Newfoundland
1910
Alice Schueber
3937 Agent Ave, Howard Q.
117 E. Ferneth, Cincinnati.

Phil Schuebert
810-816 W. Fifth St. Cin. Q

Irma Huth as above
1075 Academy Ave, Price Hill.

Margaret Concannon
59 Dale St. New Farm, Cin.

Mrs. Dade
472 Orange st.
Nova Scotia +
Newfoundland

Nova Scotia

lot of Pennsylvanian only

Charles Schuckert
Yale University
New Haven, Conn.
U.S.A.

June 25-1900.

+ 7956

Williams, M.I., coll
Nova Scotia
June 30-July 1
1910
Le collecteur de Buenos Aires,

Son, Liquid. — Bière Haddock.

Enth Bay.
F. L. Coxe, Flowers Cove, St. Sante
with me on Amure Bay.

Agree & from a wind.

Rich, Core, Bay of Islands.


Clyde Newfoundland Co., St. John.

Capt. Jas. A. Fitzmaurice
Head Line Transportation & Salvage Co. Ltd.

Halifax, N.S.

Summer Harbours, Bay of Islands, to Halifax.

Bruce from North St. Andrews 3 times a week.

George Bosques, N.F.

Dr. R. C. Cachem in dry dock.

Advised me about 'Blackwood's order to land.

Come. The owner of the Firetana. There are

sail more.

Edwin S. Grant, Blanche Victoria.

Write me Feb. 1910. What can you write me once a time.

Mat. G. Brockham

Sask Bay, Lake

Inspector Fishery.
aws. Aimee 4. 64 years. April 20, 1860. 8. 3. 5. 6. 15.
And aun. Grave. E. 4th. 11th, 1860. 6. 2.
Instructions from Balestt, March 18-1960

"In frind in the collection at the Canadian Museum, some specimens of the leading, Elenellea-like trilobites, from St. Anne aux Lacs, in the Straits of Belle Isle. They are in a limestone matrix and represent two species. The matrix is a rather hard gray limestone, which is not the limestone carrying the fossils. Professor Hyatt collected a lot of the latter, but did not get any trilobites. "There is a very good hand pick Ammon Bay."

Lorne Cambie figures on the north of Ammon Bay and extends NE to opposite Belle Isle. He has best in section.
All the beds at Fotaene Bay appear to be phosphates.
Lorne Cambie finds 1100' thick in the first entrance to Long Arm of Canada Bay. Murray says the entire "P. Adam" is 5200' thick.

Beel montown. - Chazy 4000' @ Stone Bay.
From Cape Norman for 100 miles to Barnes Bay.
Point Rich limestone. St. John's Island.
Maybe seen from Cape Point to Barnes Bay.
Take Point. Daniel's Head. Portland and Ched
Steering Island and Cow Head.
Doodle Bay."
Odnisc type localities:
St. Dante Bay,
Port au Choix
Point Rich
Table Head
Cow Head
Bonne Bay, important also for L. Camnic. East side of Bonne Bay from Slack Brook Bay to 6-7 miles S.
Thursday June 26, 1873. 

Springs, I could not believe the preceding day had been passed entirely on the train, from the coolness and air of the forest. Our road to turnip's corn field we had driven for about 5 miles, standing on a bank of earth, of about 15 feet, with a little cloud of smoke. The surface of the earth is very rich in dark color, and pink soil. There is also much distance in the remains of the fields, but little that in covering water. The sound of the many small birds is heard and the song too. We have taken many of the fence posts.

A great many fall in the river. And will the evidence ever be brought in at this time, I am not sure. 

By 2 o'clock the river was as full of the valley as it was of the fields. 

The valley is very rich in soil, the sides rising, 

Ithink the turnip is very healthy this season, the sun being very hot. It is like the time of the

There are many faints today, some the flowers, some the

indigo flowers on foot.
Thursday June 30-1910 Groendale, Mass.

Another day in a dark threatening morning and by mid
a slight rain came. Passed up to 10 A.M.

A few hundred feet west of Barneys Run Station on
the J. C. R. P. can be seen an outcrop of the Medora
argillaceous limestone and in the stream are nearly flakes.
The former is ochraceous with the vermiculite. The ochre
dip at a steep angle

Further east and to the south of the road and along
a county road may be seen a fan called in honour of
the Medora an outcrop association with the conglomerate
and (clastic) "Cambro- Silurian." Here are collected
Conodara, Orthoasina, and Bacterides conomy. (Mearing page
and my thanks, indeed), Platyceras and a Plagiostoma
also Conodara flexuosa. Contact with the arenaceous
masses was difficult and hard and were not found.

In the afternoon went to Marion Hope and in less
than one mile was found in "Trilobite" to the north of the tract
exposing the "Medora." Here may also be seen the
bed of "Trilobite" quite, one is 2 feet on level in the
masses. The outcrop is of outcrop with the road across the
rainwater, we are unable to see, and quite impossible.

Do not all," Trilobite" are "3" feet in various places in
the Trilobite formation and the "Medora" more of which is
older than Clinton."
Left Windale at 2.30 P.M. and the Paterson and arbor
for Raikes Brook - the tall trees, it raised a
good deal during the war and all in wood this morning.
The line of these trees was a very humming and high hills
terminated on the north by Raikes Brook. On the southern side,
of the tree is about the height of its length, the path was once
and nearly shaded with trees. A large one, they stood nearly on
edge with a slight dip to the south-east. To the north of this
there was a high hill we were considering the Erode
instead of the hill with the white walls. These hills, white
clay, are not far from our end of the road and we wish the main
path were divided by the Erode and we look off the river.
Nothing of the distant Sitanic and the were seen here.

Leaving across the Sitanic ridge to the north we came to
Raikes Brook - the trees were close and here the hill was a
party near the west and fair distinctly slanting to the
north. The slope is a little uneven - the trees here the river
of Fletcher's map. - on the southern side of the city of
still above the top and near to the hill slanting. 10
foot here, 90 foot here between the main. This
sheet off the river out here to the Sitanic.
Saturday July 2, 1910. In going
the "Rolling Hills" at the tip of the Chautauqua promontory.
Below are thin bedded sandy limestones of a greenish color, for about
one foot in thickness, that towards the tip, introduce very thin
bands of the red shale. These are maroon in color, are slightly strati-

cated, they also resemble a white mud red shale and the
paper-like layers, some of which have structures, from the many
bedded indications, that it is cut off a maroon unstratified sand-
sandy shales that is probably clean. On the two and a half
position there are many living small creatures and cut along
the reddish shales.

At the tip of the red beds are a sharply differentiated from the deeper
green argillaceous shales that have occasional thin clay
bedded sandstone in an argillaceous limestone with bituminous
content. In some are no pieces of the red shale embedded in these
greenish shales, while the contacts between them is about 14 inches
high no greater.

Here upon the hillside the loose formation has left
for storms and erosion. However, normally casts the bracing any gas-
discolored trap. On the other side of the hill is the red sandy
shale and conglomerate rock. The conspicuous features are
coarsely rounded and in some cases of more Off the
strata. The one towards the interior has the characteristic nodules
which give a multiplicity of small
bubbles. This under "green" has given to a fairly crystalline
intrusive.

In the afternoon examined the valley and
We must first of all a rigid test made on the back of the Digestive tube and upon which most of the distilate falls upon which rests the distilate.
A lighthouse, here one was relieved of the
Rhode's activity, partly for structure and partly for
association with material that looks like its kind alike but
which indicates that in the same rocks it sometimes
and squarish until it melts in the water and becomes
To the south were a large rope of the kind here.
At the side, rise outside of the edge pile and the worst
one is a dark hazard. Between the season considerable
thickness of tuff usually in a thick and
other and considerable buildings of a distantly shapen
furnace well.

To me are these igneous rocks an
on the premises I am the
in the Cape to walk a land,
approach to be made new age of these rocks —
depicted by climatic originals at being time.
"Medina" because close in full face. Wherefore we
get most of the same dark rock, etc., on others, from bodies of the
10th century. If we have to the igneous bed collection
in his modern times. The one in the years and near at
Cape Point. The front in is upon this fine place
and minute minute, while the front are and are they
expanses sometimes, the
of Medina, in which there is the igneous masses.
And then of their their front of anatomy one from the hard
groups you want. Therefore our necessarily are taking.
Sunday June 3 - 1910

Remains of the house during the morning finishing the

latticework with Tinted gilt.

In the afternoon walked over to the river; to see the so-called Amphian or red sand, a cut on the way to

some exposures which he says the one type, essentially volcanic rocks.

Near the Top Brook while walking found a fragment of

red sandstone. These deposits are nearly laid but at certain

places occur much red mudstone all of which more or less

laminated. These have more like continental sediment than

the rest. Going down the Brook to near the place are seen

upon a great mass of the dark basalt underlain by the

Cadmites and a mantle of continental origin. Rather the

trend of against the higher mud caused by the then lower

position must be due to a fault.

The basalt at the top of the Storrsake changes cuts it as at the bed at the Dollar Bank. These are the

same fault here as the other way. To divided the

portion of these basalt against the Cadmites

these basalt are much sheet fault for they are split and

the mudstones. There are and

interbedded with the Cadmites near the south end

which have placed at the feet of a very

the highland at the base of the basin section at Ambrose.
in the Division, only in the Grand and 1st

Carragh Success is on a to right,

of the Distance we will find, that 1000 weekly put

on the, or main of the Action, in a small

remnant. Elsewhere that in the General Level, Expos

still old on the sides, it is a more upright, which in sea see reals having if not as a dealt.

8,

[Redacted text]
mournes around here, the open and untroubled.

St. George's is a small village with a church and cottages. Considerable "E" is visible from the road. The road is narrow, but there is much wood and the standing wood. It across the Old Lock as the Cambie runs into the Lock.

Around Bideford you on both sides you encounter the trees are in furrow, but one of the wills go over
a certain ground level. This area has been known in not so plain here as in southwestern Nova Scord and that this in the "situation" basaltic area. Accelerated in profile may be seen from the road. The water fills at about a level only is a place to be inquestive in the landscape. The water is seen being a bright nearly transparent and in higher than other major peaks against the hills.

The marshy setting here is somewhat more undulating and considered brushland for part of its development. Some no forests other than some rare trees of notable variety.

The trees - alder, quince, etc. continue beneath the trees and are the closest ones and multiply with ease. The trees filled be secondly with quantity. In all of this one sees very little of the rain of water.
The cleavage at the front is 136° E. to 135° E. Dip 34° N. A little farther south the dip is 32° N. Strike is 208°. Dip witch and strike is 183° E. dip 38° N. Entire the course will be strike 211° S. 80° E. dip 48° N.

The slate are thin polished surfaces and slightly crumpled due to pressure.

As we go on we note the granite in the forest and the "Indian Ruts."

August 31, 1910, near the rim of the chasm on the left is the southwest of Dairy Core about 2 miles. The trees remain are the ride of this clay.
I found July 5, 1840,

I could not find the ship and after the afternoon, walked along the road, no, in a railway to the town. By July 6, we had been at sea with the same ship, a sort of a daunting, a sort of a floating, and a sort of a floating, all the same, and seeing... 

All of these objects have been published over...
bathing daily. So very hot etc.

Cornwall we again see an elevated delta deposit. The river is certainly at a lower level of the Shen rice Bay, yet very wide with a strong wind to the oceanic level. We really can discern two parts in the far and the inner terraces since can't in the lower.

Otherwise one was no sound near and inclined into cliffs within the Bay of Delhi.

As the wind was a bit ahead on coming in from the ocean very nice rowing and as one could see the mouth directly into the bay. There we could do the middle with the wind. In front of the tsunami line, the sea had a marked depth (at 3 30 PM) and would be along the water and then move to the southeast and

The other were equally well be told and why the ice and brent hits the main found in which each shore, this all are here. The tsunami wave as an uninsured bottom. In addition there is a two more quantities one is much to the right of the entrance, in a strong wind, much stronger.

And it seems a very good relationship.
the quartzite and conglomerate as at Birdy Cove and in all probability are the same beds. The question to be asked are they all the same beds?

All of the thrusts in Birdy Island except the quartzite and conglomerate are extremely crumpled and forced into one another and some of the thin sandstones are in situ, of the broken sandstones are on one another as to make it impossible to trace this bed. The shales are very much squashed and broad and indented into one another. Such a decided cleavage is developed. What causes this are present as far as I can judge due to the41

numeral abundance of their position.

The debris, indented conglomerate has a dip of 30° S., and a strike of 70° W. The ground to the east has a strike of 20° W. and a dip of 45° N. The dipole was 10° N. 70° E., and a dip of 80° W. The direction of nature are on the cleavage.

The folds are not a few, but numerous. One of them two folds on the northern main land is noticed. For the fold.

On the side of Birdy Island along the road passing the island one has a large mass of bed brick.

Elevation Met (2000) to the east of the occasion as en-
...and then, we'll consider the various forms of...
To yea the place a stone a the wall. it was given to
the iron, where it is. Already stoned.

Who are all in a part of the wall next.

Civ. As the were called. I take angry, me dry
All fast, between 11 south to Bideford. Sep 1910.

From

From one of the hills you can see the town and the island in the distance. The sky here is very clear.

From the hill, you can see the town and the island in the distance. The sky here is very clear.
and see the further pictures, they are seven days to the sea.
the time are 90 miles to 100 miles, and
and they are once 60 miles to the land and cannot
and see it stated, [I saw it on the return trip].

Try to be a man and do not yield
established in glory
Edwin B. Grant
in about 1500 hours.
Talkeetna
and Taku
for the
two
about 20 miles from the line
that we had for so far.

The second
before 3/4ords
about 20 rational
the
and
to
completes
Work done the 1st of the month... for 100/150 per... 

Base of 500 ft. more at the ground... is... 

The water course 60 ft. wide at the... A 

The shiprun... at the...
leaves reddish and the" leaves red, made for to be
or budded as the below.

The next day I am to have 14-15\% of the

of 10\%/tonal line/ in the next 10

the soil to

LE.

The soil at the

of 10\%/tonal line/ between the soil

to make 67.6% to the top of the

line, as the time above.

The soil is due 219 feet

of 10\%/tonal line/ as the time above.
above the surface, and the trench was 28.9 feet wide and contain 6 foot 4 inch. Above this trench is a cliff 23 foot high. Above is the 5th terrace with no cliff, back of it was raised an area of 300 feet until an escarpment came to the house.

the 4th terrace has many springs eroding. It is 22 feet wide. The slope where the river runs is about 3.5 feet.

Additionally, there are occasional caves that are lined up to the cliff, with an estimate of 5 feet 10 inches deep. In these areas, there are little caves and alcoves.

He made the bottom in 13 feet 4 inches.
The cliff is 13 feet high and of a semi-circular section. The beach here is composed of a mixture of sand and pebbles. The cliff at this point is about 20 feet high and is composed of a mixture of sand and pebbles. The beach here is about 10 feet wide and is composed of a mixture of sand and pebbles.

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Diphyllobothrium acquired may occur on the fishbones. They are practically absent on the shore except perhaps for the areas. The vegetable fats and oils are found in the rocks they are given with considerable value. In the sky's horizon the water is, mainly a line and no line locally. The surroundings are fine.

The size of the is, compliment, and sometimes in some.

The same conditions, being leading certain of, are not.

The marks of where barriers is that the scattered lads have more and feel.

The room there also here are and in the sky's up. The part is about a foot- or two and the... behind the barrier and where are and how towhisk.

These upper somethings, the compliments, gods are one here, the parts and fairly well until and are close as formal in diameter.

In the near valley, north of Hope. Here are all masses of granite on both sides of the river. The attitude there the near is upon which the establishment is built. I go to see 20 per cent.

In a level. A more close to the floor are the base upon which the Cambrian was laid but all of the stone has been covered. A little distance and the Cambrian is now visible...

While passing out the morning, a ne Archeopogon came
from the hill northward of Blaine Cottage.

In the afternoon walked across country, finding
the time to do so. At the southeast the end
of the bay mud of the basal conglomerate is exposed also. The
head bank now dm. were in contact with the granite. These
basal conglomerates are often very coarse grained, the quality
better often of silt up to sand access. Some are
well rounded but most of them are subangular, i.e. they
are not old. Moreover, the presence and of their origin
of the sand access.

These basal conglomerates are merely diamictons consisting
but have decided silt in several directions in the flat place.
Evidences of the mother form多少falling in the
lakes former bottom. In the granite, at a level 550 ft. above
surface, the tuff material was fairly undisturbed,

They deposition in some of the border. The granite ground,

and the plant or cut off until great part of the
rock is taken. Instead are in eroded rock for 1000 ft. and
now fifty will head sand.

Farther on 1/2 mile in a northeastly course are
ancient mountain. These still stand at least 549 for
like that, the mists form and it was in a silt stream
which the mists wave courses.

One of the hills around 12 miles west the modern settlement.
We left with some new acquaintances at once.

As we proceeded we observed the brick-cars at which we had pasted constantly on a certain part and finally wanted to throw them into the river at certain points so that the train would not receive them.

The river appears to be a very village to our jump.
at Blake Island, i.e. Red Sandstone, Cretaceous and more often conglomerate. Antithesis brings to mind almost all levels.

On the back side of Fortean Bay (nearly 1/2 mile from the back shore) the red granite again appears at the surface. We estimate it to be 3/4 mile in a straight line from here to where we saw the coal and written 30 feet of the sea. If we accept figures only 0.5 feet to the mile, then where the granite comes to the surface in Fortean Bay the coal and should be above the sea 25 feet, which is probably 50 feet or more, the actual occurrence. A depth of 50 feet to the mile seems like the more correct. Fortean Bay in the bay to the right of the village along the shore is certainly greater, but it is incorrect here, this is due to not real pleasure earlier than a continued steepening of the slope to the north.

One can see from the top of the hill that the hummocks are not so steep as at the foot. Between the hummocks there appears a little small rise, and all rounded hills like a wall, which we assume the original stratified a bedded covering.

"One can get better picture of the shape from the River of Blake Island. Here too one sees more of Antigone eg. plate, warming the earth.

"During the course are head at Fortean Bay and there - on our
on the trail and to the rocky village. We had a most awful time among the squaws, doting criers, the maggies, and the hundred dogs that ran and barked all night. To reach the next village we had to rinse a hill in the morning.

Mr. Grant directed us to Cape an, a mother of the stream. He took me to a place to sit and see the balls due to the river. From the mouth of the river, the water was shallow and we could see the bottom.

I was told that the distance was about 20 miles, so I estimated the length of the river. The current was very strong, and we had to be careful not to be swept away. Not only was the river swift, but there were many sandbars and rapids along the way.
Saturday, July 16, 1910. Fortean, L., N.

Took an early cup of tea, and off I go again. The hopes of the day are largely frustrated.

At 9.30 we start for the high ridge about one mile north and west of Fortean. The wind was at our back, and it was cold and damp. Outside of our clothing, with little more than the coat, the fire seemed good. We began to preen ourselves in the water, and after many a struggle, the outer man gave up the idea of trying to force our way through the dense underbrush.

At 2.30 we reach the village and of the other the rock. Miss Linn's, once rather one had seen here how the people, partly by association. They seem to make the water clear, ice blue, and pink with the sheets. The water was as clear and free from blue lime as the clear, ice blue ocean has always

The lift to the island and the sea seen this morning meant a few miles above the shelf being bombed in the wind. The current from the waves running up at the point is 40 feet and 15 feet higher at 60 ft. The water, like
The nodules are oval to sub-rounded and vary in size from a few millimeters to several centimeters. They are usually encrusted with coatings of other minerals, such as iron oxide or calcium carbonate. The nodules are typically found in shallow marine environments, where they are deposited in sediments. The formation of these nodules is thought to be related to the physical and chemical processes occurring in the sedimentary environment. The nodules are often used as indicators of ancient oceanic conditions and can provide insights into the geological history of the area.
The all day train of yesterday left the ground very early in the morning. Then for the day in dark with no wind and some over flys.

The collected all day in the limestone around the river and eastern point west of Fighten Bay. Above the nearly red-bellied white sandstone there is about 5 to 7 feet of red sandstone followed by at least 40 feet of the coral rock. The entire man has coral reefs, those which are similar to the red-bellied crystalline limestones tending to be magno tin and of a very color, or they may be reddish or even somewhat white. This is in these stratified intermediate beds that one gets the fracksholds and Grandville. Very rarely one sees a piece of Olenellus.

Above the Coral reef occurs a crystalline friable crystalline bedded limestone in which occurs very rare animal, fossiliferous micaceous, partly very compressed.

The Olenellus bed breaks of Miss Flynn's House is above all the other seen today.

Here on the will the Olenellus, which by the eye are at times very small, one sees an unusual Olenellus a narrow ray form.

Around the tide (this is a Tidal outcrop) are seen many foraminiferid (Oolina, Helcion, etc.), but there is also seen crinoidal corals, coral shell, and another form within the corals value. This is an Olenellus and the association of Fortenius a Olenellus.

Higher (about 10 feet) occur the Parallels and...
It seems as though it is apparent to occur in some of the middle of the bay and then spread across all the limits.

Archaeological sites lay in the center of the area, but in some cases also far away from the base. The cylindrical shapes form an absolute distinctive mark in the entire area of the site.

The new evidence that are being given are very fascinating and nothing in the way of an actual outline. If we look here, too, there are different interpretation about an area that may or may not be sand.
Tuesday July 15, 1910 Forester, N.Z.

A bright sunny day and no wind. Otago and pakeke.

Collected all morning at the guano cliffs. George Flaminio's house 'Hotel Terekeka' on the north coast (Forteau Bay), in the E. Cliffs, about 30
feet. A very large frill that is so distinct. No fine Cliffs here.

In the afternoon examined the guano cliffs with Forteau Village
on the east side of the bay and a little further in at the base of the head of the bay. A small brown had and a very large one next.

One saw the birds and sandstone well up to the east and that

Toward the top, coast of a series of frill-do (21/2 miles)
suited by good sandstone of about the same thickness. These

back and face the base of the head reddish while sandstone

frill near these with in the coral reefs but these one more

in the form of a box, hard at the reddish, un-yarded and

in regular reddish, thickened. Stay so far, as seen one more

as climber. Turn the women, on a Kristine, one got many fine dogs and the line are all as we. From taking

get the calf ten minutes long and not more than 12 with

miles. The line from the was broken or that the calf

or originally about 12 wide, the line was in this line

and made into were and they are the simple form its distance,

well. All of the line from the are very 

outside, the

trees are of some and only a

more west. Does the evidence point to these figures? The

area? Across Forteau Bay as are all the reefs are present

especially along the head of Forteau Point.
To on my one hand I walk all day
I have one foot and not the other.
"20-910. But as we
traveled from Tribuan to it was our father. The
distance twenty-six miles.
and sometimes at a short
but
on the clock always the same.
The
and on the
more.
which
The note is written in a cursive style, making it difficult to transcribe accurately. The content appears to be a narrative or descriptive passage, possibly about a journey or an event, but the handwriting is not legible enough to provide a clear translation. The text seems to be a part of a larger document, possibly a journal or a letter, given the context and style of writing.
The season was very cold at first, and we and
I drifted past them.

The weather caused the possibility of our making
embarkation difficult. The river was more than six
feet wide and we were fifteen miles from any
settlement. The only remains of the big shop were
from their tent frames. The wind had blown, I
suppose, some three or four miles and we were
well ahead of the pack. If the river had not been
more than two feet deep, we would have gone
inland. I don't think that the river
was measured for depth.

I am at home now. The fields have all been mowed and the
hay is large and fine. Not some sternness, but what we have is abundant.
A large oak, resembling a white pine, is near the road. The bark of the tree is smooth and the trunk is thick. It is well adapted to the conditions of this area, with its robust structure and resistance to weather and pests. The leaves are large and provide shade, making it a valuable species in this region.

The flowers are small and white, with a delicate fragrance. They bloom in late spring and are an important source of nectar for bees and other pollinators. The fruit is a small, hard nut that falls to the ground after ripening. It is collected by animals such as squirrels and deer, who cache it for later use.

The tree is also significant for its cultural and historical importance. It is an integral part of the local ecosystem, supporting a diverse array of wildlife and providing habitat for many species. Its presence is a testament to the resilience and adaptability of nature in this region.

To appreciate the full beauty of this tree, it is recommended to visit it during the flowering season, when the delicate white blossoms adorn the trunk and branches. The tranquility and serenity of this spot offer a peaceful retreat from the stresses of daily life.

At this time, the tree is also a valuable source of timber, with its strong and durable wood being used in a variety of industries. Its cultural and ecological significance makes it a cherished part of the local landscape, a symbol of the interconnectedness of all living things in this environment.
Friday July 22. A very pleasant day.
As the day is fine and the sound of the sea is not heard, I go for a walk in Florence. To that end we have the horseman ready at the door. We go to the east of the house, to reach the sea in a short time.

The coast here is very sandy. On the top of the cliffs we see the red sandstone cliffs. On the back of the cliff we see the sand on the beach, which are not more than a mile from the land, and are by the sea. Sometimes the sun is so strong that we cannot remain on the cliffs. We had some time to rest and enjoy the view. We then return to the house.

After this, we go for a walk on the cliffs and enjoy the view. We stay for a while. Then we go up and away from the shore.

The wind dies down and we are left to enjoy the view. We stay for a while and enjoy the view. We then return home. Once an hour, arriving there at
A quiet lagoon in a calm sea, his mind and soul gave it up for the day.

The afternoon passed along the shore of the white sand
and the vast expanse of the ocean. He knew that he could not
be happy without a clear mind, filled with joy. Reality was
at one level. Also, there was no control just "gradually due
to natural beauty, he wore a soft inner quilt." He
assumed the daily routine for them. Then, the winds
soothed his inner disturbance and his feelings
were cleansed and lighter. This gave him
knowledge of Alexander and his战国. He
was not just a simple man, but he was constant. His
actions and his development, Cato's. Cato was
a simple man and
Alexis

The situation seems to have been a test of the
pureness of his soul, yet
his mind and soul
were clear and whole,
and the winds
and the sky
in his heart, all things linked together by
a bond. All of the winds and the
waves are those of the
world and its beauty. They are seen with joy and
then are shared. The ocean has never seen me.
the older material. The newer materials are those of the recent
sandstones that lie along the old, eroded, traces. No sand
accumulates in these old traces excepting on the lower branches
in the valleys at the head of the pass.

Granite is exposed just back of this village and
at about the 300 foot line. That is to say, in the river
valley 300 miles the granite is exposed in extensive hillocks 300 ft.
Bathe at an elevation of 300 feet. The people that
of the Country I had heard in this valley. The little granite
hills seem to face the old granite hills in elevation.

This go to Camp July 15-1810.
August 20th. Flora Cove.

No boat at Flora Cove at 10 a.m.

No. 2, at half past 11 came over to the rocks about three miles from Flora Cove,

the rocks or limey cliffs. The ship sailed away towards the north.

Jersey Sound are then marked. I may point, dance, and strike with some difficulty, but not to a degree of accuracy.

There are seen a number of and the middle of its center, at the center.

The ship is exceedingly scarce, and when the ship is identified as so, according to

may be the scent to suit or not, according to

adams in the center. It is also in the center. It was not used and not the center of the. It was not used and

she passed an object of 38 feet and the center of

much colder than the above a few miles.

The ship is noted as so, according to

given on the date of July 28th.

Evidently these facts are brought out of this year, because

in this time, but many and what made them do it.
Tuesday July 26. Flora left - Current to land. Poured again last night. Dark day, got back to the ship. Left Flora last at 7:30 AM.

The olmfits on shore looked as if for south to Bear Cove and Anoka Point. There is also one intraprototidal emphasis to semi-circular and ripples. Did a few figures accurately.

By turns the olmfits are marked with yellow (like things but one strike) of any kind is preserved, may be friends. The strike of the olmfits at Anoka Point is 626-305°.

The strike is about to the strike about the far line ready to Anoka Point. After that it ruined land and we had to stop at all now other than walking to Mr. Hat Taylor home opposite Current Island.

Our most frequent with one or two others in the way of the weather, insects, etc. such as the tip with gun

The talk is how as at times, etc., etc. Have some three pieces of shell of striped olmfits. It is probable that this would have made it a very good one made. And this is the first we had out and,
About the rather on Current Island. Have greatly 50 such of Logans 29 ft 5 in a series of Thr. T is Tend to west 30 ft distant, 30 miles to 1/2 miles on a very light sea. Oranges in the old are 5 days. The gales lasted with unable great to bigness. The tracing is ran on my 1800 days and half is considered to become on The evidence is one in my 3000 12 ft. The orange is 30 ft 5 in. The fruits of any 30 days has about 5 more sea. I once smote here a 10000 cord 200. They acre are 30 ft 5 in. Good only the orange line. At nine 51114 40 10000 cord 200.}

There is 10000 cord 200 on the 200. On man, hardly done by 10000 cord 200 in 1800 31 man 5 in orange have 10000 cord 200 of pear 10000 cord 200.

Tale 10000 cord 200 on the 200 and 10000 cord 200 of orange 10000 cord 200 and one 10000 cord 200. Here may 10000 cord 200 in pear 10000 cord 200. This is 10000 cord 200 here 10000 cord 200. In the orange man 10000 cord 200 and one 10000 cord 200.
The Territorial Plan, J. W. Taylor House.

[Diagram with handwritten notes and labels, including distances and directions.]
Thursday Jan 6th. In the way into Coate. Rained and very cold.

Spent the day looking at the views and meeting the people. I met my friend at Stow on the Wold. We had a very pleasant walk and a good dinner.

John Land is on his way back from the north.

Tenn.

We met [illegible] and a few others at the [illegible].
From July 29. Port au Choix.
Ran the belt and the ocean. Passed all the Indians.

3100-4 = B3821
Upper Beach: Tom. = Ce.

Port au Choix, western Newfoundland.

July 29, 1910: Head of Old Port au Choix, bag, northwest one-half mile. Some 8 of French centime.

July 31, 1910: Southwest of Port au Choix, village.
More 8 and some dirt near. Some 9.
= Upper St. John's.

Chimney and lintel.

Port au Choix
July 29, 1910

From inner and outer bay and on land.

From the house 8 = 25-26.

1. 62 K.

3100-4

36344-306348
Thursday, July 19
On the way to St. Augustine
Friday, July 29, Port au Prince.

Rained all night and this morning. Passed all the Danube flour into one large hop and a rascal.

In the afternoon collected large pieces of the lead of the northward to Bastard Cove. In this distance of about 3½ miles, some about 30 to 35 feet in iron, part of the iron on K, finally one of I in six or and some of it were 8 or 8

From the head of Port au Prince the view is fine of a mile or two of the other side and in the far off just back of the line about 3° 30', but of a bright scene. Half of a small hill, some of its departure, more a less returning to the in coming race.

There lie are full of casts from that may be seen from the material surface where lie small one of the different. It is now too late to get good material. We can see fragments of a large building.

Among them is a large house built, rooming, in part, a large one in the form of a large building, large Thunderbird, large Thunderbird, much of their form, and seems to be the one of some time II and Eigentwelfs. Also, some Endrow or Camerone.

These wood from the to the Precision Carey the form lies just above the same other there. The sun is said to rise tomorrow in some around the most side of the bay and our northward toward said Nik.

In the ship near the northeastern end of the bay was the sun. The contrast between ones 9 (E) and 10 (W). The contrast is a clay one of as the tidal flow are not modular while this is 10
and then I described the story of how I got my car, a story that's a tale of triumph.

The tale of my car and I began when I first set eyes on it. It was a statistics of all the people, all the cars, all the

modular, very red and smooth finish. They are all precise and narrow.

The story of my car and I began when I set eyes on it a tale of triumph.

And then I told the story of how I got my car, a story of triumph.
Saturday, July 30.  Portland, Me.

June 1, 1836. Collected all day from the head of Castine. After seeing the
western side and around the northern head of the peninsula, and then sailed along the eastern side of the peninsula to the harbor of Portland and back.

The keeps in the harbor in front of the anchorage.  Very fine. A strong wind.

One in the harbor 340 feet.  Some small
large pieces of chesapeake.  6 tr. 6 shorts.  8 index.  9 smoke.  24. 21. 48.

July 7. At sound between 130 feet. Some small 340 feet. 300 feet. 81. 340

June 1. At 11:00, some fine goods fell of the

Pilgrim.

June 1. A boat the same as # but a little

longer. The bow is 12 feet high. He did not have there

any of the men that could shift any from the

main. One man got any from the

bow. The boat was a boat of the northern end of the peninsula. The

ends are not so well joined as the main. 340 feet.

Fired an anchor. The

boat was so small that there was no

room to shift any from the

main. 340 feet.
Owen the mouth of Portmain River I count the strake H. N. 60 W. dip 7 S.E. On the outer side of the bend itself it is N. 60 W. dip 8 S.E.

Blackd stripes seen on the land N. 70 W.

There is certainly equivalent Peltonite rock of the Fort Caswin section.
Tuesday with a little wind to.

Sunday, July 31, 1912, Port au Prince.

Collected all day in beds 1 and 11 of Artigas. Returned from the first fishing station on the quay and along the peninsula all the way to Point and 1/4 mile. Distance 3.2 miles.

On the return to the second fishing station we encountered no difficulties in the return, all without effort. Time 9 a.m. 8 a.m. and 9 a.m.

Fished about 10 a.m. to 10. These are the

a. the distance along the strike and offered to the wind. This time in which we would be

that unless the water were about a low one, this

did not. At 11 there were some wind from the north and the south and


1/4 mile. The weather was

1/4 mile and the winds from the south.
per yard than a few specimens, although we have seen one that

Of the End others have seen splendid 12 inches in length.
by these are the pieces. Of the au researchers had

of which we thought nice material and one 24 size

18 inches long.

The specimens and the brilliants are fine one 11

out of two and the other one natural form. To

one of this one inch and a half in size in one of the

same size long. It is 11.40 dr. D is 10 dr. It has a

four-inch and a half trim. By 10 dr.

in Tavas in the hand.

On seeing the solids for me 11 and unusually rough

small and good one of the same size and size 11. This is the

about two and a half and there 1274 and the point of inches is 127.4

one of the material, also in quantity but with

the single specimen at a time, was 127.4 in the company to this

more. If we ever have any of these gives 9 and is an

ideal of this one between in an and used in the

site in Tavas and the author has 127.4
Thursday August 19th, 1849.

A dark day until 3 P.M. the sunshine, my only light. Fished Sunday from Point Rich Fish House at 8 A.M. by 11 A.M. with one side of the net, caught three or four fish at the head of the bay, in the Port au Choix point near the salt water.

For about two miles from the shore these landings are collected on June 11th, fishing on the first of July, were all contrivances, a little wind, a change had... The following were the case, from 15 to 20 feet above the case, on which ended with, landings from 15 to 20 feet, one little fish, four

At about 15 for sure there is some but one coming

Endorses, exceed, report. The case, and as a rule include many a fish there. It was he

in very fresh and over abundant life.

In one 11th, 30 pounds of fish in one hour from the shore. That one of the case, the first of July, 15 to 20 feet above, the case, on which ended with, landings from 15 to 20 feet, one little fish, four

The following were the case, from 15 to 20 feet above the case, on which ended with, landings from 15 to 20 feet, one little fish, four

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The following were the case, from 15 to 20 feet above the case, on which ended with, landings from 15 to 20 feet, one little fish, four
the day, or our alleys in which the hucksters are. But today are not a thing as it were when I was at the hucksters.

The day was fine and all the entire trip to the

then we saw the tide.

This is caused by a strong, steady current that

flows into a strong gale under the influence of the

wind. 10 weeks being in, until that there was some on

another day in a strong current, and it is on this side from

it, but the weather and entering the weather.

are all empty boxes as there is a high wind.

At last, the sea was so strong that the weather and because

the waves are high, so we came to a place where it is not

4 other times pleasant to stay. Then two men —

have never been heard as the weather side has broken down

and fluttered in a trifling

Is there a current? Some current coming in at.

over a line in line, now our the line is

real current. We come to the mouth dish.

The telegraphic cable is cut on the 6th of July, 1876, by 12 A.M.

and half of the telegraph lines. It is 10 when there was one

over a line in line. It is 10 when there was one
Tuesday, August 2, 1872
2 o'clock am. and rain.

Wetted in the morning in and 8 o'clock saw a number of
birds near a chaff box. One of them was a 31 negro.
I shot an arrow, up to
a large tree, and a negro came in
and I shot another and threw the Negro over the
large tree and shot the negro in the face. He
was hurt in the face and was hurt. He
was shot in the face.

In the afternoon collected a 10 in the long hand
into an old chaff box in the PS and threw the
same size as another collection, but not as big in

one in the box. It was about 2 feet in

size. One was about 18 inches no on, the

other was about 1. The one

had an arrow.

The chaff box was full of

birds and in my hand, and to

which had been shot one or two

were shot by me. They

were shot at by me. The

one was shot by me. The

birds were full of

birds.
side downward and the umbilicus upward. Each opening and a large form with the tip gently curved have then an elliptic downward. These positions are undoubtedly due to the coagulant action on the sea fluid. In verses 10 and 11 read all forms are so similar, but are altogether dominated by the life of Gen. 7-11. To find these animals the most have been linked plant life more than in more visible.

And there are 10 additional verses, the 10

For our next line let it be for all that you pres

An estimating change in the sea, ready to die in the deeps grow.

Large animals are seen in great numbers in the sea of Gen.

Also, verses 10-11, for the former nine are said pent with indic-

eating elements of deep water.

Byars are 10 that break and 5 that are fish in the

Deep of sea I see them in some or another.

The words are the same as our 10 are the same

in Genes 10 and 11 and 14 and 15 of the latter.

Clyrod stones have only in the life of Gen. 11. These are my
delicately stones, almost through life.

Or an as 10 were we all the same time to 11 are one

one other no one in 12. Or 8 are, the 7 of Parin and

one 11 (with 4) similar to, but with 10 (of the other 8)
Wednesday afternoon, 3 o'clock, Port launedon.

Came across the parsonage road and took the route to where the main road passed by the church, then continued along by the river to the main town. The distance is about 3 miles. The train left the main road at 9.30 and continued to Port launedon until 6.30 P.M. It was a pleasant ride, along the Riverside Mill, by the river and found the scenery lovely. We were due to arrive at home on 10. The return trip was made in the evening, and we arrived at home at about 11 P.M.
Thursday, August 4, 1904. 

Ten and a half miles. 

The coast this morning is in the easterly direction and as the button was so moist, we drove there and conclude to strike the bluffs. The way took us to the point in the extreme western coast of Brant's Harbor, and from here we saw it from Table Top at 11 a.m. and at 2 p.m. 

I just awoke this morning, in a rather bad condition. The wind is from the West-North-West, and it is all day. 

The air is still and the hotel is not yet open. 

One and a half miles, the hotel is not yet open. 

The air is still, and the hotel is not yet open. 

The air is still, and the hotel is not yet open.
Still to the west I traced a line we came upon a
hill marked by dark trees, and on its side a cliff or high
back of it. At the foot of it, the snow had been level,
while the rest I found good snow to the bed of the river.
Saw some bears and elk. About half an hour past three.

I had been close to the river, a very narrow wade,
and the ice seemed to be well bedded. The river was not
narrow, but the current was strong, and the current
was strong, but the river was not narrow.
Friday, June 15, 1875

Table Head.

A dark day, wind constant, rain and drizzle.

At 4 p.m., I set out from the pump in Division I, Zone 2, where I found a warm Lithuanian man named Peter, who has been in the U.S. for over 10 years. We agreed to meet again in the evening.

At 6 p.m., I returned to Table Head and met with Mr. Brown, who asked me to help him with some work.

At 8 p.m., I met Mr. Smith, who offered me a ride to the station.

At 10 p.m., I arrived at the station and prepared for the night's work.
Saturday August 6, 1910

Tall head, and I of the next, across tall road to the front to
and back in the dark, a tall dead line of trees white with
Richardson on the Tall head. 

The Canada 160, 85.

Canada, 108.

Richardson's the back of the Tall and abroad, all seen on 50 n
and 60 E. dip 23 W. This again according to N 100 feet.

2 in 8" 160 feet.

Richard's concealed gin, is now seen in the on a line stopped a few
water and we see on the 110. It is the identical with
the same. Towards the top the river is well exposed but an
some 100 feet, is broader and in the line like, "It is possible
small branches - like. Here we see almost on 15. Done
latter, that nothing was seen.

"I ground at 2" 9. 157 in 7" - till last.触嘴, about late.

Here, 100 feet.

Owen's River 81, 85. a line 100 feet on a large exposed ridge
the flat while, this line with the river as you can see the
prominent

15 miles. The river at one time to the road.
A series of very tired letters Saturday, etc. May have been a friend or two, and
G. S. be also some of the fonz, etc. Read small introductory sentences, as 2 Cor.

Cd. June 11, 1849.

A series of very tired letters Saturday, etc. May have been a friend or two, and
G. S. be also some of the fonz, etc. Read small introductory sentences, as 2 Cor.

Cd. June 11, 1849.
"I" June 4. 6 yd.
Then rain and broke as heavy as thunder. Changed the
same as people.

"M 1" June 12. Thickness 300 feet
A great series of heavy rain and sky before 2 light fine rain-
shower and blow. Limestone with mud, till I got another
mudstone. Then the heavy rain and sky returned.
So did the person. As the rain was heavy and dense, the
rain was heavy and dense, it is very difficult that the natural
rains were not nearly as dense as these.

4. 8 6 yd. and the ground was a mixture of different
kinds of mudstone and sandstone. There were many
mudstones, a large number of mudstones, and a large
number of sandstones. There are many sandstones and
sandstones, and a large number of mudstones. There is
much more mudstone and sandstone. There are many
mudstones, a large number of sandstones, and a large
number of mudstones. There is much more mudstone and
sandstone. There are many sandstones and
}

2 of May 12. Wind from the West, at first for 12 hours and for
more than 75 feet. Then the wind died and the cloud became
the loacht and modular hard. In 2 afternoons a heavy thunder
and fine to both the modular limestone, but under the weather
It appears as a certain time (1389) decided to conclude a lifetime. He had been at the ordination in various lands. He was very decided, Sir. On this expansion, the Bible are seen to reach far down. But a picture from even broader.

For several miles of turns of various woods to all the cities and are the same as those distributed in 29. He an effort to get them. But as it turns more to the wind starting to the famed some include a very large city. Tornado and collected good material of the labors of all I gave on.

The fact that once I was deformed cartographical occasion could only. Broad awakening in the upward the very Oracles, why, etc.

From one and today it is certain that the "the time. I estimated it as far Etrusca are a certain time. But it is in a marked a sudden above in the fact. They and the middle hold on. We no sound of a new. Give it a cast, the air. It is only and best rest.

again. Both never was able to and by more. In this. Tell me the are not by extraordinary. But if we send off the mind of seen. They could be a far more time, they are here.
Sunday, August 1st, 1906

Talked more.

About 1.15 we left 80 feet a.m. throughout the morning.

Started out at 2.30 to find the trace of the Talc Brook section.

T. G. J. measured the thickness of No. 2, making it 300 feet instead of 30 feet as given by Richardson.

The shingles of No. 2 at Talc Brook made 30.32 ft., of 3 ft. 8 in., No. 1" or 13' thickness, 81 Richardson. T. G. J. made it 70 feet.

Blood-red, grey, and yellow, not red, the reddish deposits are a little black more in pH. The reddish deposits are a little black more in pH. The reddish deposits are a little black more in pH. The reddish deposits are a little black more in pH.

No. 1" or 13" thickness 81 Richardson. T. G. J. made it 70 feet.

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No. 1" or 13" thickness 81 Richardson. T. G. J. made it 70 feet.

No. 1" or 13" thickness 81 Richardson. T. G. J. made it 70 feet.
...just west of Rail Road to Kline's. The second entrance was on the old Mile Road, and the third was 20° 30' in the direction of 1,60 E., the distance further north C. 4.00.55; 316 H, 32 E, deep 39 ft.; 3.33 N, E. 90°. 48 H; 316.52 E. deep 49 ft. The latter showed the ground to be cut. 3.00 E. to 48 H. 316 Mile. 1896. 4.00.55...
At 2 P.M. we returned west to see the shore west of the northern town. We crossed over the top along the first of the town and followed the shore to the deep and shady of the brook. We then proceeded to the point where the river divides into the southern branch of the brook, while I collected in the islands near the entrance. The flat No. 3 is one of the finest and largest islands in the river. The islands near the point are more prominent than the others. The mounds and grasses were more common than the trees. I was unable to find them at the town.

While collecting near William's house, I noticed an old man sitting by the brook. He told me that he had been to the Table Head many times and knew its name. He said that the Table Head was formed by ice and that its name was Cash Head. Every time I went around the brook, and by the brook, the old man would point out the ice in the day with his hand and told me about the various ice formations. He said that it had been there for a long time. He also said that there were many old men who had lived here before him. He told me that all of them had lived near the river after they were born. He said that

...
Monday August 8, 1840.

Set out at 9 a.m. and arrived at 5 p.m. at Mr. John Layne’s on the Balsamers, at John Faire, in the P.A. at 7 p.m.

In the afternoon we Examined the stores of the men of the ship, on the north side of P. S. C. These are one store of 15' x 15' x 7' in which a greater number of articles are kept. There is a better shelter and more room on board the ship than between the stores. All are in the stores and in good order, but they are somewhat crowded. All the material used looks like that of & seen at Maine Bay, but there may be no need of it. We have 12 or 14 stores of a better quality and colour. We have seen no prices but noting others. Of the store 3 poles, Every pole and the one comes uppermost in the stores. The ship was at some distance like, some 2 miles, and it was not possible to get a view of it.

Hunting lodestones are seen in the road near the points. We have a specimen, one 2-3 inches long, & larger in length. This also with lodestones in the rocks a few miles south of 3 at a pitch in contrast. The road near the sea, also seems much farther north, a few miles, and we have no means of getting beyond it.
The text on the page is not legible due to its poor quality. It appears to be a handwritten entry, but the content cannot be accurately transcribed.
Tuesday August 9-1910  Car brook.

In the morning returned to the Chiropodist to be examined yesterday. This is taken to be in the lower part of the Car brook peninsula, but must recognize all the time of the
vise comparison. The plant is nearly the same size, the leaves of the plant is
6 or 7 times as long and dark as the avalanche of yesterday.

Proceed in same to the other end of Car brook and at a few
and above the bank the Chiropodist gave me a name which I
pointed to as today and yesterday.

Still farther upward are several very fine Chiropodites which
are about 20 to 30 feet above the one of page 9. These are the
same size as the others but are more numerous and lighter
and younger than the others. These are the same page. 9.

The Chiropodites are associated with small round
white or black, and in the area of the plant, a place we came upon were that
had not been cut out by the avalanche. We came above one that
had broken off and was a white cone more than the height
of the trees. We noticed the recovery of the shale (ultic acid) and in the
area of the plant, a place we came upon were that
had broken off and was a white cone more than the height
of the trees. We noticed the recovery of the shale (ultic acid) and in the
area of the plant, a place we came upon were that
had broken off and was a white cone more than the height
of the trees. We noticed the recovery of the shale (ultic acid) and in the

In the places the Chiropodite are consistent all of the
area
crater formed, north almost east and out of reach. Later than the second moon they want to visit and they plan to visit. Some of these crater-like areas also created by the close interaction of matter. There are more, scattered but all interaction of matter is important, (also includes a third unit, say).

In the future, we can have limited travel. We Federation fit that direction like the moon, observed areas and plan to travel. A line and an assumed into (and now the part of the earth that was covered by the sun) in the end allow us, the same to hold or other remote and almost the development in June (2017 = real beginning).

In the afternoon, there is also much of the north, a vast area of far land, peninsula and reaches all around it.

Just a little distance along the shore, more times more one sees large men of thin body, somewhat of early times. The matter about the end of the 19th century was a very large part, (in one's mind), packed in time to be far away and to never a quarter of the year. The matter that must remain.

On 21 April 1917 (in the beginning of a year) and before that must remain.
fork of the Adrian's other part and some particles are seen but in these are jet of the Liguria. All of these are under the bed in place and some have one end cut off by a fault against which rests the surface of the bed's implement.

Small ones are found in the conglomerate at all angles and many all of them are more a less hard shining but these little Carbon's black, where cementary small size the they stand a slight more or less then one of them in this rock. Isometric time they may be put in a shallow sea as they are without meaning.

As the goes more further and colorless over the earth western coast especially in one well a great deal of them to bedded sandy limestone, somewhat like those of the more on we are a small black and are not important. All that one can see as this are almost dissolved in place and at the time one can see. There or are none as the others and only three beds are clearer tumbled granular gray yellow in limestone the other deposits of the time. Above the usually colored beds are only thin layers of conglomerate mixed to the black of the piece are usually from the size and apparently partly on the other one's debris. These pieces as many always angular and while the majority lie in the core of the bedding (lay) still the man in the around. From one of a limestone may be between up to

The one will into the bed are not found at the remarkable of the horizontal. Compliments it is more in one and we came with paper on the irregular masses of paper stones from the size of a few to 100 tons pieces. He there were one and
I am not sure what you mean by the "key and altered anthems" with their original 1st in first part.

Come all the wise in the printing house.

As the author, this is not true. I am not sure how to alter the spelling and make the order of the song appear correct. The original is being corrected. It would seem likely to the reader that there is no error in the print. I have only to give this for the first time, the Phrygian, the rest, and the others, and to give the 1st verse 7. 12th edition was new and certainly nothing is the same there.

On this evening and bed, the winter is N. 70° E. 43° 25',

The print and the line is N. 30° W. 12° 25', with the light house going N. 70° W. 12° 25'.

There are no facts, as any small one of a thousand cases by the old name as her 25 per.

The board repens in N. 70° E. 43° 25', and is very little involved.

The board is to be corrected, and I wish to rather the same of the old form of the chart as unclear. The best facts are to be filled, all the way to our such, in the after part. The other parts are truly such as cannot

As the saying goes, the man who once lived to be a doctor is given by Mr. Hales, from the principles of life, if more than 1 mile near the shore, with an anxious eye, a constant in the

Thick sun will be near 1000, not if not near. There were many
Wednesday August 10 1910

Died the morning I got up. The campment was in the middle of a northern ridge. Our head on was to head South. Our Campsite was the peak of a mountain which is unclimbed and contains many campments in it. In the right of it appears to end of a road but this may be only the end of the stream which the campment follows on. To the left is a clearly broken off and a very irregular edge into which the campment is set. The stream pieces of the Campsite disappear. The head on in an about 175 feet long and about 25 feet three. The end of the creek is the campment on shore side and on the edge of the Creek is the bottom of the stream near and in fact other creeks underneath the peak and in fact the creek is just part of the peak near. It looks like a 10 foot Campsite not been seen before or past into the creek (one the Pandora hill of a lower bremore).

In going westward along the ware one was turned onto some Campsite running along about 175 feet length as would in character the camp only that it's hunt and the other is used to contain water for the some more in the same. It is is, another my original hill others seem to have in mines.

All of the campsite was of the same kind as a Campsite. It was marked all through most have in on the main campsite the angular pieces of the same on a run grain in the various locations.

One uses no foreign material as part of, 35 in earth tones.

Of sticking sides there in almost none. Extra no third commands.
Quarry Flat, House Art.
From end of old road, directly eastward.

Due north west, until previous.

1908th 2125, for dam sea.
570 feet swings.

Due east - land all vary from 70 to about 120 feet, but some 2-4 dollars.

Can Head Water.
Some hill

Can Head Village
Took a walk at the first opportunity, upon hearing that the sky was a little thinner. We then began to run into first intersected with dark line and snow, and it was that way the greatest part. Finally, however, we were able to get back to the little huts to which we had been accustomed. The moon and stars shone there, and although we were tired and a little cold, we could not help being thankful for the shelter and the protection of the little huts. In the morning, we made the long trip of 1000 miles in the north, and the wind was so strong that it made it difficult for us to walk. But by the next day, we were in a different place in the bay, and were able to go out and explore.

In the afternoon, we visited Strang Island, located about 10 miles in the south. The scene was grand, with magnificent scenery and some buildings, and a very beautiful view. In the evening, we saw some Indians, and had a good time with the natives. The island was quite large, and we could see a great deal of it. We were able to see that one of the most prominent things from Strang Island to Cook Cove, the mouth of the strait, was the 6th one, which we had just arrived in.

Picked up at the Strang Island, and landed there. The trip and strait of the Strang Island, and the beautiful view of the island, were all very pleasing. The Indians were friendly and hospitable, and we had a very pleasant time. Thank you for your assistance. The situation is all now refined from that to Cook Cove.
Further north in the Deep Island I came to the eastern head of the island called the Deep Head. This is a small promontory which forms the entrance to the Harbor, Cape Breton 1763, where the whalemen have an annual station. It is a fine and convenient place.

Here was abundant evidence of superficial modification.

The highest part of the deep island is about 20 miles to the north of the principal point on the coast and the soundness of the land is good. The only fault I have noticed in the island is a gradual building of the soil towards the head of the river. There is a high beach of sandstone, which I estimate as the product of one hundred tons. On the coast there is an estimated thickness of 20 feet with the sandstone. The attitude of the strata is N 70° W, dip 48° S, and at the sea end N 60° E, dip 48° S. A short rise in the land is noticed, the height is about 20 feet in the same direction. The strata are perpendicular in the oil beds, and the current is north. The current is from the north, taking the oil out to sea.
different strata. Below less mud limestone was reached, holding many shells of bony fish, and shades of the former tides and formations of the strata. The present inclusions are not only the actual form of the fossils but also the prehistoric, estimated at 307,700 foot of the limestone. Below to the sandstones, the remnants of the former almost entirely exposed. Over the fossiliferous strata, the fossils, almost entirely exposed, are fragments of limestone. The fossiliferous limestone is not seen during the day.

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east point of chalby bar. strong wind came from the contact the sandstone bank above of m.e. cly. f.s. and there is a gradual steeple of both camps three t. hands out of the cotes 1 3 and then the o'tide of m.e. dep. s. about me a mile east of parson's had he said. the becomes very critical and is the office to between 50 and 80 the sound of a 506 e.

"while the winds from east and to a coast of the coastal area which is an arch in the east it is strong from 30 m. to the one forming it is now very denoted it is the one side to the division when it is at once the tite a three four 2000 feet low by 800 feet to it of a light 6 to sec. 200 of the division today, here was horn very much pronounced and well 8 when there was "there was being approached."

If we now turn heart of the storm we are very much to the...
Thursday, Dec. 11th - Sally Gone.
As the wind was in a very direction and the river near. it would carry us up the river as far as.
At 8 A.M. we arrived at the end and took this opportunity. Con
Head station we did not move.
All the way up to here, Paul's [illegible] the best seat, we had
and made unexcelled material that has been so very much
remained by the gold, granite brick work, we reach.
Paul's boat has a very low tidal mark, that was, back to the
[illegible] P辉。 Small portions among the Indians in it.

[Illegible text that is not legible due to handwriting quality]
are not crumpled and as they may be traced in the camera for words along one of the prints must the interlinear details in the opposite. We saw no signs of any wind at the hour when last limonite in the picture.

On the north side of Mount Page we are at the extremes of the range of trees. In the sandstone are the limonite outcrops, one a thin and flat, not an easy study, as the trees grow, and the heads of the trees are not the nature of nature, but the great bent upward and others to the right and bent around with it. They are also thinner, and the one Independence district and are in most of the interlinear. In places, as we thought there should have been some true and their quality.

Early in May, Page the leaves in May, 25th, 29th. At that time the river in May, 26, 1808, that there appears to be a new spot.

After we had walked in the way of the country, a little the wood, as at the time. The trees are all in all and the shadow of the trees, in very distinct and especially so of

The story of the woods and the trees, all is a little nit.

From the view on the hill, one is a little more.

The view on the hill, one is a little more.
No text visible in the image.
Of the dark shades of the upper part of the Green Point, etc. There are occasional thin streaks of a bluish hue, and some marks in dry earth where the shales are partly eaten away. One of these streaks almost met the old track which ran along our line. One of these streaks almost met the old track which ran along our line. One of these streaks almost met the old track which ran along our line. One of these streaks almost met the old track which ran along our line. One of these streaks almost met the old track which ran along our line. One of these streaks almost met the old track which ran along our line. One of these streaks almost met the old track which ran along our line. One of these streaks almost met the old track which ran along our line. One of these streaks almost met the old track which ran along our line. One of these streaks almost met the old track which ran along our line. One of these streaks almost met the old track which ran along our line. 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One of these streaks almost met the old track which ran along our line. One of these streaks almost met the o
The first point left one is on the same plain of the.

In this case, the slate bed, covering
a chlorite specimen made up of a large number of tiny crystals and feldspar, we shall not be in doubt of its nature. The slate will present an interesting matter. To the be chlorite character
not due to the change, but to the slate that was in the
area desired from the bands. The whole area changes for the
time. There are two samples of the slate and the
are examined for this chlorite character.

In several places along the trail, we saw
the same specimens, in the 16th section, across
county from here.

The country is hilly and
hilly, with

Arrived at Harris Point and

The scenery here is beautiful and

In the hills, with many

In all ways.
Saturday July 22, 1922

Came over from Morris Point to Conne Island, and as it
rained over a bit stayed at the home of Ambrose Donnelly where
we are fishing until the first comes.

In the afternoon walked to the head of Conne about
about 1/2 mile inland and south. About 1/2 mile south of
Conne Bay one sees the first signs of sedimentary. Thav was a very
heary reddish fine grained limestone, no thickness of which
was 5 inches. It has a smooth plane and there is a 1/2 in. dip to the
north on a 1/2 inch. It has a prevailing strike and dip to the
north. (Bearing 16.) On the 16th. A little farther inland
one sees a reddish fine grained calcareous sandstone. And this
like those one saw in Calvert near the Light House on 16th. 16.
The dip is 1/2 at an angle of 45 degrees to the north.
Further south appears the reddish calcareous sandstone
with shale. At the first large house the 45 degree dip is one
and the shale cutting the sediments offers a very
interesting intrasure or gently, which I have a sample.

On the other side of the creek one sees more of the sand-
stones and gradually those give way to shales and finally
the sandstone and shale. Most of the sediments were
very yellow and there may be. It is only 25 feet. At the
head of Conne Arm the sands seem to dip to the south
and the shale may be only local in occurrence.

On the opposite side of the Arm and south of the arm just
headland one notes the beds dipping S at a small angle.
After a time there were large bands come into the bay and some of the more numerous of them were fast. They were
a short distance to the westward. They must have been
in the lower part of the bay. Faith & I went to look at
the surface. It then was about 9.45 AM. It was so
faint and weak that they
were barely visible then.

Towards the afternoon we had a

mountain rush of some bugs, the one at the south-

westerly end of the island. The water was so clear 

that you could see the bottom near

through all of it. It was clear towards the west

side, with a few bugs near it. In the north side it was

clear, a star of ten bugs there. It was a very

smooth affair, quite out of hand. We could not

see any of the land at all, it was so.

The bugs were magnificent.

The wind was quite calm, and

the water was very clear.
flawless of distance, the exactity of the mathematics is
affected by the circuitousness of the line. A circle, according
to some himself in the Tavas proper. This circle I can trace
as far down as I met with the stream in and in about
1/2 mile and round it at several times. I came, now
it may be distinct in the trees near seen in the again
the hills, took its peak a complete
upland which all are "victims of destiny, residents in the
the very hard. Scooting in one direction as purely
the hilltops, and some circles of the most. Two of the
true routes the upland spots, "victims of destiny, all
of the trees, having all its peaks about. Two circles, one of
Fridays, and round, the rising, surrounding and covering
on difficult to be seen. To get to these, and
and going on there is hard. These,
"The 800 at one part of the line in
a spot on Broadway street round hill, in some cases the
half with stone, now with or without a fire
around a more reddish, looking the last, the
tash and wood. The turning and covering time with the
the best of the centuries, the peaking hard. Three at
the mountain range and the cedar and the peaking to the
main stream about a mile and one quarter, up along the
the valley and to one into the front of and a day.
From the mouth of the Kuit panorama to the Bar, the river, unarmed in the hills, is seen cut off an old delta. After the mouth is about six feet above the main level, the river is divided into similar channels, and several of them are at present meandering. The upper part of the delta has a flat slope.

The mouth of the river is a plain about 800 yards wide, bounded on the east by a broad, flat valley. The river is divided into several channels of over 100 yards wide, and meets the sea in a wide, sandy beach. The river is 300 yards wide. The distance from the mouth to the end of the delta is about 4 miles. The river is 300 yards wide. The distance from the mouth to the end of the delta is about 4 miles.
The process of crystallisation of ice is due to the action of the sun and the air. The ice of the stream has been in the sun for a long time.

The glass in a bottle is filled with the ice and the air. The glass is filled with the ice and the air. The glass is filled with the ice and the air. The glass is filled with the ice and the air. The glass is filled with the ice and the air.

The glass in the bottle is filled with the ice and the air. The glass is filled with the ice and the air. The glass is filled with the ice and the air. The glass is filled with the ice and the air. The glass is filled with the ice and the air.

Sunday, August 14, 1910, Sonne Day.
As our destination is not at hand we remained in the house.
In the afternoon we went hard.
"March 20th, 1839. Conne Bay.

As we expected rain and wet, we left the house and went on our journey early. The rain ended in the morning with the letters from Mr. W. and Mr. C., but the weather continued to be rainy. The next day, we proceeded on our journey.

We arrived at the Bartons on the 23rd, and a nice white cloud covered the sky. The cloud moved along, but we continued to ride to the Bartons. The Bartons' home was a beautiful place, and we enjoyed spending time there.

The next day, we left the Bartons and proceeded to the Afflitas. We had been there for several days and decided to push on to the Assiniboines. We arrived at the Assiniboines, and the following day, we continued our journey.

Our next stop was at a house where the weather was cold. We spent the night there and continued on our journey the following day. We arrived at the Assiniboines, and the following day, we continued our journey.

We arrived at the Assiniboines, and the following day, we continued our journey.

The weather was cold, and we decided to push on to the Assiniboines. We arrived at the Assiniboines, and the following day, we continued our journey.

We arrived at the Assiniboines, and the following day, we continued our journey.
in more marked than in the upper beds for all other some alteration.

Near the head of Clear Fork Bay, we laid the main one to dry on the main side. The distance may have been 1000 feet and were more advanced with the time. The lower part was not different with the lands of the same, the C9 and B6 being thick. Lay East 110. S. 28. N. The water in the middle of the gorge, fur found as horse bones, along the slope, I got eight feet of a thick fur ray that I like.

Other beds on the cone of the C8 that at the top in a great light were almost the same in most part like dead material. In the little while collected during a week at Portage, Seminoles and Penobscos primacora. I felt thrilled one mind being Tom Ukraine.

The next day we collected 28. acres. The common and a little, golden and oil. Seminole can be seen. Seminole are near. The oil can be seen. Our main source is still hot. Most of the water made from the case of C8 has the hot water came from near the town. The C8 has a thickness of 13 feet and is about as described by Professor...
Tuesday August 16 - 1912  Boone Va.

Started for the East shore of East Arm - at five in the morning and were back off yesterday, a little rain in the early morning and one at 2 P.M.

I left from Boone all the morning reaching the head of Lake C.E. at noon of Monday, June 24th.

After lunch we continued the上演 south east along the East shore of East Arm. In about one mile the sharp or undulation and small hills in various directions at an angle about six degrees. We found in the condition of the part, as it was at Lake C.E. as one proceeds southward became more and more hilly and hard clear and at about one hour we might get more paints. Groups of these shores were ever smaller and the water more yellow as we went further. The air is somewhat dry now but seems to refresh the cooling sea breeze and the habitation.

James C.E. is a small sound and not of deep doing only the waves and wind are the big forces, and not only the shores as before, but the whole sea is great the sea breeze and the wind.
"Limestones have been found here, gone C.8. These limestones and shales are just like those 1 came C.8 and C.9.

"Note C3 is markedly different from the limestones of C3, this mainly due to weathering, the rocks are more weathered, there is a little of a fracture, but little or no erosion.

"Note C2 is practically like C3, and it is in the same arenaceous limestones. But it is that the limestones here are the same as the limestone that are not Crinita, but as Amphora, Calymen, and Cotythus. Here is the species of the material is entirely different from the previous, but somewhat like in the same due to the broken and weathered nature of the material and the sediment.

Along the northern part of East Arm are bits, that the stratification is the eastern side have the strike of the shore and that the eastern side of the shore has the strike of the dip of the shore. If this general strike is maintained then it is evident that theContaining water formerly passed over the Long Range Ditch as an outlet for the inlets. In section they are as follows..."
Time found at Hale the following. The attitude near the mouth of mixed water layers is N. 18° E., dip 32° W.

About a mile southeast N. 50° E., dip 18° S. Here there is a fine development of joints striking N. 35° W., and N. 50° E., showing the chromite at Veiga. Here the veins begin to stand in and just west of the second (on the bank) there are the attitudes N. 50° E., dip 60° N. and dip 30° S. The strike is any thing but the dip alwaysorthogonal.

When the planes intersect the first attitude was taken there is a system of parallel faults striking N. 120° E., dip 10°.

The second was seen when the attitude was found a dip of 20° or less. True fault planes were noted.

Associated with good Chromite there is some color in the walls of the beds. The beds have been found 200 feet or less. True fault planes were noted.
Wednesday, August 17-1910. Porte Bay.

Started out at 7 A.M. with the men and returned to the ship at 10. Presently examined the east coast from the point topped with yesterday the southeast cape of East Arm and then went on through and between the southeast cape and the south west cape. Then examined the entire west coast of the East Arm, which is protecting that face of Ogden's Head.

The sky at an elevation of 30°, and the cumulus stood at the same position. After mowing around here for nearly 2 hours we got only 2 good cumulonimbus clouds and some imperfect ones. Today we called on the C-2 but today we are not certain. This is Ogden's section, today, appear to the north, he saw a big cumulus the other man and then

After from this locality (which is about 3 miles north of a little over a mile) we passed over the area to the northwest of Bow's Cape, the C-2 beyond that we did not see the living ones. Spots B 1 and B 1 in the C-2 are the worst of them. The weather today is fair. Between 1863:1867 we also saw but the southeast cape of which practically continued to here. And on East Arm where the quartz in B-1 and B 1 are remote from the line. There is certainly something wrong in Ogden's section.

Overall, the atmosphere is not very blemished on the head of the East Arm, and from here, it is within the mile of the

Grumman that we are in the active gale.
The medium slope of East Arm is now a less heavy, level bone bed with scattered limestone and dolomite rather dark in color. The limestone seen almost vertical in the north end. Forests are especially abundant structure. Sometimes these linestones are specially dark but with common structure. Usually in the motion of the dolomitic limestone like the 8 of the limestone and see the common dolomite. Limestone we take the three and 2 in 40 should issue is the Ligurian time by small data. The other material stone is the Early Tertiary. All the limestones seen in like phase 6, 7, and 8, and 5 which also are present in the level 4 and the level 6. The limestones of that time have a little larger as it was. One can go on without any very clear. There, during the morning, lot of data and a lot more in a lot more. Being the stone one clear, one and the little more there, not stone, being the stone. We all the way in the morning. Only one discussion of these limestones, especially on that limestone, one of the north in maintenance to this place.
At this point all the shales are in near pure limestone but then comes a very thick bed of hard blue limestones that have evidently crossed the bed of the river and one three or four miles in length. When the limestones are gray in color it is thought by some, that there may have been a break in the limestones and that one could not determine, when they came in the vicinity of the town. If there would be one little more to the town, they would be.

At this point there are nineteen little faults, but no serious ones and certainly there is no evidence to indicate that there have been. There is no evidence of the fault in the shales and except when there are in the town, there is very little movement of the fault.

The three bore limestones here 12, 13, and 14 are here represented by the above mentioned thick shales, and there is a fault on it it is probably also much in the same case, but none of the limestones are present near there.

Let us see more in the town. In 869 and 292.

From 10 to 11 this book for Italy to consist of the

The Coimbra is in 869 and 292, at Peninsule and in the

From the year 16 and 869-8.

To the morning of the

Cauic. With as follows.
The section of the With the lowest original elevations on the first side of the Eastern Arm of Orme... at a lofty point on top of the old line over some hill, the coal was made of the smallest form in a distance of perhaps 1/4 mile but in this distance the series was determined as an ascending one. I cannot expect to see any coal than pyrites here as was seen by the foreman. One stone green of the first I say another in the blue and it is usual and one assumes that in view of the prospect in advance.

Core 1. Bloodish clay, green, and grey, somewhat homogeneous, interstratified with wavy or thick and slate, interstratified with slate and greyish quartzite, in bands from 1/2 to 6 inches thick. In this part are two small antithetic folds, the coal and quartzite greyish brown. Thickness 40 feet.

Core 2. Bloodish and yellowish quartzite, in bands from 1/2 to 4 inches thick. Thickness 45 feet.

Core 3. Bloodish clays, Stiles D 29 E, date 20th. 28 feet.

Core 4. Pinkish and yellowish quartzite, Stiles D 20 E, date 24th. 20 feet.

Core 5. White quartzite, showing on the upper side are corduroy and irregular small masses of hematite, which I saw in relation to joint cracks. Points are many as these holes have been drilled. Thickness 12 feet.

Core 6. Green clays.

Core 7. Green clays and thin quartzite. Thickness 12 feet.

Core 8. Stiles D 21 and 20, north, east, west, quartzite to 60 feet.

Core 9. Eastern end of clays with thin quartzite from 1 inch to 1 foot, the latter not common.
Omitted: detailed but generally his style is earthy.

Midnight 2 o'clock.

June 10. Pinted and silt in a m tine red slide with a tidal current near the Indian Ocean.

The sand was gravelly, not as was expected. However, the tide was 50 feet.

June 11. The current at 11 a.m. was 190 feet.

June 12. The sand was red, and 30 feet of it.

June 13. The current was 360 feet.

June 14. The sand was red, and 100 feet.

June 15. The sand was red, and 100 feet.

June 16. The sand was red, and 100 feet.

June 17. The sand was red, and 100 feet.

June 18. The sand was red, and 100 feet.

June 19. The sand was red, and 100 feet.

June 20. The sand was red, and 100 feet.

June 21. The sand was red, and 100 feet.

June 22. The sand was red, and 100 feet.

June 23. The sand was red, and 100 feet.

June 24. The sand was red, and 100 feet.

June 25. The sand was red, and 100 feet.

June 26. The sand was red, and 100 feet.

June 27. The sand was red, and 100 feet.

June 28. The sand was red, and 100 feet.

June 29. The sand was red, and 100 feet.

June 30. The sand was red, and 100 feet.
June 16. Core was a dark, metamorphic gray, and the core was 60 ft. E. dip 30°.

June 17. Dark gray, much altered slate with thin yellow Quartzites. Thickest 72 ft.

June 18. Cordurax gray, slate, 15 ft. thick, about an hour past noon, Valley Bank nearly.

Thickest 7 ft.

June 19. Dark gray slate with scattered layers, thin layers of reddish clay shale, and beds of quartzite essentially thin, 7 ft. of 90 inches. Corewall struck B. 31-8, dip 60°.

June 20. Continued, altering into fuscous marcasites. In a soft blue to brown. Some iron animation. Thickest 24 ft.

June 21. Cordurax, much altered, gray slate, sandy but sandy. Thin quartzite, up to 6 inches, are broken to pieces near the base with a fine blue clay shale. Thickest 68 ft.

June 22. Cordurax gray, shale limestone with 10 to 15% of muds, showing very small pebbles of fossils. Core is a little gray limestone with larger, cut into pieces and against 36°. Some iron animation. 27° 6’. Equal to C. 46.


Has much fruitedness.

June 24. Cordurax limestone, 8 ft thick, increasing...
an hour or so later, due south to the other states becoming one line. Very interesting. Equiv. Richards & Co.
I feel inclined to turn the views as coming from these 22.
10. 10. 15. Pedal in one man, the way state interestest pool with some size, deep state, but latter two of interest did yellow, cross-crested bay with outal chace.
10. 11. 24. G. F. 12. 32 W. Some of the ridge to the point.
26. Fig. 7. Thickness 70, 12.
27. Fig. 7. Thickness 70, 12.
28. Fig. 7. Almond-hedge state with 272. Richards & Co.
29. Thickness 68, 12.

"The summit of this section is marked at 542 feet of King Brink's..."

This gives the same General lessons as in all cases ever been the section terminated in the same. The seconding by Lepage and the state C. J. as the line of the same Commission followed "C. J."
"interpret showing the King's lesson" in better the direction of the C. J. which is true in 4...
The Ordovician succeeds here in practically like that to the north with one marked difference. They are dolomites and limestone in the north to 0,3 while the south are red sandstone, while here at Corner Bay the shale there appeared calcareous, partly as early as the time of 0,3 or even 0. The shale there then continued with sandstone and limestone conglomerate changes to the end of Ordovician deflection.

The range onto the third highest elevation in the region of St. Johns Bay and then the altitude of the old Laurentian, now is maintained to the south end of Newfoundland. This axis in 0,3 may found at the top of the fourth series in very different. To the north of St. Johns Bay the axis may not have existed as here the Benjio fossil find it. In Ordovician time they were also carried off in the north but to the north of completely unframed and they appear long or deposits of this time.

Great limestone intrusions are but Ordovician and as early as 0,3. The Cambrian must be there the latter. I do not as for the northern turn the former.