Please return to
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Cincinnati, OH

T.B. in Cin. O. Dec. 17-1916
Hamlet, Cin. Dec. 12-1916
Aug 30 – Sep 27
1916
NY, Ont., Ohio
w/Raymond, cloutec

Aug. 9 – 13, 1920
CS & P. Raymond
Eastern Mass
New Haven, August 30, 1916

Started at 4:05 P.M. on Greenfield Man to meet Professor Raymond, and his student Clarke. Tomorrow morning we all go together in an auto to see the Ordovician between Connecticut and Delaware.

Greenfield, Aug. 31, 1916

Met Raymond and Mr. Clarke at 8:30 at the Mansion House, and we started at once for Albany, N.Y., in the famous auto. In Greenfield there was a heavy fog on but in a half hour along the Mohawk trail the air cleared and we had a fine view over the Berkshires, via North Adams and Williamstown, and to Albany by 2:30. Then called on Mr. Clarke at the museum for the rest of the afternoon. The new museum is fine and splendid.
Friday Sept. 1 - Albany to Canajoharie.

Started out at seven in the morning for Schenectady and then went to Patersonville to see the section described by Palmer and Cummings in Fifteenth Annual Report of N.Y. State Geologist, 1895; 656-658. Patersonville is between Schenectady and Amsterdam.

All the Deam land from the Mohawk and the canal up is of Beekmantown, and of which about 183 feet can be seen. In the quarry on the side of the road about one-half mile south of Patersonville may be seen resting on the Beekmantown the Black Rim seven feet thick. In the lower two feet fossils are common. About five feet above the base Columnarium alveolata are very common.
Unawusa n a 1916 (Salutary).
and more place they made a thin reef. Bygon are common here, and occasionally there is an Emerusus. Then fell on the Amsterdam, nineteen feet six feet thick. The contact seemed the midst best and among fishes are common to both. Here Stricklandia incurs and Dileopina are very common, or than I ever saw before. No Clunaria here but for a fine head of Chloromata curem. Raphoquaria alternata, Plectanmitile auricula, Physciolum more, Jesseina occurrinata, Deltina festinella, Plectanmitile postica, Camanella of Clunaria also occur here. Dinemelus concentricus is common last common, and Lebediella found here then come.

The Glen Falls limstone, nodular, punctin fabulix. Here all Dileopina are absent, but the common fish are Plectanmitile auricula, Raphoquaria alternata, Plectanmitile auricula, and many.
bygone like those of the Black Birch Blue of Minnesota. Above comes in still another
the Canyons, the other.

Are then no longer to Amsterdam. Along
the river here just past the bridges may be
seen the contrast of the Low-ville with the Reek mountain.

Write
Knobby Amsterdam

Bridge like Lowville 5-6 feet

Beckman from 140 W.

The angular inconformity between the Reek
mountain and the Bridge are easily seen here.
The Lowville is the typical milky white (blue mar-
side) stone but the bridgeyes are not more
developed though there are many circular thin
and sharp crystalline erratic boulders (1/8 meter or less
in diameter). There is considerable intrafracture and as usual no joints
The question now is, re: aid of Constantinople and Black Lions, because in places accepted B.R. has no one minister. It is a part of the B.R. the Higher Court and to the
Glenmaria, the two belong to one mission.
are like seen, excepting an occasional section
of a terrune in a groyned. About me just
beneath the tide is a layer rich man. This-
terme. An advantage in somewhat
sharply but I don't think it is a real ter-
tune them. There is no evidence of Pink-
Rim here, certainly not like that at Paten-
more, and its place may be taken by the
Larville.

Leaving Amsterdam we went to Tite
Hill and then across the Mohawk to the
Beem mantum. Quarry 100 feet a mile east
of Fort Hunter. There near the top of the
Tite hill partly the Beem mantum occurs
the old fossiliferous Tite, this formation. The
bed occurs in pockets which form just toward
the top of the quarry, a about 30 feet toward
the top of the Beem mantum. Raymond says
this design is the same as the "watt fossilifer-
ous"
The Trenton Member (Jul., 162) states the Greenfield formation, the lower Trenton, and one
or two beds regarded as a part of the true Trenton because it does not occur at Trenton Falls.
gone at Bellefont, Pa., about which there is about
some part of Latrobe mountain but that nothing
also this Land of the Ohio.

As they marched 17 miles next to Cannawam
by the stream of the same name described in the same "Lon-
y Parsons and Memoirs (p. 638), here the
Bellmountains is at the top undulating
hills due to folding or rather due to undulating
inversion to the Triassic. The top layers are also
unchanged not into hollows, pediments and in places
faults are displaced out. Into these hollows and
undulations, the Triassic fits not at the very base
there are faults more than several of the Pott-
mountains. He here 30 feet below the top that
Rappahannock crossed the first mountain hill. 9
Then comes in at 11 see the Tidewater
17 feet a change. Tidewater after a lag time inverted. The

Then they see no Lavalle in any place
of any change.

The Triassic limestone has part of the
were the hills and across the tips, with the cuts
The Cane or Cane whole appears to be ascending and encircles the country around to the tenement, equivalent to the lower third of the Trenton, as shown on Trenton Pike. This then would explain the town and the commencement at the base of the Cane or Cane whole (see map 132129).
about 20 inches apart, the Cuamaj Phare Rock shale (form. the 8thica) comes in abruptly above the Trenton. Here again the tops of the canton licks the Bashnon-Town has the tops somewhat eroded and that near one inch of the face shows in more living and less parts of the remain one up to eight miles in area and three whole parts. They are in drum blue somewhat long shoots - the Comay shale.

The form cited by Needham (N.Y. Bull. 162, 1912: 20-26) shows that the Li. and shales belong to one associated series. Even though there may be a break between them it seems to have no time (geologic) value. The same writer tells that the border of the limestones that are formed in the Camaj Phare. Some of the limestone was present into Camaj Phare shale, but as a mere mark they are.

The Bashman Town is more divided into the when Tribes Hill, the primitive-preserved design, and the from Little Falls. The greater thickness is about
As the Tribes Hill fauna occurs here near the top of the Newburg Town and at Belle Forte Pa, near that base, it follows that the Newburg town of this region is only local. Newburg town and region made part of the same formation of the Chippeway Valley.

This is the original area for Hudson formation. It has a local character, and as it is called Hudson, other areas are due to other causes. The crystal-line fillings or common to all other levels, show no evidence of being due to state of the drain. At least there is no evidence in connection with the fillings, if they were due. Hudson was the same tube, one should get the evidence of the ends.
Thursday 4th. The anniversary occurs this morning at 2.30 a.m. The Tiber Island is in places interformationed with grey very compact stone. The faceted concretion is due to the compass. One of the earliest. Paysonsthal states that the two members are justifiable and one of the continuous definitions. The Tiber Hill member occurs not the very thick, just as a more than 100 ft.

Saturday Feb. 2. Cana phaiae - Heathmeads.

About five miles north of Cana phaiae at Hellston on opposite Fort Plain are seen in the stone fences along the north Enclosure of the typical ledges of Cana phaiae. The tubes are small in lagoons up to eight inches thick and in declivity one sees that all branches like plants, but we usually several branches to each original study tube. These are lined by a compact mass of sand and inside of this material the fossils in granular form. Most of them are not all with one of and narrow tube in one foot.
Does this elevation subroutine to the Polynesian
in trip the Beeman town? Priously for otherwise they
should be an island here with later rocks or if
the Beeman town.
in a valley and not even many of the Lon- 
be limestone.
At Little Falls, the Pue Canal, an arched 
dam, rises above the river level (at 10:25) 200 feet. 
On the opposite side of the river, we were con- 
tact with the road running to Little Falls on the \nother side of the great stone dam. Near the \nroadside, there stood a large boulder or natural \nmonument which we could not get close to to see the detail. The Little Falls \ndam is about 15 to 20 feet above the base, 6 feet tall \nand 3 feet wide. The dam is made of stone in \nshaped, heavy, and large stones. It is about 10 feet \nhigh. At Little Falls, there \nabove the granite, in a Peace and Order 
and some from our collection Lepidoptera and 
ominata.
In the top of the trees, such a circle falls 
or open over the Grand Canyon, the full of John 
much with scene of the Bridge of Col. This
means another hard between the Lorville and
Amsterdam. There also occurs a little of
a Black Eion to Cucumber almost the same
form. The Lorville is here full of brown
and many large oys, up to half inch in diame-
ter.

In the afternoon at 2 a.m. (230 a.m.),
Cushing reached the Dredge, which was a short
situation after the 20 or 21 miles of
The Lorville, 15 feet thick, is a series of
channelling beds, the eroded is due to the concave surface of
the Lorville. Almost throughout the county because the
most watered none of the edges, and some in the persis-
tent. There is no Amsterdam here nor any Black Eion.

The Trenton rests diachronically upon the Lorville
which is channelled here and near Red Clay lime-
tone almost devoid of fossils, while the Trenton is and blue,
then bedded with white limestone, and abundant fossils.
There is also the actual fossil Trenton. The Trenton is very
fossils are so curiously common. So are Placritites,
Scutella, Drintha, peciniella, C. triceraria,
By one are Paranostichus lamprocerota, Rhynchites
incrustatus.
A foot out of the base of the 
concentricies and they continue to the top of the 
pilot. I say green line common and bristle 
more than fifty.
The face of the Trenton has flints of the Lamotte 
down the same between them. It does not 
seem to me that any of the Ten Trenton is here. 
Le Trenton limestone is about 100 feet thick, and is 
followed by a transition zone of soft chert and 
early calcareous li.; with thick shale pot clays, about 
100 feet thick. Then the lower shale. In the transi- 
tion zone saw many various. Be it and plant like 
but no protocoles.
The Trenton at several gone has great water 
leaves with the most from 20 to 30 inches after. Be 
avarice water in shallow water deposits.
Be the material to be mixed. Part of 
The Black River is full of pricks but are not ford. Therefore, east side. Sturtevant and Batheous are the usual ones. Also Ahmowin.

The Laville crooks the bottom is sandy and in places the rock lain is a sandstone.

The base of the Black River here has no pockets in it of other formations.

As near as the looker on examined at Trencher River, the thickness is for all over 350 feet and more 325 feet.
Herkimer - Tarentum Falls, 7d.

In the red-metal quarry at Kirpsite, one fine exposure of the Leeville and Black River (= Herkimer). The two form an almost unbroken contact. Black River = the part of the country.

Leeville LS LS LS LS LS LS LS LS LS LS

Contact: Sept. 27, 1857.

At Tarentum Falls, related lode (Tectonic).

There are bedding faults below more than above. The above is in the lower gneiss, and there is but
then one occurrence. Fifty feet higher in the basal
Upper Tarentum, the contorted beds are persistent
and may be traced for several miles along the
Canadian bank. The gneiss is at times ten feet
thick and the mineral to be reducedACIONE
again and again. The beds above and below are
normally tectonic.

The tunnel is here at least 268 feet thick. At the
These signs remind me of the top of the
Trinity at Dublin, being in the same shape
though the points in this time place are different.

The MS in Raymond tells me next note is
that contact on the mind of Trinity. Does
this mean a hint here? I give the usual
interpretation.
top in a zone 27 ft thick of heavy bedded li. made of muddled tufa the material, two-thirds of which is encrusted matter. _Platystrophia bifrons_ mostly and _P. testudinaria_ are very common, and more rarely _P. deltoides, P. sericeus._

Below this is the upper Tuff ton of thin bedded li. with much shale parting. In the _P. deltoides_ horizon it is between 90 and 100 ft thick. The main or upper contented zone occurs about 50 ft below this. _P. bifrons_ occurs often, dolomitized, gray or in the horizon and often a few feet above it. There is another layer near two miles away from the above, local zone of _sinistral_ shale occurs, just below the upper Tuff ton.

The stone are in more nearly to bed and much bedded and blue veined and much brecciated, _Pla:strophyia, Phusispora, P. testudinaria, P. sericeus, etc._ _Triplixia_ or thin veins near the middle of Tuff ton. _Jeff Tuff ton_ falls at 3100 and 5730 ft. one of on the clay of Martin's price, a little on the upper horizon, out of _Jeff Tuff ton_.
Cash Drift in Iron 0.64 0.6

Locomotive #21800

#10100

Pamela 30° 15

Where (col) 30°

Impedance for 10" at sea.

Dense crude oil, 15°.

Black dense li. 11 li. high (col)


density

Chem. test

2.011

The Mr. fit

with

Replied.

The crew kept cool.

Pamela a bit short of water.

The crew kept cool.

Cellulose in the

loss of the

The Tender has a

Pamela...
Martinistown, July 4, 1916

Halted east 2/3 miles to East Martinistown. Here we begin on the quartzite in granite, a fairly low plain and in which lies the Parnellia. It starts in with a course sandstone with some pitch of to 1/2 inch across. Then follows the cemented section described in the letter. The bed is mostly of 80 ft. (Cushing gives it 6712 ft.).

The Parnellia fits without fault into the Martinistown and all in a shallow center deposit, the water of no time being more than 20 ft. deep. Where the semi-cementing occurs then the ripple is about 12 to 18 ft. deep. If the Parnellia is stated as 40 ft. thick (Cushing gives 40 ft.) then the bed is seen with a cover of 1/2 inch across an "imbedded contact" gave no columnar. There are many fossils in the Locene but only one hard type and then but scarce part. The thickness is about 10 ft. thick.

The Trenton begins at once with Triploia, Pro-

astrophia, Ostridia, trionaria, Dimorina, perthella. Then the reputation bone, middle and upper Trenton as the Trenton Plate. The interior of one slab of one

is also here but few can very developed and in this of 1/3 in the lower Trenton from 10 to 12 ft. thick. In the lower the rare Paraproidella distoida and Marginifera tria-


The total thickness of the Trenton in the Pompy Rock is 475 feet according to Miller. This is about 175 feet thicker than at Trenton Falls. The Trenton thinned to the N.W. at the expense of the U.D. as.

Miller gives the Utica in this area as 120 feet. This is followed by 200 feet of similar hard shales with the same Utica fossils and is followed by a series of fine sandstones. The sandstones are rare here. Then he calls the Lower Limestone. The top of the Lower Limestone is about 200 feet thick and becomes more and more a sandstone and is rife with fossils. Then follow the Upper Limestone that is at least 100 feet thick.
Near the middle of the Trenton, as the railroad cuts, Remon View are again seen distanced hills, but far than at Trenton Falls.

Late along with large dimensions, Triehomina, Raphidina, Triehomina, rigid, appear nearly in every Tisularata. I have thought here in Trenton by Death, remaining for a moment or about 10 miles east to direct own North to see the Htica and Hifton Cenomanian series. The Htica is the normal Hard shale with some large Tropic

Htica in large specimens. Endomes first time in color common. Fragments are many seen and other forms. These Hard shales are into green being shales, that Hiftn of introduce more and more than Sandstones from 3/2 to 2 miles third, and more drone that is not greater completion of growth in place, nearly those Sandstones on the Hatica almost a Uniform Calmanella, very large tectonics many Tropic

Cenomanian, Tropic Cenomanian, Cenomanian Cenomanian.

In the thin sandstones the same forms seen but most often Calmanella, Pleiostoma, Bactrocynia radiata, Bactrocynia moditaria, other smaller forms. Also some little Cornulites (always single) or Tentaculites, I have seen innumerable

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Calmanella. Ectenides, Bactrocynia radiata, Bactrocynia moditaria, and other smaller forms. Also some little Cornulites (always single) or Tentaculites, I have seen innumerable
the most common foods. I saw no Forsythia leaves.

Last to Batavia at 6:30. Stopping at the Le Ray Hotel.

Enville is one of the prettiest villages over seen along the route.

Batavia, N.Y., Sep. 5 - Tuesday.

Spend the morning collecting in the Enville and Batavia (at Belvedere) north of the city.

The Batavians are now taking advantage of a large pasture to the north of Batavia. Less than three miles out, Osmorhiza is abundant here and Eryngium have (one specimen was seen about 8 miles across the river, and 6 miles long indicating a length of about 1/2 mile). We also saw an occasional gray urceolata of Endium, Cestrum, and Eupatorium. Of huckleberries Rutales triennis, arbutus, oenopus, P. alpinorum, P. microphylla a single
Gurnee. I joined the Yankees, and in
enrty, but now Gurnee.

Here in the north of Gurnee I found the
same promotion happy with but no Brides, a
new development. The small vent of water was filling
our town but nothing of the large Brides.
Camaraea and J. neumayriata. Bygnae are common but not so well preserved. Ciliuncus has been seen in too small specimens, Dorothea being in common.

A half mile further north is a small in the middle of which, there costal pots are rare, but saw some small Cerebro, and two specimens of Cercuncus tenuifilis. The common fruit is a stomatocerus more filiformis, and Pectuncnus decinveus. Other Coelocentri are C. loricaria, C. neumayriata, C. neumayriata (Raymond says it occurs here), and I thought I saw P. minnesotaensis. Bathyurus alatus and diltites, Lepedidus. Bygnae. Tetradurin cellulosae is common, associated with Commata. Stomatocerus and others. All in all the Tanam is that of the bleaching and death of these is a bread between the two formations.

In the afternoon I went south to see Tanetra but did not see anything of note. The approached are all small,
Batutwin Dec. 5. 1894 a.m.
Open morning dew lying about Batutwin and
at noon went to Clayton and the Thousand
Islands (there are 1,692). Back at two o'clock.

At Clayton 1st shift bored one and one-half
on the islands, here the strata are very bad
described. Visiting a lime quarry. While the age
is soon to determined from the thousand islands
report. Forrmosa rock of them and are in granite.

Batutwin Dec. 7. Thursday.
Left at 12.10 p.m. for Clayton to take the
steam for Toronto. Write Emma that should
be on deck by noon. 17th at Hamilton, Ont.

Had an hour at Clayton on the shore of Lake
Ontario to see the bored strata on the granite. It is a

[Handwritten text continues]
and more in her semi-buddled quiet somnolent. Skin
a little rippled (casts 1/2" apart) and the depresses
my skull) and there are also some small silt crease.
On the surface between the layers there is a Tendency
to the conglomerate, the flats, and non-plastic. (The
crude round stone in Clayton are plenty
of the shing- or endy Pamides and are rippled (poor)
and much sun-encrusted (are smalle).
Did not come in touch with the granite.

Toronto Sep 8-1916, Fridays
The steamer arrived at Toronto on time
a little before noon in the rain. Stopping
at Queen Hotel. Spent the morning at the
University, and the afternoon at the
Royal Ontario Museum.
Our hands are visited to Ethnological Collections and
the geological and biological. We have seen thus a
another mineralogical collection from the one point of view.
Toronto Saturday, Feb. 9, 1916

Told the train at G. to North Toronto for Cataract to collect all day in the Cataract.

Set back at 9.30 P.M.

Collecting was poor as no one appears to have been around recently. dug some good bryza

and lichens of the uppermost cataract. Most of my observations come from the lowermost

creek above the Shallow cataract.

Toronto Sunday, Feb. 10, 1916

In the afternoon worked up the Victoria

River in the Kinn Bird Range in Northeastern

Toronto. About 100 feet in T.40 acres; a blue lake

series with thin beds (1.5") purple cress, Limno-

and lichens somewhat more than 1/2" in Shale. The

domestic

thicker are thinner and more thin on surfaces are

and more plain in Shale. The commonest form is a large

form 1.4 in average; a fine one is not found.

mod. medium. A specimen in 3 pieces;

Cordate vertex, rud. 2.00 0.9 1.41. In the
Shipped the Cataract out to Steinsby.
while the D. K. here is almost identical with the Detroit area. Pieces of Dactylus are often seen. In the Royal Ontario Museum are some large specimens that I think indicated this showing the ordinary D. fibers and another one with shorter and rounder hooks and teeth.

Toronto - Hamilton, Monday, Sept. 11-1916

Shipped a box to University and left at 9:30 for Hamilton on C. P. R.R.

Put up at a third rate hotel as the one I used to stop at is now built over into the grander hotel in Hamilton.

Spent all afternoon looking over the Cataract. Finding but collecting of flies is almost impossible. The red spiders are all spread over. I hope that comes from this upper or mid Cataract region to save even the flies belonging to the City.
Hamilton Feb. 13, 1916

Spend the morning at Dundas collecting in the Cataract. I got only thirty-five in the upper part—the true Cataract. The great lay out of barges of a few years ago is practically all gone. The section, however, shows as well as ever.

In the afternoon went to Primoby and took up the good Village Inn, the best country hotel I've seen on trip.


Spend the morning in the town commuting down the new Taxis. Got but little of value. Anthophora americana is still well shown. Took a large piece somewhere near town that shows the stem in a to the tube very well. Took some shots at close range, say to ten feet.

Saw the morning at Store Creek, ten miles north of here. Collecting was fairly good in the cataract north above the Wheelport sands. The commonest form is Plectanum tenuis, Calcarinella elongata, Bohigasina novacans, and especially a species of *Christina*. The latter appears at about ten feet above the sandstone and remains on a definite hard surface instead of the soft, mudlike, mottled rock at the base of the formation. The *Christina* and others are associated and make up regular shale conglomerate in the beds from 3 to 5 meters thick.

In the afternoon walked the creek and skiffed it and the Toronto in a canoe to the river.

The Wheelport sandstone fits into the upper beds of the Queenston, and is riferled in small and at times irregular ripples. The shales at times also show tiny ripples about 3/8" in width to curve. These tiny ripples should be looked into to get organic deposits = very shallow, probably less than 20 feet.
At Cataract Springs, Hamilton and Storm Creek the upper horizon in the midst of the red clay rock is an additional bed of shell, bivalves. The latter are also present at the same level at Dragona Falls, so that they range through all the red clay. At least at Cataract, Fothriner northward more and limestone is developed and the bivalves die out.

Another Planoemenina lies in the horizon at the same time and is in a range of not more than 10 feet. At times they look much like Atypa, vertical and true at Storm Creek.

Cornsulites is specially common at Bay View, Platanagrama is common only at Storm Creek and Hamilton, not or at the former place.

Some day we will get a large cornus. The stems look much like those of dogwood. There are also other species of cornus.
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Brimson. Feb. 15. Friday.
Left at 9.47 P.M. Niagara Falls.
Hoping again at the International Bridge.
Wet a blustery and cold day.
Spent much of the day on the Canadian side.

Left at 10. In Buffalo. Went an hour at the Natural History Museum, and about two
down at the Bennett quarries,  
The Natural History Society  
Have a fine collection of Pittsford argillites from  
Pittsford and Fairport, N.Y.  
Teller Collection in pale and on exhibition.  

Which the large Bennett Collection of argillites. What has become of it?  

In the Bennett quarries, paid most attention to the Pittsford - Oneida super contact. As a rule it is an undulating contact ranging between six inches but in places it is as much as eighteen inches. In most places there is some  
concretion, slightly sandy stone, with dark red  
dots of the Oneida, and some con "spite.  
The Chincoteague limestone begins about half an  
abundant and it forms, many herbivores, and  
its fairly pure limestone. In place, the basal  
Chincoteague may be sandy or concretionistic, but  
as a rule thinner more of the Pittsford. has no  
joints in the Pittsford.
Cincinnati, Sep. 17, Sunday,
Left here at 7.15 A.M., put up at the Ianton.
Spend the day with the entire Frankfort family.

Cincinnati, Sep. 18, Monday,
Spend the morning touring west the Cov- winsville formation between the Cincinnati and the Clifton Arc, via Cov. 11 A.M.
A after-luncheon tour to the West Aber Museum and then the Potomac Pottery where I bought a bluestone figurine (2.32) and a brown dish (3.32). Had tea 2.30 P.M. by Exham.
Spend the evening at Altuts in Brunswick and to see Emma's home.
Cincinnati Apr. 19, Tuesday.
In the morning visited the iron foundries at Ludlow. There is raw iron ore and mud around. The locality is played out. Had lunch with Philip and Albert.
Letam, Chi, Nov 19, 1867.

Collecting in the stream just west of the town. In the first high bank about ten feet above the stream occe the _P. fasciata_ bots here first. Also occur _Byronichia ciliata, Hilgeria \textit{clemens}, C. \textit{vaccara}, \textit{O. meekii}, P. \textit{alternata_ pecto_}.

In the construction there is a bed of _Hilgeria_, _Byronichia_ and _Hilgeria_. All in felts any 

100; 100, some felts are more clear than others.

In going up the stream through these 10 foot and maybe 7 foot, 10 semi-waves often become wider and up the walls of the stream are made up of 

_P. fasciata_ and other felts almost about 

80 or 90 yards and water over the water. It is very even.

Somewhat in the morning, there on _P. \textit{clemens_}, Byronichia are also rare. The same Byronichia as here, have two large Byronichia

with very sparse striations. All of these are from a zone of some 4 feet thick. Some 20 pc. from this 8 foot and the

20 feet from the 

100.
Besides what I collected saw many *Dimorphotheca* (ten species, the common has coarse stipules), *Gordonia*, *C. sarae*, *C. reedi*, *C. sintonii* (? all in small fragment, not be returned), *C. modesta* (like the brown)

There is no evidence of sand-blasting, nor any evidence of sub-aerial birds. The nature of sedimentation in the same throughout. The changes in and the monolite.

At different levels drew a dozen of age ripples and in the lowest layers the small ripple 3/8 inch apart.
There is nothing to be done of Massawilla in which the Papineaguins attempt as before, but there is no R. Coupe. The Massawilla served to terminate the from that time. One man, then about six feet tall, and his abundant
leathery hands, that that to the Richmondian. There is certainly no physical bone here, though the water Massawilla-
duster on Dallas during the and it would appear that the water in a new becoming deepen with the Richmondian feauna afterwards. In these ten feet there is no direct evidence of Richmondian fossils that I know. The fossils may show it, but the last wind is yet the R. Coupe
downs.

These Cape R. Coupes' resistion seem to show a shallowing of the water for most of the byrozoa and
other fronds vanish and the Papineguins a take poss-
ession of the white sea oyster. Then finally the Phytozooan come in an almost kill off the Papineguins. While one
of the forms on half shells, and many of these as much
form and shelter, the white ones are in the billions of
growth, winter down. With the arrival of Richmondian
the sea deepens and a new feauna arises. There is
in breach of sedimentation.
Sedim on kent town line about 1/2 mi.
and 1/2 mi. of wilderness one tidal.
On edge of settlement of Miami river.

Glacial drift 3 to 4 ft.

- Irregularly indented by waves, 4 ft.
- Irregularly indented by waves, 12 ft.
- Irregularly indented by waves, 20 ft.
- Irregularly indented by waves, 36 ft.

Irregular to streamlined, 2 to 4 times.

- No shell, 1/3 ins. 1/4 in. to 1/5 in.
- Irregularity of many of the ends, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the shapes, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the sizes, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the forms, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the styles, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the patterns, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the colors, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the textures, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the densities, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the tones, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the positions, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the shapes, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the sizes, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the forms, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the styles, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the patterns, 3.
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- Irregularity of many of the textures, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the densities, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the tones, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the positions, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the shapes, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the sizes, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the forms, 3.
- Irregularity of many of the styles, 3.
Leff Letteron at 4 P.M. via train to Franklin.
then boat, and ours is Dayton. Arrived at about 6 P.M. Staying at Reeder's Hotel in That Street.

Dayton Ohio, Sep. 21, Thursday.
A host of the morning. Spent the morning at the National Soldiers' Home. The old quay here is so changed that hardly could find it.
On the Richmond line.
In the afternoon went over five miles to a quarry that runs like in the Aio River. Set a few Pentac- cases Alto. Then walked back to the old
Soldiers Home ground to the south end side of it and on the edge of the London estate of the Miami- valley found a small road metal quarry in the back field and got a lot of times. Left for

C. E. Bratten  R. F. D., 15
Dayton O.  Local Collector, Let's see this quarry.
Dayton, O. Feb. 22, Friday
Collecting all material in the quarry from yesterday. At noon a boy (Bratton's son) told me I drank the water about 74 miles south of some Southeast. This water is not so good but could have been put in another day or two.

Shipped a large chest, trunk, of tools.
Left at 4:10 on the Billy Line for Columbus.
Arrived at 6:30 P.M.

Columbus, O. Feb. 23. Saturday.
At Ohio State Univ. in Alumni Hall.
A perfect view of Ohio. In Alumni inscribed on the Hall, at Eaton, Ohio.

Wrote a letter for Miss O. about 12. Roy.
From Prof. A. E. Belk.

A fine shot of the main branch from both of the
Piney Branch Co. Presented by Dr. T. D. Oakes.
A fine Ohio Monument from 2 miles north of
Catawba, Ohio, to the fame of Ohio.

Cora.
A fine collection of ephalopes from Clifton and Delaware, C.

Have a fine room of large lots of young male and female specimens (Clifton in Monong. P. O. H. I.)

Left Pufe, 8:15, and the 8:30 me to lunch.

The Museum shows little of Parker's work. Some of his type are here but most of the work of the museum is by others. Saw once a type of the Oster lewis. We are all the lessables but all others to deserve more and deserved by some of the others. Students do not.

Columbus Sunday, Feb. 24

Left Columbus at 8:30 a.m. On a very fine train. St. 8:15 to Pittsburgh at 3:15 p.m.

St. 4:30 to Carnegie Museum at 4 p.m.

Stayed there until 6 p.m.
Carriage Museum.

The bij Botsaurus' (beholder) is large and

loving the Diflensues, but not or much overhead.

by some of the other Diflensues. All of two

sign.

36 annual with 1000 means up to vacuums

are $5,000 sound

and $10,000 into vacuums.

12 in town. — 10 have six.

12 in need.

Strengths mounted like ours. Why force the
are standing. Have a little pants made of the latest

style.

Left at 9:40 P.M. and got to New

York City at 5:48 P.M.

Met Botsorrel and family at the High

Central Depot and talked with them about our

line. Leave Botsorrel at 3:30 in

account to go to Sale Collecting.
The side of the canoe broad is and the prow slant.

The prow打扮s are lined like the sailor to be.

Bouwman says they do not have the Idaho collection. Broom got it wrong a done way.
New York City, Feb. 25. Monday

F. Braun

Columbian collection.

One from Kentucky (four l.ines) 15" long, x 1 1/4

"   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   "   

The Ohio State House is said to be the
Cincinnati Marble collection. Braun is said
to have told this to Braun. They paid $800. His
still unpressed as States in the legislature.
The Bethel Collection in Brooklyn was
bought for $300. It has a stand among the most
amazing.
Hand of Kansas may be old granitic ridge in
Pennsylv. East that rises in another L4, now
cored by later strata. Penn. Ump., Sen.<n Through the bottom may actually be erratics in
late Penn. time from the North to the south.

Canyon Caves, Cal. Long marine Florence ends of
Atlantic type. Then Pacific drift Atlantic at
Pleistocene.

Artifacts extenuated by age. Comanchean
and earlier. Cuts them out and forms.
Eocene Holes of Oleocene. Elevation in Ocean
times present continuance Plutonic (later forest).
Alpamy Museum Dec. 27-29-1916

The table was
5' x 3' x 2'-6 by 3'-9'.

Another tile at the rear
8' x 6' x 3' x 5'-11' 1/2.

All furniture straight.
Floors ordinary cement.
Dwells calculated greenish with big
trumy. All canmos well.
No side windows. All sky light.
Wires: 1 Mr. Plenty (1). Long
name.
Model of a R.J. quote mine. Certain things
the rocks. Could it use a text book a little
of these. More than photo are the situation
they are the maps of finances on the model.

Fine Dearfield = E M. O. C L. Clarke. White
Chemistry of N. V. Fine for illustration,

The "Noble Tree" The "Noble Tree of the
Earth" Aroldiwi Maria Janova (Rogers)
Noble, M.). Elisha J. Redtunt. Also of the
itself for text book.

Life Sizing Distinction of "Golden Age in China"

Restraining Demodity in search of G. M. with
never a book.

Chairs variation "en with..." Asian or life size.

Diplospas. Pteridac Cas. Paleocaches. Ptericthys
('oridhlyf. Scleroc.
Creatures Gigerian Palaeozoic

Euphalacterion are Potamidites
Fine life-sized restoration of the scaphia, with Euphizes, Tertiary case, beaked, and large Diaphor stone on ground. Environment marine.

Life-sized cut of Playfair buffaloes.


L. Cant., Middle Manhattan, N.Y. Could be used in Text Book. To illustrate filling fantastic predecessors. Outcrop much in mine. Very thin, not known to exist, there must be great. Sufficient of all sets. The underground Lochs should be added.

And sections must be saved to be re infected. C. amana or a. Of good clarity. Try it.

Fine life-sized models of top slates.

Coronaria megasoma (w.), Teratophis grandis, Bomolochus minor, Aneurina.
Theod. I Barani catalogue
Abbots of Treutm
Chamomile. St. John's Wort. 

Phlegmatism: Barts, font. Calcutta, etc. etc.

Hops: in old, about $20.

Thistle: $6.50. Rare from Europe.

Handsome Chinese Rug. Made of rare stuff and materials.

KingsfieldROUGH is here called "Vinta."

Five old coffee pots, polished.

New L.L. Monty Bees. Their old alphabets and bells. Polyzoa.

Orthosia. Agaricus campestris. Luminous.

All highly valued as a gift.

Charles L. 

Hastings 77.
Ames Museum, NY. Dec 31 1916
Omnithorium. C. J. Smith, Alabita, Canada.

Skeleton not unlike that of the other omni- 
morphs, but the proportions are very different. The long 
slender neck, slender body, the tail, etc. show 
dental teeth, covered with a slime of a long tail, add to the 
liberality. Teeth are suggested by the hint just 
discussed an indication of a creature resembling the 
Dinosaur.

From my visit to Asiahia Concirra 
Martyn. C. J. Smith 1904. 
Giant, purple, yellow, white, spotted with stripes

relief alternate in orange and black.

207 at the least.
1917

August 4 - 1917, Saturday
Left New York at 8 A.M. for Penn Yan to take the steamer for Portland, Maine. Arriving at the station many doors told that the January had been sold out four days ago. Then determined to go via railway to Boston.

Left here first at noon for Boston via Springfield. Arrived at Boston at 6:15 and put up at the Lenox Hotel. Had a good dinner here, walked around a little and retired at 9:30.

August 5 - 7, Boston
Monday at Boston Museum.
Tuesday to Provincetown at the tip of Cape Cod. All the geology here about is
and dunes, nine to elevations of over 100 feet. The country is rugged with all kinds of rounded, knobby hills. No farming. All fishing hereabouts.

August 8, Wednesday
Left in a tug at 9:15 for Portland where we are scheduled for 4:00 P.M. They won't make it. The steamer is densely crowded, mostly for Portland, but the tar soon to BAM for. Arrived at about 5:30 P.M. Could not get in the Examiner Osgood Hotel or town or at the Public at a first-class price.

August 8, Thursday. Portland.
At 9:15 in a little steamer - the Tonist - started to see the islands of Crescent Bar. A fog in one and I thought it would clear away, but it did not clear until late in the afternoon. Saw little of the town.
At dinner had a shore dinner and then
by launch to New Meadows where I lodging
back to Portland via Brunswick and
Jamaica. From Jamaica in the rain in
fire all along the shore of the bay,
then on to Cape Cottage = Pope
Elizabeth where we had dinner. A fine
place built by the wealthy ladies.

Aug. 20 Portland, Friday
It is raining and for all day,
Gained up this afternoon. Went to Oak
Oroko Reach.

Aug. 21 Portland Saturday,
Took another trip in Casco Bay. This time
to Harpswell Cliffs. Fine day and
a beautiful ride on quiet waters. Had
dinner again at Cape Cottages.
Our lives mean
through the people we consciously meet.

She was and still is a very dear friend;
her visits were welcome. I remember
the many meals we shared.

Dear Ruth, always remember,
and when you can, come and see me.

The end. Thank you.

A little phrase from Ecclesiastes 1:1-8:
We can do and have all the things,
but can we enjoy them?

Even so, there is comfort in the
consolation of faith. Pray for me and
my family, and remember this:

Faith and work are both.

John
Aug. 12 - 1917. Sunday
Trekked from Portland to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Put up at the fire Kennebunk Hotel. Jod Beach is the friend next to Oss End and
Aug. 13 - 1917. Monday
Trekked from Portsmouth to
Jamestria, Hampton and
Dollastay Beaches. All are small
affairs but rather original about
home. Back to Boston and Lennox Hotel

Aug. 14 - 1917. Tuesday
Spent the day at Marble Head
a very quaint place. Met the artist
Patty at noon.

Aug. 15 - 1917. Wednesday
Spend the day at Gloucester. Little
interest here except the artist
landing at East Gloucester.
August 7, 1920

This morning and set to Leidy Hotel by 3 P.M. Prof. Reginald called out and we had dinner togeth.

August 8, 1920

Plymouth called with his machine and left 3:30 P.M. we are off to visit Plymouth. On our way of Quincy with neat, hardfields we were born, Kingston to Plymouth. The town itself of Plymouth in which the Pilgrim Fathers are said to have landed in a small cove and today probably with less than 5 tons. In front of the rocks are the doors (2) also a small affair. Then in another opened where Plymouth. The monument to the Pilgrim Fathers is an old monument and a stone statue. The stone relief carving in cannon makes me to one of the monument and 2 of them are very fine. The monument stone sits high sand lies,
August 9 - 1920

Collected in Raymond at dawn at 9:30 am and on our way to see the Raym-1d locality in the dentary area. The place is in a wide turn and comes from the hill previous to the turn. The road is a ridge of rock and in many open places. At one point, the Ridge had the location of a monument of a right and is described in Emerson's book (1920), p. 163.

We then start to the Canyon. From the Road locality, three miles south of the ridge, there is a large deposit of gold. The area has deposits of gold and silver, but the ridge is not open to be explored. There are also many other deposits of copper and silver.
August 10-1920 Tuesday.

I visited the cemetery in the Front Hill Cemetery, Sayle, locality, 306 John of 1914. He is buried in the fall of age 67. Many of the graves present are very long stones, with sticks in the ground. There were no mistakes in the gravestones and several letters were written and dedicated by the locals. The gravestones are surrounded by the earth around them. Tillage, the type of gravestones.

Then an easterm + by the word...
July 14th 1920

Dear [Name],

Due to the [Reason], we must currently remain in [Location].

The situation is very [Adjective] and I fear it will remain so for some time.

Please keep me updated on any changes.

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]
August 12-1928 Thursday.

Started off with Rev. Raymond in the car for Narragansett Bay; from Boston we went to Dedham, Medford, Waltham. Then we saw the Naval Yard of the Coast guard, the Pondville eng. Rather a much squeezed eng. 80 one drawn out in an indented bottle. Then on to Medford, Plainville and North Attleboro. 

Near the plains we saw the low houses and streets with it, all much squeezed and cramped. I am no towniac so think it is spiri.

We note the particular sight of the town with its narrow streets and houses where we had lunch. Then to Medford and North Attleboro we boarded a ferry to the North Portsmouth coal mines.

A quick trip on the ferry and tremendous coal pits, large coal, one of which is coal con
tined. Some were in graphite the others in oil. The state is also much mountain but hardly to make it a state. Fens are

some of our nature. I am
only a fragment of Calamites as no Lepidodendron

... they have seen 10 species of plants. All in
all the locality is interesting because of what
it teaches in the dual explanation of sea.

I then turned on to Tirota. These are
report for the night at the Riverside Inn.

In the morning we go to Despoti.

Near Despoti or in the grounds of the U.S.
Hospital for consumption soldiers. The air is
fresh, invigorating, and the breakfast

heavy. I then return to my hotel, now 11

o'clock, followed by sensations and contemplation. The

sensation is a profound sense of all things as

highly subjective and the world is now

in pieces. Trading no at low angles.
Jan 3 - 1920 Friday

A dark, foggy morning, and before 10 a.m. set to work in the farm, hard and hot. After seeing some of the first flowers and fruit, we went to very early for all the Puyatary Cliffs. Fine clean meadows, a strong wind. The door and windows are much closed, and opened, usually thinking in the matter, while the sun

The field is very long, and a short walk to the house. The boulders are beneath the water, and in the water. The jetties are 15 feet thick, from an

The jetties are with quantities of water, and a mile wide after some

The jetties are also a quantity. The water is very fresh at some time. At times, there is a much greater

The jetties are beneath the water and 15 feet thick, from an

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The jetties are beneath the water and 15 feet thick, from an
The formations are mostly held to be the same as the Chittid conglomerate, the term used mainly by the Pennsylvania men. As no strata on the shore line of the creek are distinct, I have also no title. The strata in the hills are, however, more, it is my opinion, from a till, though I am almost no stratiification in the seen.

The tree on this hill, a winter tree, I am told, is a winter tree, in some of the English woods, but more than a foot long. It is not, I am told, that I sometime saw, that this is a winter tree, a year. Considerable of it is developed here.

I went to Hornscape, Tinton, Randolf, where the trees are in fine and course in the, here are the nests of the nestings in the nest, in other woods. In other they are not, in some but in some

were small, no in their nests, now.
Len thinking about the blue lights we
so loved to Boston.

Called on Mrs. Marion A. Simons to
thank her for selling the Petersburg
Collection. She was very nice, and her
influence was strong and pleasing.

The house is full of all sorts of furnature and things, as she
is a direct descendant of Gorton Milnor
who came to America in the Mayflower.

She presented me with a fine picture of a
made in Oregon. She purchased it in
Hollister in 1877 when she returned to look at the
islands. She was born there as her brother lived
in Hawaii for about two years.
Fare for train to Boston South
Lunch on cars
Brand of Mount Pleasant
September 13, 1879.

Left New Haven for Button Poole at 9 A.M. and got there at 2 P.M. it was a very sunny day at New Haven. But as we approached the region of the White Mountains it clouded up and was raining before we got to Button Poole. It was cold and wet, too, with no mountains visible. Put up at the Mount Pleasant and the rate was 80c per day. Even on dozing stop one. But it was cold and wet and to have a roof one was a luxury.

Tuesday

September 14, 1879.

In Ballengee. The best bridge in the country. In crossed hills, but could not see a sight. Can't write now. Because the sun at the Mount Washington is the highest in the White Mountains.
in the morning moved over to the ponds by the mouth of the river. They lay here one week. Date 4/19 - 5/22

Shark's in the morning at 11:30 am. 2000 feet in 2000 feet. Five or more. One 1500 feet. Four or more. The position of the ship is indicated by the station at 4:45.

In the afternoon over the stream at 4:45. 2000 feet at 4:45. If the log had been clear land would have had a force of 5 to 6 miles. At 4:45 a change of weather. The wind was from the east.

At the station some trees and shrubs were present. On the west side they were seen beyond the trees. A small tree, a shrub and some grass. On the east side there were large flowering bushes. None on the west side. Apple trees and cherry trees.

The weather was very warm. The sun was shining. The wind was from the south. The leaves were green. The flowers were blooming. The sky was clear.

The wind was from the south. The sun was shining. The weather was very warm. The leaves were green. The flowers were blooming. The sky was clear.
Sept. 15, 1920  Wednesday.

In the morning walked on the Boston and New York railroad. It's a small, dirty town, but the people are very friendly and the weather is fine. They have a fine view of the bay, and you can hear the ocean nearby. They have built 200,000 houses and one in the city is a fire hazard. The one has a fine view of the President's Range when it is clear. The mist is 30 feet high, and at the moment I can see the President's Range. The town is 3 miles from the ocean. A man set on fire a 30-foot boat.

After dinner I went to a pajama party and mist out at 3 P.M. We went to the President's Range and had dinner at a small restaurant. The food was good and the wine was

foxy.
September 16, Mt. Washington.
At seven this morning the sun is not free and there are but few clouds in the sky. I conclude to go to the top of Mt. Washington. At 8.40 a. m. clouds begin to form on the mountain, but they melt away towards Mt. Washington. At 8.30 I begin to walk to Brook's Pond, and by the time I got there an hour later there were considerable clouds. From there conclude to wait it since the clouds are thick and much higher. We start from Brook's Pond at 10.13 in an omnibus with three other men.

This first part of the ascent is very easy and in seven miles we go to the "Base Station" at the base of the mountain, where we change cars to a trip locomotive with the cars going up on a cog fixing railroad. The ascent is continued on foot from there up to the house at an altitude of 2,570 feet. There we are and we are 6,296 feet. For discretion I avoided the sight of the town.

We had no time spare at the top and hurried back.
tirety feature was to look down on the river and the 
lying on a train. By 
the redbrick the top begins to shine in sunlight and 
by two it rains.

The mountain is not in sight but 
Rutting greets one fragment/month, 
rather of a very miscellaneous green. Looking up I 
decided to climb, having in the meantime discovered. 
On the how much simpler.

Alpine flowers are still to be seen. There was 
plenty of woodsmith (Arenaria procumbens) and a 
few hours later one or two more came near. Then 
I would see if the day and 9 minutes. The 
rocks are all green with a thin brown part.

Tell an octavo to the ladies, and a little 
of discovery but it did not last. This may make me 
just some remark.

Mrs. Butler notes at 3.30 where I waited 
return for train to Yarmouth. Before arriving.
Sept. 17. Friday. I saw Mr. Washburn.

At four in the afternoon I went to the Cove and walked north till I reached the peak of the cove. I had a ride on the horse and then walked back. I had a good time and the weather was pleasant. I hope to return to this place."
At 6.30 am some time after sunrise, I set out on the Campfield trail to see what I might see on the way to Mt. Clinton.

At 8 A.M. came to the entrance of Campfield trail 8½ miles. There were no one on the trail half mile far before I passed the first mile sign direct from one of the little cells between 30 and 40 feet of age. No one to meet. At 8.30 am we are at the first mile sign. The trail is wide and easy. Ten or more men and steppers. We made the first mile of the ascent in a half hour. The sign 1½ miles we attained at 9 o’clock the 2½ miles took as long as the previous mile. Retracing the two signs I saw some placed on an arrow directly down the trail.

The Bridal Veil Camp sign is found at 9.20. The 2½ mile sign at 9.20 and the 2½ mile, and 9.45, but to the summit of Mt. Clinton or 1½ miles at 10.00. We are now near the post and on an Aspilene me, but clear me the wind from a tree, it is such an effect, and as a few hundred feet above us, Mr. Pleasant to the north in about the even, but the wind is from behind in all the trees. To the west was a fine view distant men as far as Mount Wachusett. As the men are more to do on
further I turned down the trail at 10 a.m. and was at the bottom at 11 a.m. It took me 1/2 hour to climb from 1900 feet to 4275 feet (=2375') but only 3/4 hour to come down. From this little climb made me feel that I had best not go on to the top of Mt. Washington. Still if there is a fine clear day ahead of me I will avoid the trend once more.

At 4 P.M. it rain again. Of my six days in the White Mts., it has rained two. Our day has been a climber's one. The road on the back side, and that one near used a song of Mr. Washington.

Sunday 19th 1910. Bill and I took a walk 3 miles south to Willey House today. This occurred on Aug. 18th and to day one sees no evidence of the slide. All is grown over. All along the western side of the Crawford Path there are areas of new willows and other shrubs down the rocks that have come down. Now there are only blackberry bushes. A most interesting feature is the

... and...
pulled landing. In most cases, the banks are 3/4 of a mile, but at times they are 2/3 of a mile. Sometimes there are two cans and three land in alternation. There are 3 of them and look so much like the Equantins holed State, how they afforded me to be other if forgotten. I was once, having in mind of a wrong in Pennsylvania, not the Bermudian, but the Bermudian on Maine. In places, one also sees the craggy, like and marking of the terrible Kyllle, an all Equantins and cachers. I have looked at those banks, that they are the western side of the island, and as they drop into the valley, then run them on. They are seen and often. There was the buried head of the road between two and one mile south. Crawford Notch.

See the onward struggle, the one day.

Thursday Feb. 20-1920. Chart Millard
Climbed Chart Millard at Crawford's Notch. Started on at 1890 and at the top it is 2786 feet above sea. The day is clear with the little wind. Had a fine view of the President.
Range. All around some snow, snow. Not Clinton is somewhat white. Made the ascent easily in 45 minutes, and came down in 25 minutes.

In the afternoon walked on the road towards Lone to Bear Brook Bridal Trail, about 1-1/2 miles north and then east on the trail to Bridal Veil Falls. Left at 2 P. M., entered the trail at 2:35 and came out at a cord at 3:15. Then across the Upper Lake at the falls at 3:45. Took a last look at 3:45.

This was the first snow day, and it was planned to see the mountains. All stood out clean and clear. After the sun is setting here, things are black and illuminated the Presidential Range. Finally off the snow covered summit of the Presidential Range was illuminated against the blue sky. It was a fine sight and one which is written.

A cold but not too cold day, very well.
Mt. Washington 6296 ft. The highest in the district.

Mt. Monroe 5396 ft. Has 3 points

Mt. Franklin 5028 ft. Rounded rounded.

Mt. Pleasant 4775 ft. Well rounded like a key-stone. The pleasing form has given it name.

Mt. Clinton 4277 ft. A key-stone with a central rise.


Mt. Webster 3876 ft. Made the ascent to the notch.

Linn. Down it to the valley.

Mt. Willard. On east side of notch. 2786 ft.

Mt. Willey 4261 ft. Makes the west side of notch.

Mt. Tom 4400 ft.

Mt. Echo 3020 ft.

Mt. Stickney 2570 ft.

Redbrook 2960 ft. Back of the Mount Pleasant Hotel.

Dec. 21-1920. Lee attended that.
Bermarin Museum
Harvard.
Built by Adolph, 1852.

Und die Erde.

"Es ist der Zeitt, in dich
der Körper haut."

De Kunst. denn der
dolb.
CRAWFORD HOUSE
CRAWFORD NOTCH
WHITE MTS.
NEW HAMPSHIRE

Tuesday, Feb. 21-1920

A perfect day; even crose as yesterday. Clouds in the sky. Concluded to climb and to go as far as Mt. Pleasant.

Left the hotel at 8:10 A.M. to go on the Crawford trail first opened by Crawford in 1819. At 8:45 I am facing the one mile post, and 9:10 the 1/2 mile post. I find it easier going today than I did Saturday.

At 9:20 I leave behind me the trail to the Mistake Camp, and 9:30 the two mile sign. Up the Step Ladder at 9:45 and at Mr. Clinton at 10:05. I am now at an altitude of 4375 ft. During the last 500 ft I have several times seen ice.

Everywhere the mountains stand out clearly and in every direction for miles upon miles there is a sea of mountains and peaks.

At 10:00 I start for Mt. Pleasant and get to the top at 11:45. The altitude is 4775. On my way another climber meets me and he is evidently bound for Mt. Washington. This mountain now looms large to the north and the Summit house, the Appalachian house and the railway are all clearly to be seen. There is a little of snow and ice on the top. 100 ft of Mt. Washington.

There are no trees or trees on Mt. Pleasant nor for several hundred feet down its upper side. Very little grass, but considerable alpine dicyledes.
Left Mr. Pleasant at 11.30 and Mr. Clinton at 12.05. Back at the Hotel at 7.10.

I now know that Dean Clinton up to Mt. Washington. Next year after a little training I try to this, unless the Summit House is still open and then stay over night so that I may see evening.

In about three hours time I climbed at least 2875 feet, but as we go down the nearly 500 feet are Clinton and Mr. Pleasant it is evident that I climbed over 3300 feet in the time and went about +1/2 = 9 miles. In going to Mt. Washington one does not climb over Mt. Pleasant but goes 5 the next day.

There is a long, sharp, steady ascent all the way from Dean Mt. Clinton passed Mt. Franklin and Mt. Cannon. Turn me in at the base of Mt. Washington or at about 5250 feet, over a distance of the highest point in the White Mts at 6296.

This climb I hope to make next year.

I must also then make a collection of the Alpine flora. This would be interesting work.

Everywhere the rocks are granite, with immemorial depositions, and here and there thin vein-quartz veins. I see also some Mica schist and inclusions in the granite. The granite is by no means regular in grain and at times seems almost wholly quartz. At a very irregular granite and occasionally only the roof of its intrusion. Our not evidence of sedimentaries.
September 21st 1920 (continued).

At 4.30 climbed Mt. Willard in 25 minutes to see the last of the day. Stayed on top until 5.00 and then walked down the mountain in 22 minutes.

It is a wonderful sight from this elevation to see the night coming on and the fire change of colors as the wind and snow climb higher into the skies, leaving the earth in darkened glow of red. The shadows between the mountains are a dark green blue while above are the peaks that is a dark green having a straight horizontal line. Above the latter came the tips of the rainbow gradually shading off into the blue of the sky. A few fleecy clouds are over head and these change from a brilliant silver to pink. Hiss in the sky and ceiling are the center of the color and a snow covered its brilliant silver face looking down upon the descending sun. Farther to the south is the morning star.

When I got to the hotel it was not yet dark and facing the mountains and fair Lebanon
saw my favorites to the White Mountains and said good by until September 1927.

Oct 22, 1927

5:30 P.M. New Haven.
Lots of small hills about Teton Mountain.
Bethlehem Junction is the place to change cars for Bethlehem and White House.
Arrive there in another junction for places to the south and west of West Washington.