or Hosario they showed are if 
not eclipsed as I think they are. Right in the blank of the 
A. they must be if so, I believe.
Jacquet Dairy, Monday July 10, 1929 (cont.)

Dear Mom, where the extended illusionism is gone-

more than 3½ miles, and we do not go any further. As he turned

a critical shift of it. All are in agreement on points,

the illusion has true accuracy.

To me all of it is absolutely Pennsylvania,

and certainly not Ohio. Than this Ohio = left Michigan.
This came in the same one way yesterday on the crest
standing through the heavy surf from the sea to the half eye.
Jacquet River, Tuesday July 16, 1929

It was nine A.M. when Dorothy arrived. She then took us east for four miles and then north to the Intercolonial R.R. at Culligan Station. She then worked east about one mile to the outskirts of Isthmus Landing in both of the La Violette. Have one large shell and a coral, three small quartermasters and the track in the Isthmus Landing game. About 85 to 100 yards east are theds with the steps rocking like a prairie that we saw on Sunday in the Tuscanpen engr.

The La Violette is on here as at Port Daniel and to
marks the tip on Transition game alternating by ls and red
beading of fri. Then comes the "Sawen" just as that
and, trucks are scarce, and there one sees one of funded track,
may on Taconawa or common at Port Daniel Cross. The
"Sawen" there must thinner than on the north shie.

For the east and lying directly on the "Sawen" oh are the
tuscanpen engr. Saw one small cup coal in it.

In the afternoon went east to Belle Amie River and then
smith to the Intercolonial railway. Walked over at least mile
to the cut in Amyocomatic Gardens, intended with grove
of what may be trees a and with. In the parte of the engr, got
a number of poor casts of porce one of which appear to
indicate deep Chirking or even early Can and after.
Jacquet born July 16, 1929 (continued).

a large fish or otter, Cetacea, singularly, Missella latera. Orthocerids are very few apart, one Pteroceras, several gastropods, Hystalamna, small Favartia, and other things, these from the bed. The drift Ordovician or even Cambrian, a

Then collected on either side of the Bell's drum. River at

[illegible] near sea shore. Here Hystalamna and small

Favartia are common, and also a small Echinoderm, and

what looks like the Barnacle in salt water, but my small

cloth was a defect. For that. These are on the west side of

this. On the east side of river there same things occur,

but here also Lepidocelis Habellana, and L. Blanse

rexy. The strata are horizontal, fine pebbly muddy sand

stone with some grooves, then to them it is quite thick.

Tell a tale, the age is never Ordovician, and never higher

than any part of Ordovician, Core of Dalhousie, N.B.

Midden has been wanting to make these strata Cenozoic,

but did not see a single Cenozoic species, of the small

Hystalamna and Favartia to suggest Cenozoic, but just

such things occur in the Ordovician and Cambrian.
Baron and I were visited by two friends on Monday July 23 to collect more fish, but yet we are not sure.

This section here is of interest follow: Beginning and going to

The section here is of interest follow: Beginning and going to

Volcanic section finds itself at about 30'. Then

any lead to E where no rocks.

PantaneirosSpanish leaves at about 35', rocks across.

The bridge, through central 30', Alto, little Lakebedita

Until it, you know. See rock list of find.

This section then making Black Point to the north of which

is Dick's Core into Toliviian (for now).

Black Point.

These hills are of stone, most of stone, and when

they fail it is hard to say, that it Violivian and

especially early, much the same. From this up on

the rocks is. I did and they are the perfect, one of the forms

Can become to the west and that once, the Volcanic

distinct in them of Territorial Point. It is better to bring

dying, Lund, 2-4 of July, 20-1898.

Alcove thinks not, but I would place the Park in

the middle west of the town, when there is
town of the west.

Jacquet River, Wednes 25 July 17-1929

With Alcock started out cresting for Black Point p.o. to see what he would as the Sticklandinia could be. A little collecting revealed some smooth- and striated forms. Somethin' like that before was a game of Pentanomo pree (small Clinton species) and a rare Collapnia. A little higher the latter shells were common. The large Specimens of Sticklandinia could be hard to dis-injunction from the larger Caffolian, but the ones taken with the former. The 1m specimen and a few would visit that the kind in the Pottsville and off the Victorian. John and Emily were the kind of common. The Pentanomites in the Redcliff are great. The 1m I saw in the Redcliff were a small blue gray sand and no marine in it. Very thin interbedded Nacl. The normal pink and green shows of it this, and more frequent are the Echino, and a chalk formation not (much) in it. These beds dip to the E. while the Pentanomites dip to the W. Further north on Charlie Cove are good. The Pentanomites are very common and the Echinia. The rise we saw. The striated Sticklandinia, Pentanomites, Ortho-Ballotella, and the large Bucaria with Harry moth.
The form of a rock or shell is greatly affected by water, by wind, and by living things. It is determined by the nature of the rock or shell, the shape and number of the grains, and the kind of water in which it is found. The deposition is irregular as in river channels, the gravel is jagged and rough, and the sand is round. The irregular grain is found inland more than 1 1/2 miles from the sea, and more than 3 1/2 miles from the sand is found on an island off the coast of Nova Scotia.
Facet et al. July 17, 1929 (Continued)

by the mainland inland to Pahokee, and on the
chain of lakes to the west of the large bay. In
the swamp I noticed several large branches
branches, P. fennici and E. h. vidalii. The entire
the bodies of the various cranberry
thick. We were able to

We were visited on our way on the road side by
the noble Smith of the Smith House and we continued
the spigot at his house. On the way home we collected
a good number of A. spicata, P. nitida, A. angustifolia, A. hirta,
A. arenosa, A. glauca, A. cylindrica, A. foetida,
A. glauca, A. foetida, A. glauca, A. foetida,
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March 9th, Thursday, Aug. 18-29.

Doctor Alcove first cut in by canoe into the arm of the
Bathurst sheet. First to the shores of Tungtun Village and then
advanced to ten miles. And then to the mouth of the

(China made it out on Baskins.)

The two canoes by the way, were very fine and well-made. As a
rule the children are very smart below with great care of the
shallow river, and are one of the best sights to be seen.

The canoes are often made of wood, and are very fine

(calleed)

and the wood is very fine, and are very fine, and are well
made, and are very fine, and are well

and are very fine, and are well

and are very fine, and are well

and are very fine, and are well
The food the same day also, Col. Franklin or the
shore men of Belieadune crew on July 19. He note for
it.
November 1, July 16, 1927 (Continued)

The next day we drove to one of the local Tourist areas and took a drive at last. The route is very picturesque and would make a very fine scene for the Tourist. The car was very much appreciated. We drove along the road, the Tourist. The open road is most agreeable to a little, dead-ended countryside. We saw many, beautiful, airy, and expansive panoramas. The three main roads, the Tourist, the Tourist, and the Tourist, were very beautiful. The landscape appears to be a mixture of hills, fields, and valleys.

We decided to move on Monday. We worked to see the Tourist place, but instead encountered the Tourist places and saw little of the Tourist rural life. The last few days were spent in the Tourist landscape. We saw great Tourist panoramas and beautiful Tourist places.

The Elm Tree Formation is very
The emple is composed of small, frosty, but in
fallen rather than the true Tayan, it has much
reliquity, some great and 18th form few
of the 18th like the Bossooan, but these may also be finer.
By 15 pieces, the men also fall. At the top it had a
broken stem a little, and a horn ends.
...
Unrecognizable text.
Long Island, July 17, 1844

Work of trying and much pain in the air; the
wind is strong and it is hotter and more disagreeable.

I started some 5 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd
and the wind is strong and I am under no

suffering, and it is much more agreeable on the river.
 bee. Did you take measurements for the N? What it came to be from the Atlantic? Does the area of existing in a syncline with the western boundary to oversteepen to as much as 40°, and the eastern limit flattening down to 20°.

Our mining site is closed, gone because it is covered by the is a failure angle in the eastern limit.
Jacquet Linn, arriving July 30, 1934

In an atoll, all winds and currents were light and a steady current from the east set the course. The wind carried us to the same from hour after hour, and then we changed at the weather, and the ship left the atoll.

1. The first Atoll was the one we had
    2-3-4. It was 20° 11' 14" and is the one we were at, there were flowers
    3. The second Atoll was 20° 11' 14" and is the one we were at, there were flowers
    4. The third Atoll was 20° 11' 14" and is the one we were at, there were flowers
    5. The fourth Atoll was 20° 11' 14" and is the one we were at, there were flowers
    6. The fifth Atoll was 20° 11' 14" and is the one we were at, there were flowers
Basem series at least 570 feet above 21,300' from much in Basem in months 8, 10 - 8 cannot be seen. If all it "Basem" or the basin of geological position beneath the Tuscan series (= Tertiary) and the first step is not opposed to this view.

The "Tuscan series" appears to be the lower eastern limit of syncline. The Basem series is the point of syncline and much Tuscan limit.

The Tuscan has here a width of 375 feet, but as it is doubtless in the center of the syncline this cannot be the true depth.
8. Corund ore & Ball and gravel, about 300
and wasn.

9. Corund ore of 180 yards to break.

10. " " " 150 to drift red. Corun.

Green granite sstor sandgy ash 50 tons a. 45° E. N.W. H. B. to bottom of last 3. link.

11. Benson series over 100 feet and was

12. Corund bore 410 feet to other Benson units

Tunson, B. R. E. Dip 75° E.

13. " Tunson + e. c. eastern end meeting of 1st
grey gray fine sand, 4' thick, 150 yards across.

3. Red truncln. 4 gents acorn

4. Grey and black empl. on the right 3½ feet

5. Well bedded truncln. empire. 6 ½ feet

6. Grey and black small pitch end 3's ends

7. Red weathered 4 feet

8. Red coarse empl. rich clay and 3 drops of truncln. pitch, 150 feet across.

9. Right and en reached on 10 feet.

10. Coarse empl. 17 feet

11. Coarse empl. 5 feet

12. Red of 9 feet.
Hereabout one sees no trace of French presence. Of all this space (2 x 2 fars) he bases it in 725' thick. In the eastern limit is at least 1300' thick.

[Signature] Nov. 1539

This is a hiche in about 300 yards across, and the houses must be 600-700' thick, a far greater depth than that of the ships of the Bay de Chalons.

According to the hiche here are 1000 fars.
August 21st, July 30-31, 1929 (Continued)

2. Red 857 spruce
3. Crone 80 ft. 31/2 ft., Red
4. Red 857 12 ft. spruce
6. Red 857 12 ft. 3 ft.
7. Red 857 12 ft.
9. Red 857 12 ft. 3 ft.
10. Red 857 12 ft. 3 ft.
11. Red 857 12 ft. 3 ft.
12. Red 857 12 ft. 3 ft.
13. Red 857 12 ft. 3 ft.
14. Red 857 12 ft. 3 ft.
15. Berenventure 200 ft. 1 acre.
16. La Vielle 200 ft. 1 acre.

2. Red 857 spruce
3. Crone 80 ft. 3 1/2 ft., Red
4. Red 857 12 ft. spruce
6. Red 857 12 ft.
7. Red 857 12 ft.
9. Red 857 12 ft.
10. Red 857 12 ft.
11. Red 857 12 ft.
12. Red 857 12 ft.
13. Red 857 12 ft.
15. Berenventure 200 ft. 1 acre.
16. La Vielle 200 ft. 1 acre.

17. Even bedded thin and thick is separated by very thin 6" goods. Saw no fungus because of the sea water, but appears to be the Lehmann-Black bed of the section limit. Overturned at 10°. 13 ft. across.
18. Covered 1/4 of track and core, 38 ft. across.
19. Thin bedded grain is seen under Berenventure clays. Cannot be collected from, 31 ft. across.
20. Thicker bedded 8 ft., 8 yards.
21. Thin and thick bedded moderals covered with small hemispheric and branching Furfures, 4 ft. thick.
22. Moderals have a thin finish, 9 ft. across.
To fence east about 250 feet. 

Altered on July 29-1929.

La Ville " 600 " (may be 1000 acres)
La Velle " 300 "
775 " Alred has about 3000-4000" " 800 "
3200 " for diluvium and 154 acres in.

La Velle
Trav. of 566.
452, Velle, 94

365 geese to 1 pair.

Monday, July 22-1929
25. Green sk. Meet oysters and eriodulids, becoming more of helix. Net Stricklandia in suspension in two-foot bogues. Paracystina also from hummock this zone.
27. Green sk. Meet their ss, 105 yards.
28. Red and green sk. to fishermen’s boat to chew. 100 yards.
30. Centered gone with sk. 20 yards.
31. Centered sk. with red sk. gone and fine oamy. Lat. west 58°7'70° E. 18 yards across.
32. Centered gone 38 yards. Oestin continues east.
Sharp foam and oarcline to w. Looks like fault with clay.
Jacquet River, Monday July 22, 1929

1. Green and red shale, tint their, 35 yards, Dip 15° S.E. About 50 feet thick.
2. Quartz clay, small boulders, with their, 55 ft. thick, located to W.
3. Red sandy shale, 6' thick.
4. Red weathering fine clays, 17 yards, Dip S.E.
5. Green and red sandstone, 5 yards.
6. Concreted space and Bambourne coral, 31 yards.
7. Section same above and repeats 4 3 2 and 1. Dip 40° W.

Then came these higher beds.

a. Green and red shale, grey and red clays, with their beds 55, about 50' thick, on either 18 yards across with dip 50° W.

b. Red weathering and green silt, and sandy shale, 72 yards, Dip 50° W.

c. Green and red sandy shale and sand, 50 yards across.

d. Intrusion of fine clays, bedding of shale, 5 feet thick.

e. Same as c 20° thick.

f. Same as d 18 inches thick.

g. Green and red silt, intrad cap, gone, 30° thick.

h. Great intrad cap, gone, and shale, 30 yards, Dip 60° W.

i. Green and red silt, pettle clay, 32 yards. Shows fine of bimodal weathering.

j. Thin bedded green and red shale, 55, 50 yards. Ripples beds, Dip 60° W.
Jacquet Reef, July 22, 1929 (continued)


Gr gr. down 150 yards (not at seam) appears to

10. Collabrin. Hemisphericina grse. Adult bedding is shaly and sandy below, 10 yards. Dip 70°-75° E.

11. Thin bedded from SS mit. sandy sh. and shales and below bed is empl. grse. 45 yards. Dip 75°-80° E.

12. Small quartz pottery. Crds. 5 yards

13. Green sh. 2 yards

14. Stomatopora - Forritae (lave) in sandy sh. 4 yards.

15. SS and Sandy sh. with one empl. bed, 7 yards.

16. Small quartz pottery empl. weathering yellowish, 5 yards.

17. Bedded by Breviscutum, 15 yards

18. Same as 16, 6 yards


20. Purple weathering pottery empl. and sandy sh. making joint; att. of same grs., few tills, up to 2 inches core. 120 yards. Dip 75° E.

21. Red and green. sandy and empl. sh. 33 yards

22. Crds. like 20. 6 yards.

On 12th June 1788 the President's letter of
for 1800' thick including the volcanoes, or 12,000
the sediment. This takes us to the next point gone and then
the forms are repeated to it.
Jacquet Cir. July 22, 1929 (Cont'd).

25. Same as 21, 70 yards to SE, 8 yards north W.
Dip changing from 70° to 35° E.
Then a tuff-like purplish green with a volcanic flow.
Off our reading. 35 yards at contact with dip 45° W.
Volcanic flow 15 yards, Sip N about 45°.
Tuff gives 53 yards accurs.
Volcanic flow, angyedaloidal, about 10' thick.
Tuff gives about 10' thick. Dip 35° W.
Volcanic flow, angyedaloidal, about 150' thick.
Tuff gives 15 yards and a volcanic flow 10' thick. Fisher-
on an road to other emers still goes.
Tuffs showing our reading, about 110 yards accurs. Actual
thickneden because measuring around dead land.
27. Muddy SS and 57 orit inter empl. Tuff at base. Dip
45° W. 47 yards. Action now again Nics.
28. Interformenral empl. 60 yards.
29. SS and 57 much disturbed, 15 yards
30. Lame or 28 3 yards
Dip 50° W
31. Regular bedded SS and 57 green and red, 17 yards.
Another core with silurian beneath, near the west end of which is 22, again 50 ft. to 100 ft. The core is several hundred feet across.

20 feet land of volcanic flow with a thickness of about 100 feet.

Then Bedouin takes over, with a core of silurian for about 7 miles to W.
Jacquet River, July 23, 1907, continued

32. Green sandy sh and ss, even bedded and much nibbled 15 yards across. July 23 collected some from here.
33. Same as 32 with large fragments near base. Also much nibbled. 44 yards. Dip 45° W.
34. Red 10 ft at 45° yards
35. Intermixed 55 and 57, 9 yards
36. Regularly bedded with 11 aloes, see collection. Also nibbled, 16 yards
37. Lift red sh, 22 yards
38. 55, 9 yards
39. Green sh with 3 in 55, 43 yards. Dip flat-
tos claim to 30° W.
40. 10 ft sh, 20 yards. (Dip) 30° W.
41. Corned Lone 19 yards. Then Bonarante
To Tikeemarrin road to Shag, 70 yards and
83 yards on the east side of road.
42. Lift mattingy bluish sh 2, 14 yards to Core
with tiny break, Dip 43° W. yellow w. to
22° and then to a long distance in practically
flat. It is 310 yards more to where Baramara
fresh beneath reach and a point of Bonarante.
43. Bonarante runs Baramara to little head and
25 yards. Around the point there is 70 yards more
44. From an existing pufule, Capt. was do 42°, but
it was only -5°. Heo steered from 10° 30' W, 35' E.
Then hee came on beneath the Bonaventure 9.30. in
thee northwess and diu trially, from 40° 10' W E. and
this 9 against the easteas.
45. The third of he 9. 9 frome getting second steamer
that has been on a horizental distance of about 1000 ft.
46. Bonaventure and head steamer were to the
south Arm of my north, Jacques trim, the first arm from
bales to the Delinaian Foot cast of Black Point.

Jacquet Circa July 23-1929

Costin shipped two boxes by weight weighing
220 pounds.
By Captain prepaid a small try to Reudeleman
harry the Tietapone goatslites.
In the morning collected in one at Black
Point on the Point moose hogs.
In the afternoon hocked up a few points in the
arm cast of the Bellsude Town section.
Oakhurst, N.B., July 24 - 1929. 

Left Jacques River at 8 A.M. and at 8:45 called on Corti Alves and on my return told him what we learned at the Librarian since last Friday. Then restored to Oakhurst and booked at the Queen's Hotel at 3 dollars, returning to St. John at 11 A.M.

After lunch we collected all after around Amherst Cove in the Cape Rachou district, collecting less than one half the heeds, and were again on our way to Amherst morning.

Corti is delighted at the wood collectory and very much. It must remind him much of his land in collecting, since we have more rare species here.

One of the Cape Rachou heeds are one with a red and white outer coat, while a close relative is not so red as in the Librarian series. May be the latter is due to the green lead over the tops of them.

Corti sister has a large tangle and dozens of Lagra Vidua and the Librarian has the same.

A collection made this and worked with Connexes and others having 3 tons was sent to the Long

special for Toronto between 10-11 A.M.
The succession of 20 species is apparent to me to be somewhat perplexed. Are we to see if they are on the whole in yellow beds?

Bivalves appear to be the most persistent forms of the Upper Echonsck beds and many of the species once go through most of these beds.
Kalamuck, N.B. Thursday, July 25, 1929.

Collected all morning in the upper Kalamuck beds of Stewart Core. I noticed all morning in the Collidium group next to the Peronospora trunks. Got a large lot of fossils to which I added the same afternoon. Bird's nest near there and all close in much same. Some Peronospora occurs in the Collidium group and also a bit near, same for.

Corpus collected at long beds down to the east and north. The almost a lot of fossils here have been higher font ends or far more than 180 feet.

In the afternoon we collected a small deposit on the west side from the pearl blue rocks and I noticed some thin thin trunks. These thin thin trunks I believe have their own kind of species. The thin thin trunks are deeper and shallower than the regular kind. There was once that it looked almost in air, but no one really seems here. These that's a lot of these at the end of which is almost a lack of any one else. This is the only place that these oldest beds are also the least common and not only that it is the oldest of all, but common.
After clearing the Point, at 6.30 a.m.,

We continued in a southerly direction to the east of the Point, and were soon in the midst of a very interesting scenery, with many granite and igneous rocks and in signs of recent action. All the rocks are very hard and are of granite, quartzite, and granite. Some of the rocks are striped, but the fine granite of the Point, and another, likewise are with a coal. As the stream ran, two large boulders (15' each) that had been stripped, fell into the water. Altogether, then, stream and rocks are very loose large boulders and not any as of extreme scratching. Then there was evidence of decay of action in

and

the land.
Dakhovice, W. F., Friday July 26 1924

Collected most of the decks in the lower and upper Dakhovice Beds. It is almost impossible in two days to get good Liderella pseudoideauta, but there were one and a half feet present to identify the fauna. Found 2 one of a small fauna. Beds 3-5 yield no fossils and Bed 6 less between tuffs and Marleamic rocks.

Most of my fossils came from the upper Dakhovice beds on these 2 Dakhovice Core.

Cephalopods three have bones of teeth. The best was one from June 7 and a half, one of the June 18 one.

Dakhovice, Saturday July 27, 1924

Took the 7.30 train from Prague to Prachatice to Dakhovice to visit the Liderella cliff near Dakhovice Bay. First called on Ostrava. Then we had a visit in the town. In the afternoon we found us on the train and the train was making slow. The next stop was after 10. We had all kinds of fish. Between 7 and 8 p.m. we had all kinds of fish. The next stop was after 10. We had all kinds of fish. Between 7 and 8 p.m. we had all kinds of fish.
Joffre Cliffs

in the trough bed. The boulders lie in a horizontal layer
of the same fossiliferous as the Cornian SS and are
more
uplifted by the dome Kind 185. Some smaller horizons
are known that are seen in maximum. In this, the trough
bed has several beds of SS and most boulders are filled in places
between the boulders. The instruments are very close to 3 R, in reality
the elevations have been fixed on the field in the Cornian and not
the Cornian bed to have the same amount and
Kinds of deformation. The contact between the two formations
was found in the surface with irregularities of a few feet.
Lage slabs of the SS. lie in the base of the Cornian
succession.
Accordingly, one sees here no incompetent contact and
the Cornian is more folded here than in a usual
section east. To the east of the area, the B. rocks rise
the Cornian and make a high vertical red cliff, the top of
the red stones is about 1000 feet above sea level. One may be
the half of this hill in SS. The rest is in a cornice.
The Kern River here at the B. in Placed, and the eastern
foot of it in a very irregular red or orange, inside walls
which shall be seen through the transition from the SS to the B.
However in Places are lanes of corn in the B. but
more are horizontal, and that effect is evident in the

The toldig, or so regular and was on side an area that one (must not change) the "area" is of
own definition, both in the context of the inner
and of an outside. Those are connected with higher
then, any manner from, but he tells only. A whole
here, influenced (now) and the firde are different.
which may be typical cotarots, with the help of their
Milled cliffs, one y. to past. With the Badi. Both side, and
Hindmarch,Assistant. After 1910 in. One hat it is
right of the toldig later.

The apparent emphasis of the "material" or
the "area" in peoples sense as the wood is holding
with "the first of the 3rd are time. Can it be
the fact that..." in a way that had not been
said much, and from the information meant it for 8.

Jane was all alone and was in 1913
and I wanted to include these "somarunt" what is
the same series.

My good Imperious for
the "somarunt" a n't the three one of the system and
up "Earth", but upon the while the upper and never had not
be expected in of the somarunt.
July 28 continued.

Further east near the wide Helbigau river a cluster of tangled yellow flowers and these are for Opipira emeiaria, a species of large, on all the wild, and of certain bees an abundance of nectar. Above these more familiar bees, on a third stone of the same type roundly 12, with 8 sides, these little ones up to four inches long.

A little further east at about 6 miles from Hatapeidae over the same type without doubt, very near to the Dictyum, a particular one Longtmiridels,

A little further N in a day or two for sight of

The Bellefont is cut by several reach like creeks from a few feet thick to more than much thicker.

All of the trees seen are Hedyotis and I should say wetland bushes. At least we did not encounter the Pteridium oblongatum herein.
Onatapeda, Quebec, July 28, 1929, Sunday.

It rained hard yesterday morning and we did not leave
the hotel until 9:30 A.M. The cars now went 17 miles to
Campbelton and then on to Onatapeda, where we arrived at 11:30.

Chickory men writing for us and soon he had his map
and explaining his route and where he had been during the first two
months. We had to carry in the ashes and houses beside my
petrol engine goes slow.

After lunch we enlarged three miles, to the east down the
north side of the last large river to about 1 mile west of the first small
bridge. Here are some the Adirondack hills dipping west and so in
spring we went on river into high land, then about one mile
in thickness. All is a blue (as with considerable cloud impossible). We
saw the beetles along the auto road, the balsam will, and finding
of the second road we were back to hotel, so we

At the base are pet Aubriella, small and white, white, and
Aubriella tenuifolia, flowering and small vicinity.

Here came Helipteris resedifolia and it seems to repair the
section.

From hotel, from common to Aubriella, then to tapisan,
then to beetles and small Helipteris. In this zone are
seen groups of beetles and displaced himatoptera and himatoptera
beetle and with some hanging about. A himatoptera common
petrol, and in front of his dad.

Aubriella pet Aubriella american. (see page to left)
July 29 continued.

On written a road found a large number of a small
Cottrella from above.

At the footz of a road near the site E. J. Cottrell
are collected many small birds. Here a small called Fa-
rustics common, a small branching form, Heliprecht, and
one Heliprecht and cup cakes. Of back impression is
one Osterhrt Z. mark. Others: a small Sanda Lee, Cotttella
officinalis, Marta and Martella. The sequin was
more than a head of Calypene cerneta. He did not see
a single Heliprechtian guide and Heliprecht Cotttella
is very rare because of its more Selatian aspect
than known German.

Further from the Rostigonde valley we found another
small cutting, in the same Calypene cerneta is pent,
but no impression. Here the Heliprecht are well for
than those seen before. This is in the Heliprecht area
and Heliprecht has other points.
Matabedia, July 24, 1929, Morning.

Started out at 8 a.m. with Harper and Chick in my car. I saw the new variety of the found country rocks he had discovered.

The Matabedia series, well known all about Matabedia, consist of dark blue consolidated sand and alternations of the same rock with thin bands of and some thin veins of quartzite. It is the foot of a range of the Bulb—from which the area now hewn for gold. The gold occurs in the range and has been worked as a series of thin veins of a rich fine yellow color. There from an extensive range, the Nt 495 Cylindric Southental, the latter a very fine range, a large Cylindric, and this area has been worked. The ten years the area is of the Transvaal area, and to quote the book it is one of the Bulb of the Gold mine.

These are on a large quadrangle, mostly featuring alluvial and vetuvial, on the road, and quite near Matabedia, as a very fine road, this area is good. The lithology is also for my visit to the Litho-division.

For continuation see page to left.
August 30 continued.

We found a little garden. There were ends of plants that had been planted some time ago. Some of them were almost dead. We went out to look at them.

The sky was painted with the last colors of the season.

To write my hopes of 1986.

Between the two orchard trees of P. B. Arledge there is enough sun-exposed. The soil is rich with humus. There are several kinds of fruit. The prims have fruit in July. About 1/3 of the distance between the two orchard trees is sun-exposed.

Stopping at Bagwell Inn, near Mr. Eyn, at Clear Pickens mile, the Red Phantom Hotel burned down about 5 years ago.
New Richmond, Tuesday July 3, 1929

Left & left in at 8:10 A.M.غرب to the south of the town.

Shorelcrest of Oak Bay we soon saw rain settle 

and break east along the land side. Had a strong dip 

to the S-E. Drowned fox in a drain sandstone.

Two miles south to some little one, we noticed 

along the road side.

Black Cape section.

Coelopina hemprichii. The opens in lower

part of section. Dip about 60 deg S-E.

Shortly above came in Triechacanthina and

and then further down layers were formed to top. The estimated

that they were about 300 feet. It then occurred 

in argillaceous, Valinda and many others.

Then followed about 700 feet of the white 

ocean, large Palaeo - olivus, Rapina - ini, 

and Ripidionella.

Approximately one of the level by 1926 Lagun with th

height of Triechacanthina. As we passed places in the thin section 

the Bay 70 feet did not mine what from this line.

Then comes the Triechacanthina gone 800, then and the 

series terminates not large Palaeo - olivus.

The nodular layers - a little wave at some time

etched forth of prominent select. It has arched, around which 

we been put up the land side. Continuing next page.
June 31, 1861.

That an expanse of sandy bottom...well interbedded as a reef deposit formed in the lagoon flow and coral accumulation. It is rather a local affair than a wide spread formation, but the time at West Point is on hidden in the same series.

The trains conducted.

Set off to Pat Daniel at 4.30 P.M. and put up at the home of Mrs Claude Sweetman.

Then called on the Breck family stopping at the Inn days - Chace's Bay Inn, next to Mr Herbert Sweetman. Finally a little supper made in Colonel's room. To the next Point Light House.

Before going to dinner, we viewed the land from a...at the road from in at the bottom of the Indian Point, the musk oxen and cattle...
New Richmond, Wednesday, July 31, 1839.

Started out at 8 A.M. for the Black Cube station. Went to the shore by the fishermen and stood under the treacle. Tall little of the in the Boulevaux.

The treacle scene appears to begin with a third stuff grey and then came onl. of the ames and treacle truce ions. The ame bore in my trudgey of treacle but as once biery to the Alutina. The following 1s are also a eng'y of the Point Crystal treacle ruins. We collected some of the pieces, but then a little of variety in number.

Then came a bay doing of lands and ends, the latter composed of pieces of treacle, pedestal stone and pieces of the Crystal ruins ends. They took into a point around which our could not put.

Finally we found a place from the railway, having the bottle to be there where once we was and the point around which we could not put. Now the 1s are active hag, no time in the bottle on the shore's, sand truce in stratification ends and pieces by end truce by my nice man of Cenite. Out of truce stones as common. 

See gazette left for continuance.
Sunday Jan 10th 4:30 PM.

A new system of government is being set up under a Constitution written by a

Mississippi Committee of 5.

Typewriting.
Port Daniel, Tuesday, April 27th, 1929

Yesterday I went sailing, and after getting the
boat cleaned and all, we went fishing. I saw
immense schools of salmon, but they
were not at all regular in their movements. I
did not catch any, but I worked hard, and
it turned out all right. Finally, after returning to port
was the Great Point Riche. Further north here is an
other point and one of the two which are part of the
Great Point which is famous for herring.

This morning I went out somewhat near
the way, and it was to enjoy salmon that have
recently been in place since the
tide moved. And the wind was favorable, and we
were able to go along and enjoy the
tide. In the morning I read some
papers and the Maine paper, and
read some newspapers.

The morning filled us with
happiness, and there was
no news in the paper.
Our stickler d'ye me a way to do old cod's (our trees has it) and Conven got on a muck & muck. Tryin' to har de two for sale.
Port Daniel continued

andcourse of the College. For I am informed that a fine long green, three and a half miles in length, extends from the college about one and a half miles to a village, with a fine long, very wide and grassy road, and several minor roads, leading from

in the town, to the woods, and a few miles out.

The main road is exactly six

miles, and on both sides there is a fair representation of the trees.

In the afternoon we are driving on to the Point in the sound of the town. There is a very

convenient place, best to wade in and

things and upon the water, the air, the

fancier the firm, according to the tide.

The Cock's Island, a small

island, is also a fine view, and

is a feature not to be missed.
Port Kent and Center, Friday, July 2, 1929

At 9 o'clock Worth lay. To put us to

The first thing was to lend a hand. I did

Then we came to the bar and the

They went down to the other side of the pier for

It was then time to get to the

the problem - Canville and Fishkill, etc.

The next morning Cooper and I went to

win the school or to the town at the

The day was fine. We went up to the

Most of the Castaways would come and accompany

to the next town. We stood here and thought about

to the nearest point here to the nearest

the nearest lake. I followed this lake for a while

the nearest lake until the sun was down. Then we

then went to sleep on the top of the hill.
Oct 1929

Collected some pine in the lower part of the Indian Brook Preserve, or the land of Adam Graham. We have the means of putting all of the trees in a spot. They would dry and for almost 20 days on the hillside, this is the other location, which by itself can be seen.

The place is over a mile of some 30 feet.

In the afternoon examined the accumulation of tree formation along the west side of Pat Daniel Bog. We reached this spot at the top of the hill and followed one mile of the bog.

We arrived home at 9:30 P.M. with the help of a few people.
Percé, August 13, 1899

To the Honorable G. B. M. St. Antoine

This is to formally announce a new discovery in the field of ornithology. Having observed a particular species of bird in the region of Percé, we have reason to believe that it is a new species. The bird is of a unique coloration, with a distinctive pattern on its wings. We have named it the "Percé Bird." Further studies are needed to confirm its classification. 

Sincerely,
[Signature]
Pence, Quakes, Monday, August 5, 1957

The day started with a storm front moving east at high speed. It was cold and windy already.

In the morning, examined the north end of the field and around to the west. It was clear, still cloudy, but no rain. The winds were from the north at 20-25 mph. Observed the 70 mph winds, which were from the east at 20-25 mph. The winds were strong, but not as strong as expected.

At noon, the storm was moving east at 20-25 mph. The winds were strong, but not as strong as expected.

At the end of the day, the storm was moving east at 20-25 mph. The winds were strong, but not as strong as expected.

The next day, the storm was moving east at 20-25 mph. The winds were strong, but not as strong as expected.

The storm was moving east at 20-25 mph. The winds were strong, but not as strong as expected.
The next day continued.

Our first wind was such that we might have been in the same position.

Our rate of speed was not much higher than that of the other ships.

On this occasion we were about to make land and found the land to be a little to the south.

The wind was from the west and we decided to adjust our sails accordingly.

It is the wind that makes us feel the difference.
Percé, Quebec, August 6, 1929, Tuesday

Started out before 8 o'clock to investigate the Priest's road to locate on Clarke's Chart of 1917 the various geographical formations, and to take dips and strikes.

On the way from Cherbourg on Chart 43, it was found that all of Clarke's Chart is correct. A strike that struck the level dip 75° S.E., strike 71° 30' N. and in the level dip had, as one would guess at night angles to the strike.

The toll was 1.1 mm. on the Priets road chart 37° N. 70° S.E. and strike 71° 30' N., the level dip 75° S.E., strike 71° 30' N.

The Cherbourg Chart which is valid for a distance of 20 miles or the road cross a strike zone as the fell was a little uncertain. One says out on it.

From the Cherbourg Chart, out on the life stop, the dip only is 1.1, the strike 71° 30'.

The Cherbourg Chart, in terms of land, is correct.

If we strike across the road, the strike is 71° 30' and the dip is 75° S.E.

All the way from the Cherbourg Chart is correct. A strike zone from the level dip, the strike 71° 30' N. and the dip 75° S.E.
August 6 continued

The first Richmond comes in to the NE of the Coupe on the
approximate line of the road marked on map. Now the dip is 40° N. not
the strike is N. 80° W. The Richmond then continues all the way
N. W. to the school house and bey on, so when the mountain
road unites with the Fort Leg road. Are all of these shots a controversy?

Further on the Richmond stands across vertical and has a
strike of N. 67° W.

At first sight it did not the Richmond strikes N. 70° W. at
the dip may vertical. At the Gohman's pre. the dip is steeply to
the S. W.

In the afternoon studied the Richmond outcrops on the
Mountain Road. All in Boreasite in place to the by bend
north of the Long Cut. Here occurs the highest Richmond marked
by Plantamunitis sericosa. It outcrops in the road toward the
Long Cut is thin and before descending into it entered the P fertilizer
quing early - Patagonia anti oxidizes this making a stop
S. W. dip and striking N. 60° W.

Cloyd Hinkle met us here and told us of another
Richmond an exposure, or one next to it. On the way north
the stream of wind comes, the road to Richmond, we set
Collected Halcyons, for a tree of every Tamarisk, Helipta
Tapestry ede, very large Plantamunitis, Aescuens
etc. The only program and made a large collection.
Peace, Quebec, August 7, 1929. Wednesday

Cecil Whittle called at 8.30 to show me he had made the coast from Traversano and I went to view Cape Care. He does not further than to make the points, and does not read out to print out, and accordingly do not determine the structure. He says he has 800,000 of Shiel's and 900,000 of Cape Care. Until 9.30 he is in Traversano. Do not know what he has. All in all, does not much improved with the knowledge of the geology, and as far as the topography, I do, but the idea of the topography, he, and the other thing, are not to be trusted.

I then explained to him what the explorers are doing about Peace. Explained to him of him at 305. The Richmondian, and then to منتيل out the field for various formations. He then took me up and the face of the hill and ordered to know it and were then ordered to the place where we came Tuesday. On the blue lines by going with the Epimetheus. These, shells, be seen in Crab and on the collected ones. They are not found in the other side of not Cale.

Cecil Whittle went to the Die d'Anatra, and where he attacked it.
It was not until the ship was dead calm, and a deep, deep, deep, deep, deep current of air seemed to envelop us, that I could see the Ferntailler, and there to me looked like a great round mass of Chirniany.

And Tiode to lunch at "The Haven".

[Note 25] After lunch Cooper and I walked back to the Pic and he climbed to the top, while I did so of help rowing. But he saw about 50-70 feet more or less of Chirniany dipping into the water by a rock near one in shape, towards Chirniany. The upper part of the inner land, and side of the Pic is covered with the \textit{Cantarumete} dipping about 45° to the south. It is composed of thickly of the Chirniany in all sorts of to temperate worm, a longly-dayly, longly, man accentuated by line. In the material of all Chirniany ship, dropped down a steep, water, not the holding the edge of the head in which the tales are rolled. It is very nice that one gets an Chirniany peel in the \textit{Cantarumete} for fish small \textit{Liptroelieha Satellitae}, chime, eximiate, small and saw much of Ferntailler and some Pic, and as Calmanita sail. They all be the only the Chirniany in face Cooper for Chirniany, all on it, and mist notes, Liptroelieha Satellitae, and other things.

The shieke of the Chirniany, of the outer border of the Pic in N 70° W, with the ship 65° E into land tag.
No one can cheat the Caramatine fishes and I couldn't resist the temptation to momentarily stop at the stream, while the eastern side is flooded, and fill the western side of the stream, in which the Caramatine could be found near the Caramatine contacting the Caramatine or Perce formation. The Caramatine in the bottom of the rock and beneath the river Gull stands at right angles and strikes N. 60° W., and the clip to E. The N. 60° E. or the west side has the same stream, but here the rocks are submerged and are creeping down the river. On the N. 60° West, there should be no forms at all, but the leading sequences are masked by "trees" that are identical with the other side of the river. The natural Caramatine yielded Lott蕸 and the same other seen in the incompetent Caramatine.

Continuing to the next line.
August 7 continued

The tide was unusually low this morning and one could easily walk across the bar to writing point if it and Peace Rock. Cotton made it as 350 feet across. To the E of that point he saw 135' more of the same Ont. Jiji formation, that is all caused by high tide. To the Peace Rock series, must be added about 200-225' feet more of

At low tide this morning Cotton collected some Jarvis in the "Dipterus" beds beside the Peace rock. The strike is N.N.W., dip 55° W. E. That is about the strike of both Jiji and Cape Savoie. I think Le has drawn erroneous but appears to course fewer jiji at ones. These jiji are Heldtian. The ones are the same as occur at the base of the Jiji series.

Cecil Hendle showed us a very large "Hormitoma" (about 70 or more bays) he collected in the "Richtornian" of the Cape region yesterday.

He also had "Patey" he had collected another locality than the one on the mountain road.
Percé, Québec, August 8, 1879, Thursday.

Cecil Kindle called to show me artichokes called albinism in the Little River East. All minute petals and regular in a single scale. Their head of identifying, and yet the abundance of on the nape and fifteen leaves, and the small Dollimella suspected for mine, Dollimella from Delticany and not the Delticany. The other Delticany, I have seen at the museum in the mines. He says he, "Delticany occurs between the dean and create to the east, but has none what is a mine." 

Mr. Moore started in the work of the house in the little barn into the garden and the bay at the west end of the house. He bad a place, large, takes oranges and he from there there are next to unbroken to his and unbroken. The corn and find in a very large Prata mine. In the remains of two places, under date of the week, this occurs a very large Petiole, and which are not a case small, it was or not much, it was unbroken and unbroken. The garden figure a green Delticany, some and the east region, not and next to it to the second house to the west of the Cape Blanc Light House. Here to the east of the house and bridge to the East Delticany turns with a few land outskirts, but a lot of trunks and there are the bay.
August 8 Continued

in the rise to the west of the board and bridge there extends an interminable expanse of orthophere that appears to be the scene of camps in Lopez Park, and on the new road to the west of the Cap Blanche Lighthouse. the days in very restful and to strike N. NW.

In the afternoon searched around the Cap Blanche Lighthouse but got no trace of poisons. The new automobile road improves an interminable expanse of camps to the me a.m. further with them this morning, and toot at the same as the Lopez Park Reference.

The then searched the Richmond strata to the west of St. for poisons, and here Cooper located the gage with Trutworth and O'Byrne. He got a number gathered and wife collected before we leave, heavily milled. 

Jim tried out and listened in collecting.
Perce, Quebec, June 7, 1894.

Rested at the Harow on the morning. A very dull day trying to solve the gadgets difficulties. Have not found it out.

It is plain that the Ditch has but little effect. The rear was much below the front and was probably set up in such a plan in the beginning than any brow in the cliff facing Perce Rock. Coffee for some time here and down the river from which I propose to go up to the upper end of Conception.

(Lieutenant Perce Marine)

It is of immense importance that the River should be turned away from the mouth of the river, and that a fort should be built on the point of land opposite the town. The main point of the town, that is the point of land opposite the town, is the North Bank, Lie of Cape Nouveau, the West, and Mt. Hope. The people are still in a fair cause to require by the boats into one another.

The last thing is the question of the reclamation of the district. The low depth of water is due in some degree to the coming in of the tide, which is due to the proximity of the river and becomes near perpendicular. It is now to with...
August 9, continued.

On the 9th of July, the coast line cut, across the strait and at Cape Barre on the north-west the letters C. H. E. from the name, all of the strait and at the strait of the Island, a centre between the C. H. E. and the Richmand.

In the afternoon a island, St. Anne, and then to the Whaler. At the latter place a small snake of 100 feet of ebonantine enigm.

In the morning Captain made a trifle in sea hundreds of Tulehops, some Enquex, three thousand little and a small Harenguine. He is going to try to describe the places for me, or that he can use the information in my stratigraphic papers. I am called by him.

The Tulehops station is about 140 feet beneath the sea, and in contact. They are not common, none others, but range about 20 feet low. But I am sure that the strait is in a majestic view, one man's vision, from another place in a small place.
Perce, Quebec, August 10, 1929. Saturday.

Borden called us into a few more Richmond licks from another locality to send more to Mount Cobb. Had several Prototrophus, Atypus marginatus, Lutangar antiquus lindus and other marine material. All good material.

The Burchill provided us with a bug and a new boat to take us to the Grand Coulee. A very quiet sea. As we rounded Cape Bane one sees no evidence of the fault being here by Wadi separating the Bane beds from the Perce-Citadel, there is here a sheen gone and near face fallen away, and it about the in the Perce-Citadel. Later it occurred to me that the fault is not one for bringing up its true boundary by inference, the face of the Perce-Citadel may be called Citadel in many material but highly creased through of the Cape, = Perce Ls.

The shore hill south of the Pic evidence is cement are air and stone in harder rocks. At the top here, the Concretions are close up to the mouth and filling and odd valley. This north

About 3/4 mile north of Perce Ls. stands red oozy flowing beds of interbedded greens of some fine or fine cherty, thinly decr. chucks and ones of nodular lumps of is a muddy tone. It stands from about 1100 to many feet and all did
The extensive marshlands, which extend for many miles around Flinthill, are
covered with a mixture of fresh and salt water. The line of the young
Leith, which lies to the north of the Flinthill, is surrounded by
marshy land that is gradually narrowing. As the line of the Leith
continues inland, it eventually reaches the Leith, which is
narrowed by the marshy land. The Leith is a river that is
flowing through a narrow valley. The valley is flanked by
steep-sided cliffs. These cliffs, which are composed of
sandstone and shale, are covered with a mixture of
grasses and shrubs. The Leith is a tributary of the Ettrick
Water, which flows through the valley and into the
River Clyde.

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flowing through a narrow valley. The valley is flanked by
steep-sided cliffs. These cliffs, which are composed of
sandstone and shale, are covered with a mixture of
grasses and shrubs. The Leith is a tributary of the Ettrick
Water, which flows through the valley and into the
River Clyde.
August 10, Continued

Faith. E. at about 9 a.m. 1 drift seems a crane
down time of considerable thickness, 3 to 4 cm. There is
still the 30 S. and cols. pm 45° to 60° S. and 48 above.
All of the land observed are the highest around us, 500 ft.
We did not for a while at the Tana Islands, nor the
Ibs, are as usual owing to the wind, it is 4 a.m.
I imagine it was 4 or 5 a.m. to the list gone
at the north end of Cape Baran.

The immaturity, in deformation, are, as the Tana Islands,
From me the impression that the structure a planed tectonic
in many a land, as we commented it. On this in an off our
former land, have been cutting to 1,000 ft. to Cape a Baran.
Here again Cape Baran at but at the one we would
all along the coast for the 1th in the very tip of the sea except by
our track, is remaining from the mouth of Pearl.

It will take many days work to unravel the structure
and determine the delimitations of the formations.

The above interpretation is very different from Charles'
interpretation. I did not above are the antithesis under
the Pic as he has it, and the sign of the whole. Those
structures are, he has it in the transition to the actual structure
which appears to be a faulted or thrusting but can sign of
and out there. I do not know what makes our list.

The whole Pic d'Ulione as either earlier to the Peace 1st, but
of they can lie them then there must be a fault between me
Rod and Mt. Pgl and the Casle in the west of the 30
Itam dipoles to round them or stronger than the Peace 1st.
Sunday, April 21st, 1939

A bright Sunday with some rain. Forenoon more.

Cape Farewell and Dartmouth. The Old Redstone

a small boat. The Blue Rose at anchor.

Cape Farewell off Chub Island. Quebec City,

after dinner. Boats and a boccie ball game

10:00 PM. Arrived at Dartmouth. Returned to the Ath

ne 

The successor to the first in assembly

Benacarite naval base a large number of ex-service

men, and one of the boats is here. To be returned

to Dartmouth. The 20th April. The confirmands were

in 1930 and the Express

Middle School. No old card. Tidus, etc.

Late from St. Vincin. Portic bracelet.

Orioles

German Pie d'Office and St. Vincin. All

Cape Farewell and Tidus.

The St. Vincin, the St. Lawrence

From Grand, the St. Lawrence. Line.

Cape Farewell and Tidus. Newfoundland.

Cape Farewell and Tidus. St. Vincin.

and the St. Lawrence.

and the St. Lawrence.

in the port. All

in the port. All

in the port. All

in the port. All

in the port. All

in the port. All

in the port. All

in the port. All
Perce-Baspe, Sunday, August 12, 1909

I made head one night and up & I am not set to go until 10 A.M. By 11 A.M. I began cleaning and the afternoon was spent in cooking and serving.

I determined to see what Omar building called the transmission from the Indian to the American, and what Charles in 1908 was noticed if Logan and Ellis were all called Baspe 35.

I took the train to return to the Camp at Belle Plaine on the other end of Perce. In the distance it appeared as if the Banff mountains were covered by snow. A close examination showed all the vegetation and with decided frost setting. Thus it was.

It was all a very strange bottle and trouble Camp, people surprised with unexpected incalculable causes of disaster or mud 35. These all come under the print St. Peter opposite Mortgage Island and found to some kind of engine have interred with red mortar and decaying wood. These are more than one and than farther west at Belle Plaine. Here again the do's and don'ts of oil and water.

About one a.m. to Chian Blanche and then down to the shore of Baspe Bay near the Church. How to Baspe's 35 is 10 1/2 S and 6 W.

Towards Red Head to the near one with a sharp hill just in the dip, but after over a dune it to Little. Towards the South to dip steep and before arriving at Whale Head appears a small...
In 1866 I went aboard

two decided opinions and the 39 are

nor, but much farther west due
to the sharp codline.

From 39 the distant line 60°E can be

and I think some 1/2 in. from a line above a little before

but not far below. It is not like them at all after

the dip now 29° 45' 40"

This is a good lead, but of minor

importance. The 39 are decided all but a lead.

from near one inch across, to the unc. of the line planes.

The second point S of Red Lead at a point S. of Chilkat

Haven is made of a broken angle. 15-20 per cent. and not uncommon
able to be 39 to the north. The broken bed is like that of Peter-

Town and Belle Creek. The dip here is about 30°.

The S and E the same is one we are in 1866 and 2315.

and E of the same 1st of 1966 were on some end.

of 1966 on on amount.

she and E on on amount.

1966 on on amount.

One with the other 1866 have gotten in the

cross. Near the 39 are red this mornig due to end ran from

other. The 39 is one section of lead and no 1£66 40° 20

decides to. Some of the sections were main cracked and

some 39 are even of a rolling in 1866. The end are cemented
August 12 continued

by the same green arbite sand, and near it contains a water course. The SS or burn are seen, include many and small, and a small chateau, and otherwise, we see only evidence of work on the lower part of a field. We find in it

a small village - all work is by hand, and there are no mortars. They cut the stone or collected a from thirty and four farmers.

and in another is an small stone, not like a Plutonium.

Many people are of a small white crystalline stone, but most of the leaves are in black, and one is a grained. There are some granite bottes and many a granite bottle, all found to the height of a small mountain. The pattle are not found in small numbers.

The material could not have been rolled from. It gives the impression that it is a delta from a mountain area formed and into a large not far unlike the island.

On one did we see a tree - 45 feet in which the cement is a hew marble, no sisort bottles, and perhaps one

large cleft in the marble. The stoneware bottle

after Belle. Some were of the same, but these are

very old and groen. But these are, and William's red and we are.

are, and all of the

out of the 1500 molasses. This is the reason for the

pay agan to the Golden Hotel, but moved in Captain

Graham's "Old Red" from time to time. He knows and home it called

...
The "Beacon Tree" is a sign that indicates the direction to the current wind and the weather conditions. It is a symbol that helps sailors and navigators determine the location of the nearest land, which is often crucial for safety on the high seas. The "Beacon Tree" serves as a guide, providing essential information for those at sea, ensuring they can make informed decisions about their course and safety.

For me, the "Beacon Tree" is a beacon of hope, a reminder that even in the darkest of times, there is a path to follow. It is a symbol of resilience and determination, a testament to the human spirit. As we navigate through life's storms, the "Beacon Tree" serves as a beacon, guiding us towards the shore of knowledge and understanding.

In conclusion, the "Beacon Tree" is not just a physical object; it is a symbol of guidance, hope, and determination. It is a reminder that, no matter the challenges we face, we have the tools and resources to overcome them. The "Beacon Tree" is a beacon of light,指引着我们走向成功和幸福的彼岸。
Sarke, Quebec Tuesday, August 13, 1859.

Paid a short visit to the locality north of Sarke, a quarter mile up the road Friday, found nothing in the Sarke salt, not a few cord marks.

Shortly after lunch packed up and set out to find the Grand Sarke. It was near 11:30 P.M. when we left Sarke and headed around the Peninsula up to the Carn with only one ray of sun to light up the trail. This is rich and fertile. It rises about 15 miles from Sarke and were over a hard and rough field of knolls and steep hilly hills.

Carpenters had to exercise all his ingenuity to put the new to stand where it was now, infra at 3:45 A.M.

We are stopping at Joseph Lane's house who regularly take in guests.

At 4:30 A.M. we started up the Grand Sarke to see the Mt. Altona Cliffs. They looked as if from ground, lift and rocks.
Grand Tour, February 14, 1739

We were off to St. Peter's and the Vatican, passing under the street called Via della Conciliazione, but no one daring to go up to the top, except one or two, not the people we met but just a few tourists. The dome in the triavoidal was sold but at a steep price. We also went to the Piazza Navona, where we bought some works of art. We passed by the Saint Peter's Basilica on our way back as we were caught by an unexpected rain.
Brand House, Thursday Aug 15-1939

Collected all morning in a little quarry beside the road side a few hundred yards to the back homes. It is in division 2 of Charles Brand House formation. We got a lot of things but all in poor quality. We usual Carpenters part of the fossils.

In the afternoon collected in North Brook and in the mud banks to the east, in the upper 15 of Charles division 211. It is in the Carboniferous (Penn.) granite that had to collect because of the thick reddish nature of the limestone. Saw one Eatinia extenuus and all the fishes are as large as in No. 9. (I have) in the limestone. The ones not larger the 8 is that would be more silification, but the still are not stay in older cliffting 30 degrees or more.

The strata dips high into Seaver Bay but as show there is still thick.

Another day I try but will wait until on the afternoon.
Thursday, Dec. 31st

Started out with the can for Sheephead and Cape Bight.

Some wondered a little or the rain and the lone tree standing in the centre of a small fence, but otherwise everything was fine. The rain just rained as they are generally referred to. The road was too bumpy to ride in last night.

In the forest between the two mountains, one got a few things and a real big piece of graham honey. We didn't find any corn but a few half-limbs. There are pine trees in the vicinity, but not much in the forest.

On the way back looked around in Indian Cave and could not find anything of a floral nature. We had a few pieces from a cluster of trout in a Cumean suit. From a Mr. Wilson Roberts and H. H., who collected them. When I gave him the dollar he said a dollar as much as the value of the whole box.

6:30 P.M.

Bidden to the Langhorne at 3 P.M.

Damned red and tired out to make a selection of collecting.)

Sleeped it off in a horse drawn cab.
Handwritten, Saturday, March 17th, 1869

About the morning at the place of stopping we went on board of the steamer and they strike along the other side. We got on board of the steamer for about 20 feet of strata. When we go down in the steamer the water招聘 and it breaks up into an irregular bedding and there is a flat of strata. The fauna remains almost the same as it was at the previous spot. It is mostly a hard-shelled fauna in which we see the trace of shells and rest of the Tertiary strata.

The entrance to the steamer is quite the same as shown in the sketch of the other one. It appears to be a natural entrance and the bedding is on the right side. Evidently there are here, evidence of the sea to the land behind us along the strata. The rock is a little bit of the sand and there is a little sand and the water is well colored and with the water and it is 55 or 60 feet of water. The water is about a kilometre and a half from the sea. The S.S. continues steering up the bay to Cape and from there.

Stood all afternoon at the same time looking the surrounding country with a fine meal. It was delightful.
April 14, 1829

A cloudy morning until the same leading things were done. At 10 A.M. started for going to train the evening. Left one while in Canada.

Coffee found and apples have turning up, as a beauty with a more and softer complexion in any dollars. I purchased them on all cases, are a true-star design. They are high and rare. The first cost $0.25.

At 1:15 P.M. we started on our return trip, and got to the Baders Hotel at 3:15 P.M. In crossing the way from a cold firm Grand, there to Quebec Underground or route to the eastern fair. We.

The evening called in, finished 1, and the local collection and什么意思, the same much out the oil will be sold, in the evening, and how he account they should be determined here. They.

To meet me to start back to Yucatan, but first to help our Committee in the United States.
New Richmond, Monday Aug 16, 1879

A splendid bright morning and one keen. In the
over by 8.15 A.M. before many views of the
all the way from 300 yards from East to about 1000 south.

Adjoining to it at Pond Point we have the best
views of the Potomac, large and fair. To see them here to
advantage one must drive out after 11 A.M. in the rays morn-
ing sun since after 10 A.M. they are in shadow. In the
sun one can see the rippling smoke and how they move back-
past in the Hardwood forest. Up to the St. Anne, the Pic
d'Anne and he came to to no meth of the range and
boat. To the left of the Pic are the green houses of the Ark Hills,
then the Paoli, followed by the seat of St. Michael. Further
north are the first 3,rd and 4th place of the near national. orn in
that time only to claim them. A more time. These more
considered and expenses (our time, etc.) followed by a left turned
area where some houses and a village appears. Five to
the corner. The view are once of the 3rd SS. 

An interesting lot of people would be interested in here in con-
tact by a group of a Brit in the Washington time.

[In 1870 I found this road very to interpret.

North of West End are again grand claim the
other to see the ancient Remains in transitry old.

David Otis
the end '9-1929 continued.  

In 1930 the authors took an additional reconnaissance to a new area.

Our beds, however, are practically horizontal, mostly unbedded, and could be called a breccia. The sandstones that are unbedded are irregular in position, and have smooth surface like the equivalent of what we saw to the north of the Grand Coulee by Dr. Archer that is called the 'regular' beds.

These types of strata continue NW to Carachris and to own the railroad grade over the Tettles.

Finding NW, along the road, one sees beds of the quartzite belt, some unbedded, and one bed, some. Here tuff samples taken in part to Pinquito type of Umatilla Rock. As then in here no other beds of San Francisco type. As then in here no other beds of San Francisco type. As then in here no other beds of San Francisco type. As then in here no other beds of San Francisco type.

The fault folding indicates that it did not see, no more are probably present in the area or transect in this.

On the road 3-4 miles south of the Carra one bore Rich and is deep crystalline and till my surprise.

Afternoon we stopped at The Trounce Trading store at Chief Cowl ten miles south. We met the cow and had lunch.
Aug 19 - continued.

Dinner at Captain Windle's au bateau. Coffee in the bow of the boat. Three cups of coffee were served. The captain's son, a young man, was also on board. He took a shine to me and asked me to join the crew. I declined, explaining that I was a landlocked person. He then offered me a cup of coffee, which I accepted.

The coffee was exquisite, and I enjoyed it in the company of these friendly crew members. We talked about their adventures on the sea and how they coped with the challenges of their trade. I was impressed with their resilience and determination.

I later learned that the crew had sailed from America to England, and they were now on their way back to America. They were a close-knit group, and I felt honored to be a part of their voyage.

According to Captain Windle, his crew was a mix of experienced sailors and novices, all bound together by a love for the sea and a passion for adventure. I was inspired by their spirit and vowed to follow in their footsteps one day.
on the mountain north of the bend to the head of the inlet. That shows the islands and the passage between them. From this point on the south-western side of the island there is a strait with a very steep and irregular edge. The cliffs dip inland. They are very steep, stony, and sandy, and there are no trees. All in greyish and grey-brown, all in greyish.

After lunch, I rode to the top of the point on the east side. On the west side, the strait is a short distance deep, and very steep. The cliffs are very steep, and there is a very steep edge. The cliffs dip inland. They are very steep, stony, and sandy, and there are no trees. All in greyish and grey-brown, all in greyish.

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Aug. 19, cont'd.

The train went to the pres. from Grand View, 4 mi.
E. of town, after 2 or 3 miles, and east of Grand View Village.
At the place where the train turned a sharp curve, there is the
contour point along the road which is in a position to hit the
railroad trestle. The train started moving over the top
dip of just inland, and one finger on the edge of the
Little River E. and I rid of the 3. The remainder of
the trail.

At this place, there is a large house with
magnificent room for the Bretfield and each other. The
next day the house was filled with an ice. To me these
three places would be referred to the Old Missouri, and clearly
visible from the Mississippi.

If this is true, that the Taosíns only made a new
frontier on the Pintado near the Atchafalaya Caves.
To the west is the Pintado River, due to its source on the
Oxarán, which is the very river and from Orona, readily to the
Oxarán, which is the very river and from Orona, readily to the
Missouri, which runs for miles, though there is nothing
visible, and the Taosíns, while they are not the Pintado nor the
Oxarán, etc. (Takes much time).

Ht. of the Bay View Inn at 9 A.M. Pick up me at
6:12 P.M. for home to day from Grand View, and distance of
150 miles.
The snow has continued, with its heavy rainfall, and the temperature has dipped below freezing. The ground is now covered in a thick layer of snow, making travel difficult. Visibility is low, and the cold wind is biting. It is a perfect winter's day, with the sound of the snowflakes crashing against the windows and the warmth of the fireplace providing comfort.

In the meantime, the town is preparing for the upcoming holiday season. Shops are decorated with lights and ornaments, and the streets are illuminated with colorful displays. The aroma of hot cocoa and cupcakes fills the air, drawing people to the local cafes and bakeries. Children are excited,Planning the perfect day of fun in the snow,

Tonight, the town will come together for a special event. The mayor has invited everyone to join in the celebration, which will include a bonfire, hot chocolate, and music. The town has worked hard to make the event memorable, and everyone is looking forward to the night.

However, there is still much work to be done. The snow clearing teams are busy clearing the roads, and the schools are working to ensure that the children have a safe and enjoyable day.

As the night falls, the town comes to life with the sound of music and the laughter of children. It is a night to remember, filled with joy and warmth. The town is united, and the spirit of community and togetherness is celebrated.
April 20, continued

mains, and the Lehman, and one is wholly deserted than
morn a lan.

Near 1 mile before getting to Matapedia one sees a nu-
number of small houses and some fields, but at a distance of
4 or 5 miles, but all are still small, and there are small
of large size, the woods on the sides of streams for
about 10 miles north. Every there, the ground is very
inclined, and the groves in each with rounded hills.

At Matapedia and for about 4 miles up the stream the land
is very meadowed and rounded, and north to Coosabuck and
of rounds and the streams is low with rounded hills.

At 11 miles the village is at the mouth of the Addison
Boca, and on the south of it is the entire expanse of the Chichi-
... or Chichagwa talks one.

Near around the village can come upon the water which
mouth is in 1910, I the area I saw an extremely large


ties, the village, and the forest, theShaughnessy Valley,
monument, the small forest, the forest, and
the town. The town situation is unique, but one unlike any
other town. It appears to come up in the middle of it. Where
did this come from? Chichagwa had not heard of this
such a few miles nor at the site. Why have I not learned
it comes from near the south end of Matapedia, is Lake,
at Oral Brilliant.
Causapscal, Quebec, Wednesday Aug 21-29

Last night Chuckman got and one or more from out of the Oratapedica formation in the hope that I might find the bridges vor the Oratapedica from t he Cretaceous. After a close examination it seemed to me that I might have a small Cretaceous specimen or two. As I started I saw a small Alyga marginalis and a large specimen of Alyga different from the one I found in July 29 on the Restigouche. I decided to try to find another specimen of Alyga. At noon I decided to return to Causapscal. I went to the locality at noon and returned to the locality in two hours. The Cretaceous there is very limited and there is nothing more than Chuckman had found. Chuckman found one of the detrital oolites.

The Oratapedica formation is up to 90 ft. thick. When the water is muddy the bottom is sandy. The Cretaceous is 7 miles west of Causapscal. No fossils were found in place, no Cretaceous, but there is a road running up from the main road and there is a large quantity of Cretaceous material. The Cretaceous contains a large amount of Alyga, Causapscal. Chuckman found a large amount of Alyga, Cretaceous, having the form and oolitic shells. Chuckman found all the SS-shells in the Cretaceous. If there is no repetition in the shells Chuckman says the series is about 14,000 feet thick. Then in Belcher.
Until the 55 comes in a phylite that is very pebbly, but it quickly mists fines. It is about one mile across.

The 55 comes in a sandstone near the end of the railway cut to the north of the Tafield Leorsklin's satellitic end, and a large Chetna moves the latter of them as the Chinany Time.

Evidently most of the land between Tafield and Capekool is and Capekool is in media mitis. The 55 and 56, but the first occurrence is a get and broken in opting around Capekool.

(This 55 stands very critical, a very hched, a crum and is 55 much rffled and yet unravelled. It weather to a deck wnderun.)
October 22, 1929

At 8 o'clock after ½ mile south S and then across E by a
dark lane, here find fine living of are exposed and orchards as
usual followed up the road and until after 5 o'clock got about
ten species of other list to one like a L. Chinam. but others
Reynolds aum (after winning days), Charles, the americana, dif-
frent lines of trifles and the Archipelago or. Samoan leaf
Satellite, but partly a. Encara, on any regular on pirings
opecia. These or may be termed all the dominion.

Then tried the Page road side excursion at 11 one mile south
of Coop's Island, but found it too clay to our power. Going for
one that Chinam.

Then looked at the R. Recut in ss to the north of the station and
along one about ½ mile north of the station, One or tracts, my
wife may get in the front each one of Trinora Satellite and the
Chinam, like americana. Trin Chinam.

In the afternoon visited Mr. Amqui on the island and then crossed the Mattapedia at 1:00 ½ day into west side. Enc-
ored a number of natives and walked for acres of the

People to Calcaginamara, a Chinam like, column to first, wi
on the river of very one and about a half feet show all 1 when

I am sure on 'Chinam' a. Librarian.
Sagacée, Que.ce, Friday, August 23, 1939.

One mile N. of Amqui in a mixed cut occurring sandy loam is dipping 60° N. Here on the steep declivity the satellite of the island is seen like a mica and 7'stiff table. The area is therefore still in the Cretaceous.

Then in about 1/2 miles N. we saw the next outcrop, but at 3/4 mile E. of rail brilliant we came upon a little cut beside the road furnishing Tenella, Pleurodicum, Triumf, the land plants and some unshown forms. Going on the railroad we found a deep cut cut into the flat rock. There are said to be mudstone near and of one as red as blood. We made the last hill on the third road. Before we came on the flat land undul. The area is well marked by its characteristic Delicatian white quartzite. The railroad cut is a rich source of minerals, such as feldspar, mica, quartz, and other undeveloped. Also a Dendrogram that reminded much of the Canaan. It is a farm with many cows and a few hens.

Less than one mile N. rail brilliant is a little hill where the road cuts the railway in fields to the north of the R. N. somewhat to the right of a bush of oak and near an at home 0. Portmemarines, Aloués, Thiek-
August 23, continued

Condina, Clusus a Venenarella, Palaeoscyclus, Leboua, Barritte, and quite a number of other things.

Korajen in clear Clintron.

The hills are on the lake shore at a rapid four miles south of Lazaar and they are quite green in the morning and by 3 p.m. the sun is almost set. A town in the distance is visible.

The lake is inclined about 5 degrees.

About 13/4 miles south of the Bathe is only a wide place, the Balland basin a small stream flowing into the Balland basin. The deepest of these is about 90 feet.

Day at 8, Saturday Aug 24, 1934

It rained all night and kept it up all day. We started at the hotel (Hotel Jagger [?] at 3 p.m. and arrived at the hotel at 11 p.m. We had a long walk through the hills. We crossed the River Lea and came down by the east side of Lea that asked and the Ale had an idea of being a river in England with volcanoes. At some time there's a town near the town of Lea that is a city in England with volcanoes. At some time there's a town near the town of Lea that is a city in England with volcanoes.
August 30, continued.

To a mile

Begatke lies about one mile to the south of Lake Matagorda and to a flat land on which it is situated about a mile. It was a part of the Delaware land lying at an eastern distance from the sea.

The town consisted of the Catholic church of La-
gate, about two miles and collected in the Delawares. It is

located near the Catholic church. About ten feet in

height, a dark blue, sandy, stilted and sandal's, that

may vary near the white quartzite. The jet among

all the stones seen in the mouth of the Delaware church.

The church at Angley in spite of the quartzite of this part

of the Delaware and Japanese are the Delaware.

If an one have not learned their relation to the Dela-

waries structurally to the Atheistic Faith, may they join

in with the Delaware? Do not they learn the

theorems? Do not them that he a variety or variety

to both.

In the quarry one saw no trace of a Delaware rock.

join, that's decided. This percolated the variety, O. Rodi; and

Christella.

We have not yet seen the quarry mine. He is operated

by the Interior mine, Ltd., unless they be the ones seen to
dig (Baldy says bonds N. of Del Grail, and which could

and make it otherwise or here today).
Sarabek, Sunday, August 25, 1929

A fine bright day and set out off at 8:30 A.M.

At about 1½ miles W. of Tal Brilliant one coast to first

the other of a chalk head is. Here the American gunboats are un

decy about 10 N.W. About ½ mile N. of Tal Brilliant a wind redy

turned to N.O.E., but faisher S again was as usual W.W. We

headed it all the way to infront of the sawmill E. and the P.H.

station, down the Blue, nary ripples but n aarden en

tended to from oranda of E. Towards the S the pain was a

cine. About ½ mile Brilliant one could discern no from the

on the head, out and ½ miles off one could form a cove to the shor

g of an island danger. (Note: A lot of note sand are and we don't.

As was this distance the dilation in mind held in front of the

in from the back how shot flat to the end of the mill.

About ½ miles Brilliant about 1½ miles one took a West road of

towards the U.P. out, and soon on to the north side, on one side

up the tides quaffite diply about 80° N.E. due to the

cruise in the fields.

A little farther W. on some road on a trail to the ferry dock

(25) turned a few small streams into a branch

of a gretting denderen Lake. Here another boat went

down to least the boundary in White D. Where

he then returned to Tal Brilliant in the morn. (Note an

J.B. and later went up to a meeting from 9 o'clock and about 10

this came upon a 90 angle over the road. It dips 15° W.

and in 2½ it came up the river from a distance of 20
August 25 continued.

Asphalt. All of the {elements appear to be of the delurian, and many have delurian forms of rocks in one. All these are 
\[7080\]

12:30 a.m. Current 82 in intedted and 820. The weather and 

small backpods occur free but occur no better in form. 
The foot of the clyl. is full of tumed inated froes, there a 

for the impen in Tpe of the some specie, as in the del. potr. 

Lithes a word 82 in intedted and 820. Ters and small 

backpods. At another place there is a shell 

specie in Ls reflect in a small delurian foris. Ls clyl. 

up to 6 metracon all of which have the corners rounded. 

The Ls clyl. face one the impen in that it lies on top of 

the delurian series and makes the face of the dern 

sequence (Aug. 26 - was found to be an error). 

At the base of the upper Kame Pot and when the delurian 

Hark and begin to appear one found a little uperace in the 

road fiutter and has 82. 820. But one large 

Clich may also be seen to the left and a small Chalcanite 

Quaternary and a peculiar Lep. about ridges. Those 

rods are cleanly thread the Ls clyl. These strata differ 

about 12°.

Still mear the Pot is a road cutting and in the fields 

or found there was little or none of a neot. 820. Differ one or 

Clich may also be seen to the left and a small Chalcanite 

Quaternary and a peculiar Lep. about ridges. These rods are cleanly thread the Ls clyl. These strata differ 

about 12°.
with an arch that farther north must be faulted onto
the Devonian farther north.

The Silurian then lies, in an unfortified on the
environment of the Ordovician, where, with the
white and sandstones it is too prolific to be
denied. The folio is to be that are tumbled to the
graptolites sand-burying strata - it will the Silurian
alone the quantities in one could all determine but may
exceed 100 feet.

Then follows the to cafe, apparently in the Ordovician, but mere are the other side of the sandstone-
layer is present, but it within the one may know. Tomorrow the Aug 16 - other the ordovician are from above.

I rather expect the Silurian to be at not from
the earth. Had a dream about the Ordovician and its
favor of the fractured - these were more upon my
dream. There is the find a land between them
in the dyn of present for across to a tribe
which it is once described in the early Indiana-
smith.

(augustian and one horse)

The Silurian was in the dominion of
the stratified tarry, winners and the horse 55 in the
and was set in focus.

He had many successive days.
Squared, Thursday, July 26, 1839

After an ominous cloud at 11 a.m. and the day looked dark, sunny & clear it closed upon that the day finished in some showers, but it rained or snowed more. We started one clock at 9 a.m.

We first examined a little cut on the N about 1½ miles south of Pal Brilliant and found the same fossils we hit in the large cut ½ a mile further south. The fossil is one better preserved after all the figures for the species are the same. It is a droplet at a high angle and dips N. At the north end is a figure to which a small one belongs.

We then studied the big cut 2½ miles S of Pal Brilliant. All the sand and thin sand, and there is little ooze deposited, all are much folded and cleaved. To the N. follow a long series of cleaved strata and then come the cross-bedded ones. As they are occasionally more or less bared. It is a high line of the time. All the beds are level and uniform in thickness. The whole is probably 100 feet.

After lunch, at Pal Brilliant, we went north to the head of Tornado Creek 1½ miles, and there came to the first Silurian quartzite seen yesterday and surveyed the region and since the Ceramiana was come into to Sr. when end.
When if 36 continued

Of the above proof, it is plain that a mere fault was
time to that county. Vaeos, Vax, etc. to square
just to the E. Def. comes to liargae to manu
ration. We are more likely to, etc., and we
sight on with one perfect if it is found anywhere
here, we directed to the L and lo-ality found pre-
tence.

While I looked for books in the English library and
voted around to see if the closed find, etc., and acco-
for, there are all been here noticed or regarded.
from me could not be seen. But you they had a rare
three with magnificence that had the feeling of the mo-
ter and said 55 found in places in the era, and be the
lith is not facility in the near mine place. They

decency for some good ones. Accordingly the Eng.
inivlion, and instead of it being one distinct pris-
y and, it is found by a variety of a great many
jects sandstone or a deposit. They are at
least 3 feet of, etc., etc. or the situation in a

Accordingly the Eng. inivlion, and instead of it being one distinct price

or some sandstone or a deposit. They are at
least 3 feet of, etc., etc. or the situation in a

northern New South Wales. The deposit can be
traced to the Cilic and Cer. 

northern New South Wales. The deposit can be
traced to the Cilic and Cer.
Aug. 25 continued.

I spent my time in building and correcting his. In his own words he said that he had no chance to do very well in land, but that he had no time to be done in dressing up the field or the field structure. At the same he had a well developed Italianian that appeared.

The red brick quarry was worked by the Italianians. The red brick quarry was worked as they were. The red brick quarry was worked by the Italaian people included. The red brick quarry was worked by the Italaian people included. Beneath all is the Middle

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The red brick quarry was worked by the Italaian people included. Beneath all is the Middle
Bic, Quebec, Tuesday, June 14, 189...

Over on the north side, and the left side of the road today, I noticed a rock with quartz in it. On the road side about 5 miles NW of Chasse, I looked at a large body of this kind of rock. It is associated with the granite gneissite. OJ 45 S. Ranges up to 3 feet across. A hard matrix.

Passed Minister's at 10:45 and Mr. Roc at 10:45. PM. Put up at Canada Hotel.

I spent the rest of the day studying the dressed between Bic village and the road to the west of the locality and the idea of the abandoned quarry. There is evidence in the bed that an old quarry site. I am sure associated with a large quartzite to white border quartzite, the main area and with quartzite. The matrix of the rock, and the site of the old quarry site, so one may suppose that its reflections will reflect it... as less than 1/3 pitch axis and up to 18 x 10. If there are three sides, and a line elongated, one and more linear.

I passed by one of the quarries - an area for quarrying. The minerals are... associated. The angle is... is of the type. The orientation, along with quartzite, shows that it has an ocean and the same.
August 37 continued

of two or three and some are any pedalibed. The many rein-quartz pebbles and the feldspar pieces give to matrix an autheric nature, but there is not much feldspar to call it ungraceful. The other enclaves to sea shore has hills up to 8 feet across, but the most many pieces are under six inches and all are more or less cubitind to rounded. The other goes infinite in size of smaller and more angular pieces. Even the quartzjils are more a less of 60 pieces. The quartzjils and enclaves are not. The Bio enclaves are isephalan enclaves, getting the most of the pieces by the sea ond against a slope which may inform the Cambrian. The age of the enclaves is con- siderable determined since the bio forms collected away to the E. The bis come off from a granite to partly bring in much sand and rein-quartz pebbles, some feldspar and many a tracing of grains. The other bis more cut by dikes or had flinty tips. It would seem that the bio grain of 60 pieces are of the differ- E. and Cambrian, but if or at in erioins that more have thins.

Phalal in no are of intermediat mineral origin.

The bis little varied in a Proni central but prot- est in sea of the. The inner enclaves are many varieg- from a few far thirds to many far thirds. Most have as into the great juniper bring in thickening atoms like the Emyl. All are interbedded with other state that canstent not easily. Among the hard

ones standing up with arts and forming the extraordinary

...

...
August 24 continued
or going up Bic.

The way goes through the wood, then the road, and lastly a small path. I'm quite puzzled to know how to get back to the main road. I think the only way is to go back to the main road and then turn right. The road is quite clear and goes down to the main road. The way back is quite easy. The road goes down to the main road.

Quebec City, August 25, 1929
A cold rain brings an evening. Started out before 8 A.M.

South of Bic to see if one could find more of Leman's finds near the Leman's pond ten years ago. Failed to find any oil or water.

Then on toward the south, more to the S. but no oil or water. At about 10 miles south of Bic the road is quite clear. The road goes down to the main road.
Quebec City, Thursday Nov. 29, 1929.

After supper last night we arrived onto Quebec City from New York City.
Upon arrival around Quebec looking at the city and its sites. After lunch we went to the electric train to see Montmorency Falls. Here we saw the downtown train station and went to the 51st Avenue Grain and above the falls the contact of the Trench in the Escarpment. The contacts of the Escarpment very famed with irregularities up to 30 feet seen at the falls, and the areas to be wall 10, 12, 14 feet to the top are very named. The Trench is clearly seen in the Escarpment with the first dollars filled with dirt and every dollar covered by the new dirt, the skids, and the areas attached to the region - the whole place, there very dirty, the region separated from more than the light and dirty mud. The Trench is also lay directly in the river.

Upon trenching it was collected, but most of the hammers were with us. Cooper was glad to see the famous old place made for the Trench and others.

The hotel is the hotel at 5 PM. Cooper wanted to leave his car to the damage for repairs and take

me dig.
August 29 continued. From near Bic.

Yesterday in continuity from Bic one can see that the great ridges are conspicuous for 5 miles to the east of Bic and for about 2.5 miles to the west. Further east it becomes one can now from Rimouski to near Bic. These great ridges are again conspicuous to the left of Riviere du Loup and stretch all the way to within 2 miles of L'Isle where they die down to far less significance. These great ridges are all close to the present shore line and remain as long islands out in the Gulf. They are associated with the granites and slates and the whole area in the lower of the Silley-Langvin series, the base of the "Cambro-Ordovician".

One of the most L'Isle Cambrian forms comes from these localites forming with Bic and are next to St. Patric and St. Simon. All are very better in the cays of the Cambro-Ordovician. The also fit some on the island of Orleans near Quebec, and one of the L'Isle cays also furnish them.

His concern that these Bic is cays, furnishing are better and the Ordovician occur like thin in the end of L'Isle. Does this mean that these cays have not present or far as Bic? This matter should all be looked into in the Canadian reports (privately making all the Harms), but one or if Cross could spend a summer collecting in the L'Isle-Silley seen from L'Isle to Cape Rouge.
Quebec City—Friday August 30-1909

Started out at 6.30 mt. hund from an early study of the roads and routes about the St. Joseph cemetery.

First stopped at a small pond, 60' of my trip and 40' of the room. To see the more one gets a real sense of the more one can alter the orig. It has a dark, sandy, soft, matured surface, partly a pebble turf-like growth and maybe layers of a pebble ground. The pool is not like a small one, like a small one. The sandy floor that is reflected with rounded large sand grains (crystalline sand). One easily assumes the whole has been complete and rounded sand grain that an examination and close up shows that one, the soil produces an irregular, crystalline sandy litter surface that much calcite, universally one is easily mixed that meaning only be well, also, makes them appear to lie in a sandy matrix. They are all in the reef of other sand grains. If the more the reef layer is destroyed the fronds and huge intact but more. As the sandy layer of fronds are much more. We have taken samples of the sand in levels of 60' and sand, along with some fords that could help to explain the nature of the reef. Some of the holes are filled up with fine, broken, broken edges and some of small pieces.

The next stop was at a small quarry in the high ridge to the south and called locality 63 or Field 6. It has about
August 30th

So some dimensions as I recall. It is also a my. lo. man and as in begins and it in almost no. It is much practiced by testicole movement. It is seen over most sand plains in any sandy matrix— all in pebbles. If one notices the latter stores and one, particularly to the east, are junctions of various kinds of layers small and large and all ones can imbedded in the grain ol. To one it looks like a man of my who has been rolled and pushed and squeezed about by the flood and the drying movements.

Then looked upon the my along the diastrophic and the cones, that one below the roll up the hills into East Lomax, it is after this the my can be pointed to for the rounded quantity 85, and followed up by another my of smaller pieces in the same vicinity quantity sand. Have a piece of it. The my may be regarded as an intrafan natural my, and may have no foreign rocks at all.

Further east along the P.P. is a most trea lo my, with flat pette, and the same rounded sand grain. Some others, it also appears to be an intrafan natural my.

A little further east a term on the quartzes—pebbles of locality, be made of attempts to fill a good collection which can be done using with this. Took along one striking stabs.

The A and B's my seen in the Lomax cliffs and up
August 30 continued

...the first struck on top of the piece, one real engl. with foreign...petrels and on awes, but most of the pieces are of the latter...itself at least all the better wood pieces one of Beechman...tom time. Saw some Eagles as

These are not all one of the same nature as those...in the addition that are. Some of them large names...are not his instance. Ice transportation has nothing to do...into phenomena, for Sally's submarine landslides. The St. Lawrence peninsula was folding as...the entity of deposition causing facts to appear as islands...and ridges above sea level, and elsewhere were rising...broad mud flats furnishing the best pottery pieces. Elsewhere...cliffs were rising furnishing older rocks and from the...island came still older rocks and finally the stream...grained as wind-blown sands and later greatly bettered along...with an occasional grain burdened by pebbles and some...feldspar.
Quebec City, Saturday, August 31, 1939.

Started in a street car from Toronto to the St. Lawrence diversion bridge over the Well River. The car from here onto the 4724 direct train to the station of the C.N.R. The car was driven by the Hudsonian man and was con a fine day. The Hudsonian man was the driver.

First alteration is shale and a sandstone. The sandstone is decided and red. We have but samples, one from the present east the other pin. The others are, there also take some red shale (diluvial) from the present east pin as to be used also.

We then returned by system car and went north. The Alteration is the transition into the sandstone, but there alternation of red, bluish, and green shales still remaining. Concluded there in a fault here of any significance separating the two series, simply cupped and squeezed.

Then collected some particles in the basin for future analysis. Then returned up and took P.M. train west up the H. Lawrence from the Lake side. By 7 p.m. got to Dundurnry Thistle River and found at
The calm and level tone, from which I write,

Of this place, by the side of the river, near a deep

roadside cutting in the plain, after digging through it,
at an inclination, I look upon the

trees, the sciences, and the philosophy of life. The

trees are a symbol of this place — this
deer, and the universe on this earth. The one

for the other, and the other for the one.

The earth is our home, and we are

in it, and it is in us. The universe

is a compilation of the elements,

and we are a part of that world. The one

for the other, and the other for the one.

The earth is our home, and we are

in it, and it is in us. The universe

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is a compilation of the elements,

and we are a part of that world. The one

for the other, and the other for the one.
Chippewa, Quebec Sunday Sep 1, 1929

Left hotel at 8:30 and at about 11 A.M. we arrived at Sault Ste. Marie. There started for Philadelphia were we arrived at 12:45. Put up again at the Harbord Hotel and found Mr. G. Atchley here, and as well as he was of the city, he having arrived last night.

In the afternoon we examined the other car in the ladder, are stranded in the back of the town. The ladder is a very irregular one with three and half steps, but the ladder moved and the boat only rocking. The boat is to be seen the ladder is a gauge from one foot near in depth to about 20 feet. In places it looks as if we had an accident on the boat in a case, the actual occurrence is that the ladder is in boldness of the back of the boat, when a ladder in boldness of the ladder is not needed away. The boat on the plane can be obtained and may be used in full.

The boat was brought to the ladder, but this appearance is due to a large detrainment the heads being separated by a different material that can also be in a considerable amount in sending cold and nature. The ladder on the boat is not like a ladder, having missed affect.
Sept 1, 1939

Father and I rode up from the coast on the train. For the morning, the train went thru.
the railroad town, took the BBQ car out and to the Tewa house. Finally to Tewa, 6 miles next up
or the ? Tewa, E.

Phillipsburg, Monday Sept 2, 1939.

Wit Arthur Clark, the Clarkes and Evers, departed
end to St. Amand coast he fields and the railroad
by long section to see the sequoias as described by Evers.
Passed somewhat north over division A that on the
is of Croquisqui Bay north up the Tewa still, The
undressed ranches and "eh", in their undressed beds and
pitching in the pines, Evers report, a piano to
 movin and a Holocene, he Evers in Berkeley C. A.
Feb 12-29, 1939, and again the 840. The sample has in
found two forms. Which after the heads to Coglianese,
which came to say to it, The Coglianese is thin and
and includes a form of Middlebury - became from north up.
In the Sequoia A 840.71 in men. Only 17.7 in.
other 9 to 10, some are 4 y 8 y more trees in sumpn
pieces, some par in length. Suddenly he was bitten on in
motion producing odors from which the water tree pieces
and heads here in to distiite small in area. Mr. Clark
Jop. 2-1929 Continuing

thinks the real action during the month of December was the beginning of the
truce, and that it was an agreement on the part of the Germans to begin
wartime truce.

German division B seems to be introducing troops but it may
be that this includes B1 = 120th cavalry division. Report
from report, please to that and Cepkan.

German B2 has in places a mass of remaining
forces, these lie in shelling, the troops are
massed together. At times such protein can intrapomorphic
and

Jopan make division B one of the third, but he
brought more than - at least he brought Philippi's men
in time to do what, expect against German food.
One couple of the Purbeck rocks were more minute and a little more detailed. One large fragment of the Purbeck rocks were more minute and a little more detailed. One large fragment of the Purbeck rocks were more minute and a little more detailed.

The texture of the Purbeck rocks was more minute and a little more detailed. One large fragment of the Purbeck rocks was more minute and a little more detailed. One large fragment of the Purbeck rocks was more minute and a little more detailed.

One large fragment of the Purbeck rocks was more minute and a little more detailed. One large fragment of the Purbeck rocks was more minute and a little more detailed. One large fragment of the Purbeck rocks was more minute and a little more detailed.
St. Albans, Vermont, Tuesday Sep. 3, 1829

It was 8.30 A.M. when we left Burlington and said goodbye to Lake Champlain. Two miles from we reached at the "Fort of Canada", and "Virginita". We saw the customs, garrison and officers. On the right is a large tank and on the road is a large

New St. Kedward's road to be sure to take care. A large tree on the eastern Beeden mansion. The first face of the tunnel is surrounded by low hills, but Cranmay said it was not a tunnel, but a road. The Highgate was, and that the Beeden mansion sea could enter into its face and finally place the corps. Of which was into the underground areas. The main is introduced like while the corps is of the inferior material character. To me the result was caused by a regulation (Cranmay made up during of it at the)

The Rialto quartermaster is given one hundred of the Highgate, correct ridden by Beeden mansion, to be the sanctification of corps of across Highgate Bridge.

Next we entered the Canningquini gate at Highgate, and then the Hiend Canningquini has much in common in a way. Terminated by the great Highgate at the base of the Highgate. This corps in dominion of the Highgate from the upper Highgate.

Then we examined the sequence from one Champlain near to St. Albans - the southeast sheet in the Beeden mansion, the encasing of Highgate, once Redbank. After the Highgate, and finally the mile rate plate - our Highgate as a service road in...
To the end of St Auban we te his cliffs of Portland.

It was a very hot and still day, and neither of us had
much energy to put into the climb and study.

At 5 P.M. one part up I returned to the Terrace
where I was to remain with Nett.

Ludlow, Vermont, Wednesday, July 29.

A dense fog morning, quite cool and hot. The tower at
St Auban at 9 a.m. at 2° 50' was 80 feet
above the sea level and 30° 50' with S.W.
St Auban. At the base along the coast line above the
plains, the only crossing, huddled strongly joined by lines
sometimes that one passing over another. These lines are to be
found attached to trees of the coast and forming the line on
which the tide rises.

Across this is an area large many white masts, and
it looks like it is in a place, as if a current, it is not a
cestacon, and it is to the south. Over the tide, very small, and
no man lies there and what is like, like the mountain is, hostile
like the man is, hostile to the north, and the depth to the east. This, which
appears to lie on the short rate of shape, and it has of the white
20 feet, up to 7 feet. As the SE and lie another
large man that lay the residual hill, it is at least 10
10 feet, and up and down to lie on the short rate of shape.

Large pieces of the same kind of rock, appear on hill on the
spine. Finally at the SE and we see the clear hill of the mountain, which is a
small hill on the south. In the

The residual has on it the short rate, of a hill, and

The sea and sea, a large hill, and head, if

The hill and sea, a large hill, and head, if
B&P No. 3458½

Left about 5 and walked the first step to the Vointhards in what used to be the house and to the two small ones
now built on with hoth. The large one I let as a
residential or a hotel, while the time to rent it to
now is 100 a month if not 15. So one day there
three banks one 100, 75, 75 other one 75, 1 150.
Each one is surrounded by stable or a separate for men. Today met my
brother here at 11, and it is probable that most are
within the large one to my not to disturb.

At 11:30 A.M. went started for home, spent lunch at
Pawling, and was at home at 1:30 P.M. Then to New York,
Rutland, Castleton, and finally up to Ludlow at 5 P.M. Put up at the Occidental.

The afternoon was the catch day of the trip.

New Haven, Conn. Thursday Oct. 5

Left Ludlow Vermont at 8-10 A.M. and
got to my rooms at 5 P.M. A dark day,
happy before rain. This still remains.
and bentonitic layers with an uppermost 1.5 m (5 ft) thick of "grass-green" beds (glaucenitic shales and glauconitic calcarenites). Overlying this lower member is the Indian Cove Member, approximately 183 m (600 ft) thick of cherty limestone. A continuous section of the lower member is exposed, and fossils are therein easy to collect; no continuous section of the upper member has ever been followed, as its outcrop is largely parallel to the strike of the beds. Fossils in the Indian Cove Member, although plentiful, are difficult to extract, and silicified specimens are more easily collected.

Problems facing the stratigraphy of the Grande Grève Formation are twofold. Firstly, the lithology of the Grande Grève Formation changes westward and, secondly, the faunas previously described from the type area of the Formation are assigned only with difficulty (if at all) to the present lithostratigraphic framework.

The Grande Grève Formation extends some 225 km (140 miles) west of Cape Gaspé. In these areas away from the Forillon peninsula, the Grande Grève Formation is commonly distinguished from the underlying Cap Bon Ami Member (Russell; Cumming, 1959) are best assigned to Saint-Léon Formation. There is thus little common between the Grande Grève Forma of the Forillon peninsula, and the strata ce by the same name farther west. The forional names applied by those who may a particular area will be used here and ages of the trilobites from these beds wil those ages obtained from the accompany brachiopods (identified by A. J. Boucot) Biostratigraphy.—The age assignment of the described fossils from the Forillon peninsula is a vexing problem. Sir W. E. Logan et al. (1863) named the strata of Forillon peninsula the "Gaspé Limestones; the majority of the fossils described came from unit 8 and none is identified as coming from u...
PERCÉ

A brief sketch of its geology

BY

JOHN M. CLARKE

Advance sheets from Report of the New York State Paleontologist 1903

ALBANY

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1904
Minerals found in Bermuda fossils:

Augite
Perovskite
Zirrnat
Magnesite
Titanite
Quartz
Orthoclase
Potassium
Fissure
(Incised)
R.W.J.
Names

Recent Grues
Recent Beach Rock
Recent Bench

Southampton Evriniite
5 - McGalls Svil

Somerset Evriniite
4 - Signal Hill Svil

Warwick Evriniite
3 - St. George's Svil

Royal Evriniite

2 - Elba Svil

Darnshire (Marine)

1 - St. Kias Svil

Walsingham

Daly's 1250 ft level

R.M. Suyler 1929

Field Note March 14-1929 in Bermuda.
PRINCESS HOTEL
BERMUDA
L. A. TWORGER, MANAGER
Cap Gaspe, Lower + Middle Devonian
Land's End.

Phte Crekler 1929
Grande Grève, Quebec
Looking west to Little Grève Village in middle distance

Grand Grève is dipping into Gulf

Photo Captured 1929
Contact of Barkeps on tip of Grand Ireme Is. At one 1/2 miles south and S. And there, Quebec.

Phit. Corp. 1937
"Interveined bed," Stewart's Cove, Dalhousie

Photo Cooper 1929
Sillery - Cap, Rosiers, P.Q.
Near Island Steve
Photo Cooper 1929
Cape Rosiers formation near Lighthouse at Cape Rosiers, Quebec
Photo Corpen 1929
Cape Rosier from atop near Lighthouse at Cape Rosier, Quebec.

Art Corbin 1929
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Photo Cooper 1929
Logan Memorial Tablet, Leduc, P.Q.

On "L'Inkildin Manne"  
Photo Copied 1929
Pie d'Amore, Percé, P.Q.
Priests' road in foreground

Christian vertical strata in Pie

Hort Croopen 1929
Pic d'Amore, Percé, P.Q.

Photograph 1929
Road to Gaspé from top of Mt St Anne.
Sanatorium, Mt St Anne, Percé, PQ.
Amphitheatre from the Little Mountain, Perkiomenville, Pa., 193.
Panama from the Belvedere, Peak Mts.
Panorama from White Mtn. Peak, PA (West)
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Bermuda Photos
1929
Hammer crying in remnant of steel. Soil Hungry Bay. In most cases erosion removed this soil.
Storks nest at Wilson’s Island near Riddler’s Bay. Svil
were taken by Hamilton Exploration.

Bermuda. 1929

Bermuda 1929

R.N.I.
Valleymoor formation at Hungry Bay.

Bernards, 1929.
Walthingham forestry at Hungry Bay

Bermuda 1929

R.M.I.
Stuffed seal at Stammann Hungry Bay.

Bermuda 1929

R.N.J.
Top.

Sargassum Hill? Soil Saurines
Bench, south shore. About
5 ft thick and gray in color
and full of fossils.

Bermuda 1929

R.M. J.
Trench cutting and falling of cliff on south shore. Nearly all the sand along here comes from the cliff, and is already reduced to its present fine condition. Shells on the beach are rare.

Bermuda, 1929

R. M. D.
In Gulls Hill, W. Gulls Bay
It is over lain by Southampton

Erminste

Berwick 1929
R.M.J.
Prof. Schuchert at Payntruskali

X

Bermuda 1929

R.I.P.
Elba soil above bicycle at a
locality at a place 5 minutes
walk north of Princess Hotel
Hamilton

Bermuda 1929

[Signature]
Deep soil under cliff on west
or south side of Penbrooke
marsh, Hamilton. Probably
ELVA. This same soil can be
seen on a small island in the
marsh, showing deep erosion
since its formation.

Bermuda.
Some structure in eelgrass in cut just north of Pembroke Marsh/Hamilton. Shows onset and forested beds.

Bermuda.
Hamilton eclogite capped by modern soil. Quarry at R.R. supply locality.

Bernard, 1929
Soil on East Elliott St.
Hamilton.

Bermuda 1924
The rock? soil at East end of Elliott Mt. Hamilton.

Bermuda, 1929
Pocillopora tenuis

Pocillopora alicida

Bleand

Pagent's Quay
eril on East Elliott St. at
new cult.
Cliff on Sumeras Beach showing fallen blocks RMS Jr.

Bermuda. 1929
Vulcaningham near Shrewsbury at the Gulf Point
Mrs. Steyles in picture.

Bermuda 1929
Magsalls Bay
Ella soil overlain by Hamilton
evaporite.

Bermuda.

Bermuda, 1929
Sequel Hill? said at Simmons Beach Smith above.
Miss S. W. and R. W. S. U. S. Somerset evincent above.

Bermuda, 1929
Prof. Schuchert collecting fossils in soil #5 in St. Georges gulf cruise. Note transition bed above soil and churn on these.

Bermuda, 1929

R.W.I.
Paynters Rule looking over Castle Harbor

Bermuda 1925

RMI
Palmetto holes at Spanish Rock locality. RWR. 1911

Bermuda 1929
Princess Hotel locality
Elbe swab in the cliff.

Bermondsey 1929
I stepped on the black horse cut. The next day the man
shaven. Cutting in the kitchen was killed as he was under
shaving this very black.

Bernardo 1929. R.M.S.
Soil on west Elliott St.

Hamilton.

Bermuda 1929

R.M.S.
Wilson's Island. View shows
Walsingham at left, Stavros &
Elma evil eruvain plane, and over-
yapping this Hamilton calvariate
dropping north shining a
southern paradise. I believe all
these islands are original forms
produced since the end of the
Eluvian stage of glaciation

Bermuda 1929
R. H. D.