No. 3. Approximate.

Profiles

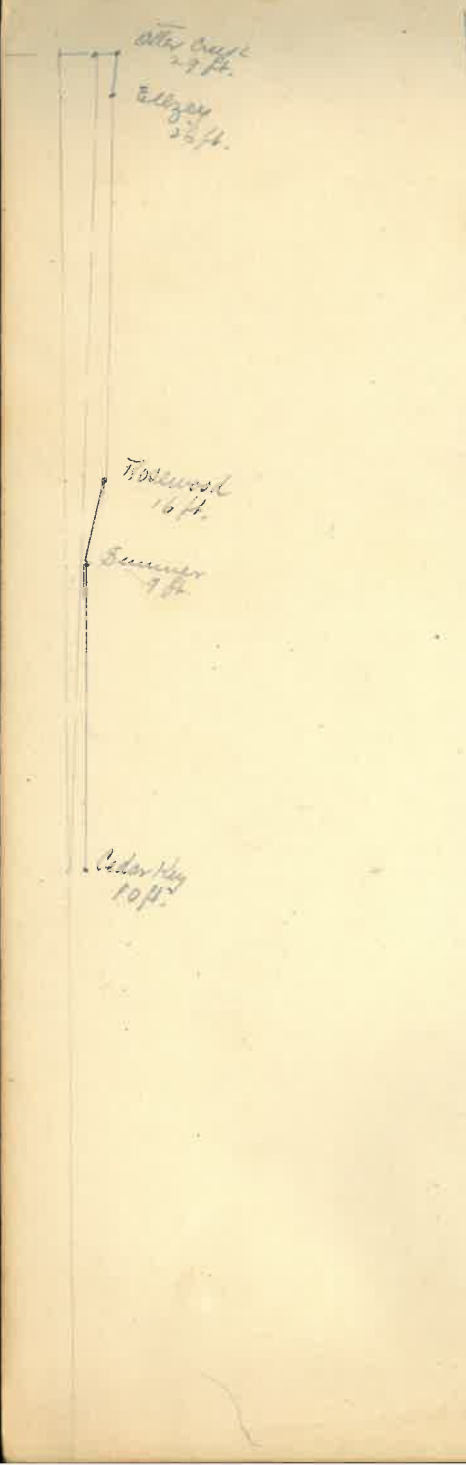
Fuller's earth tests.

Ordered June 18, 1915

1.	8:00	Am	N light.	16, 1/2 mi. N.a
2	8.00	"	"	11 3 en.
3.	8:15	"	"	16, 1/2 mi N.a.
4	5:15	"	"	11 3/4 N.a
5.	3:45.	Cloudy.		22, 25 en. N.a.
6.	3:45.	" a little more light.		16. 13 en. " "
7.	4:05	Very Cloudy,		22 1/2 mi. " "
8.	"	" "		16 20 en. " "

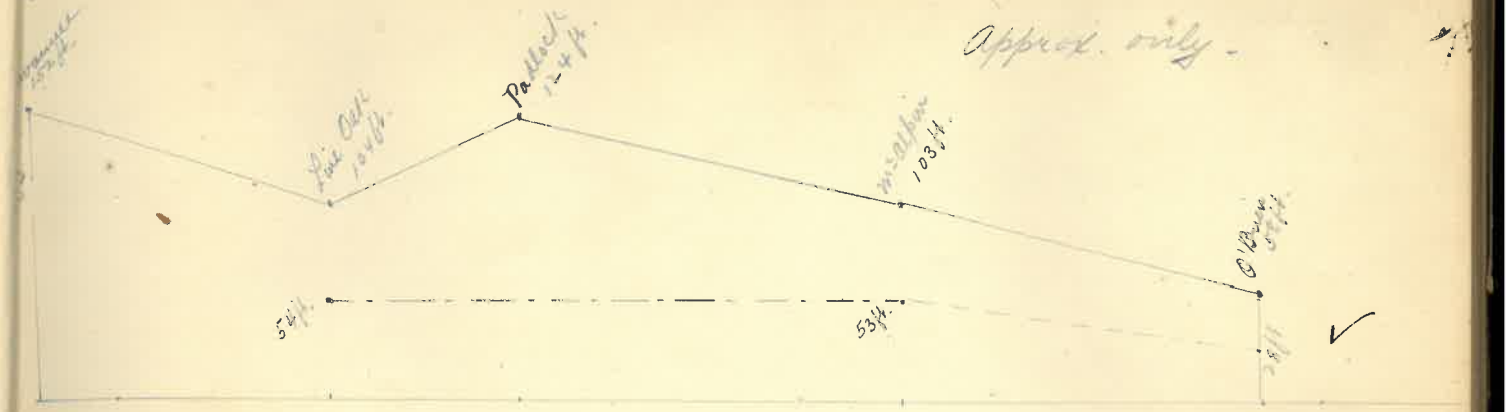
Note – Vertical scale 1" = 100 ft.
Horizontal scale 1" = 5 mi.
1 in = 2 mi
√ 1/4 in = 50 ft.

Profile Gainesville to Cedar Key. S. L. R. R. Levy County. Approximate profile only.



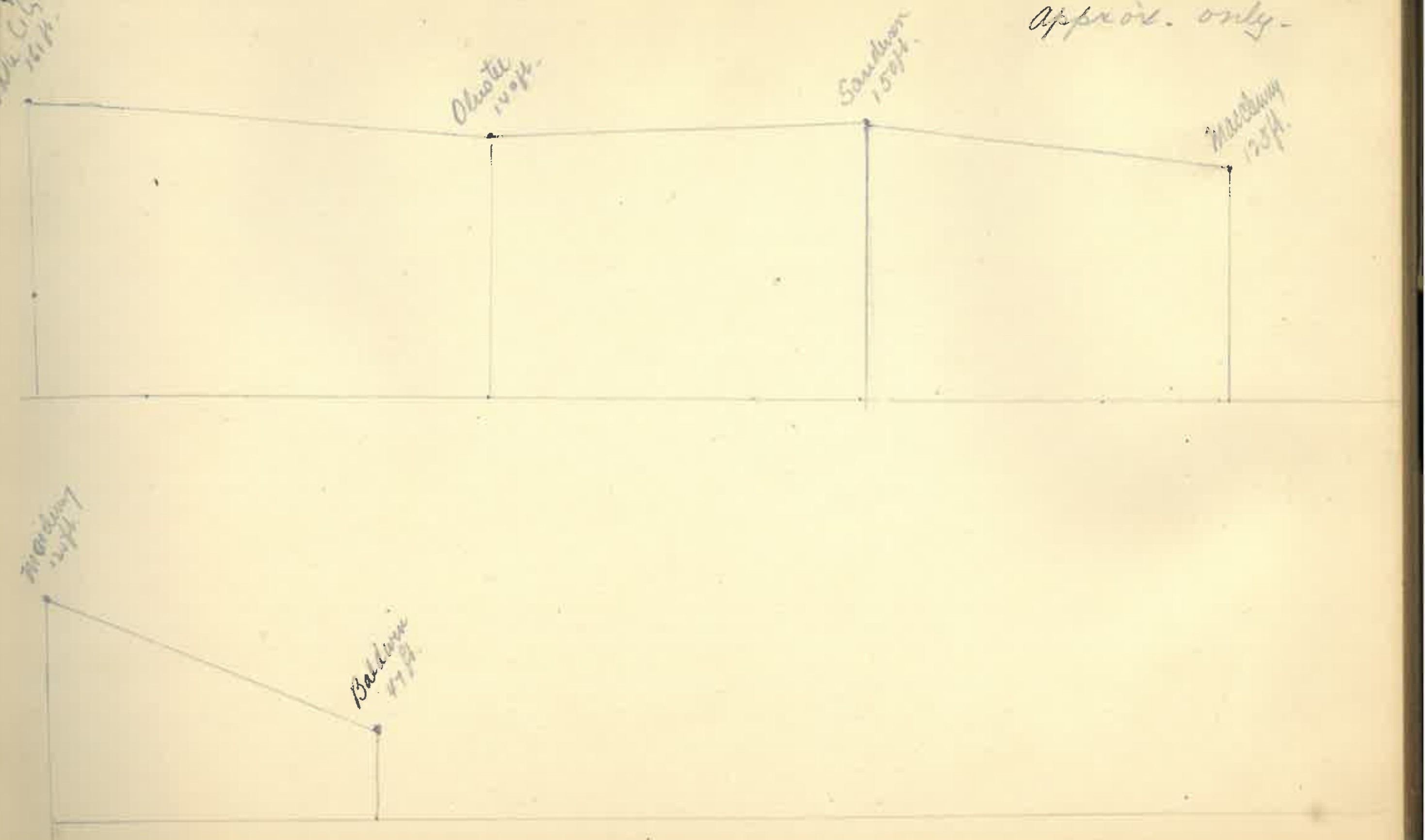
From Suwannee to Fort White. A.C.L. RR Suwannee County.

Approx. only.



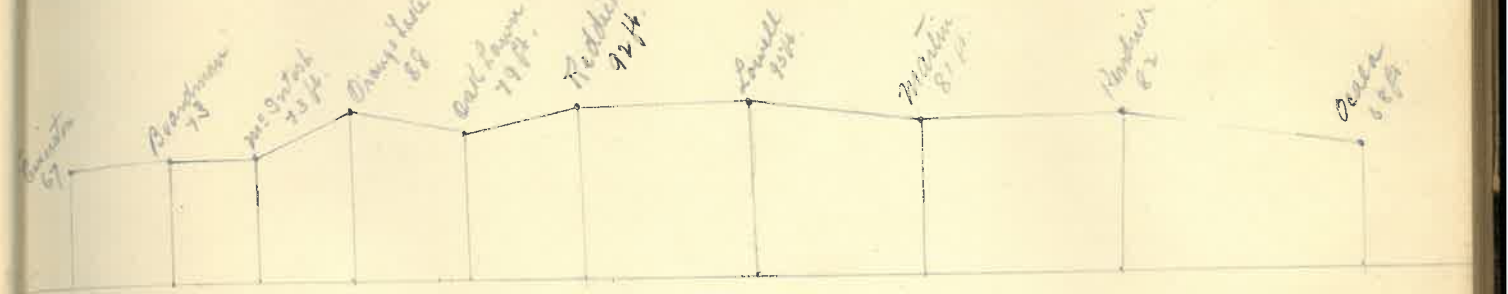
From Lake City to Baldwin, S.A.L. R.R. Baker county. 3

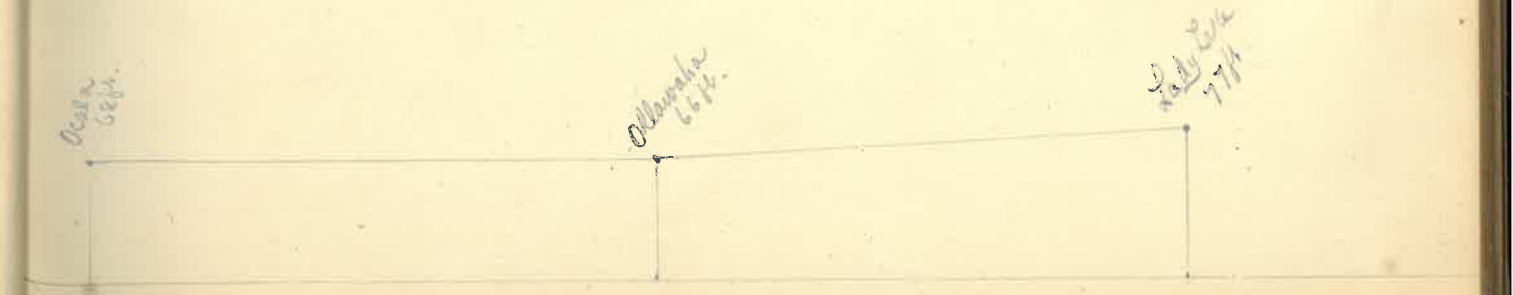
Approx. only.



From Evinston to Lady Lake. A.C.L. R.R. Marion County.

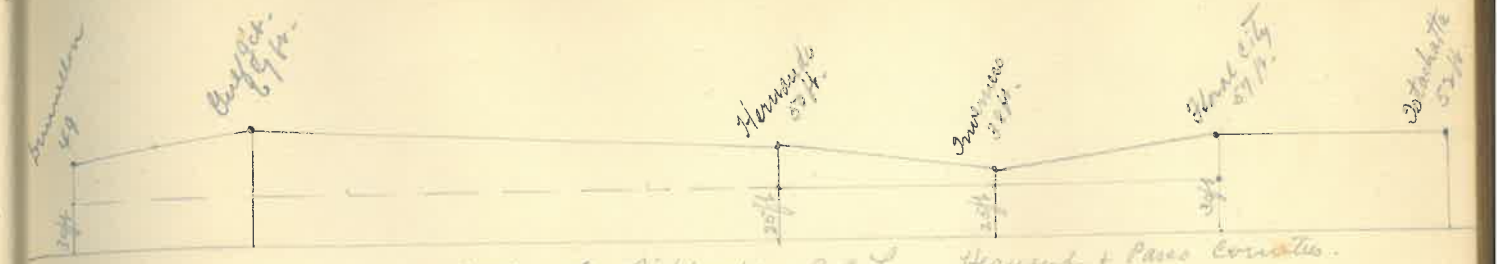
Approx. only.





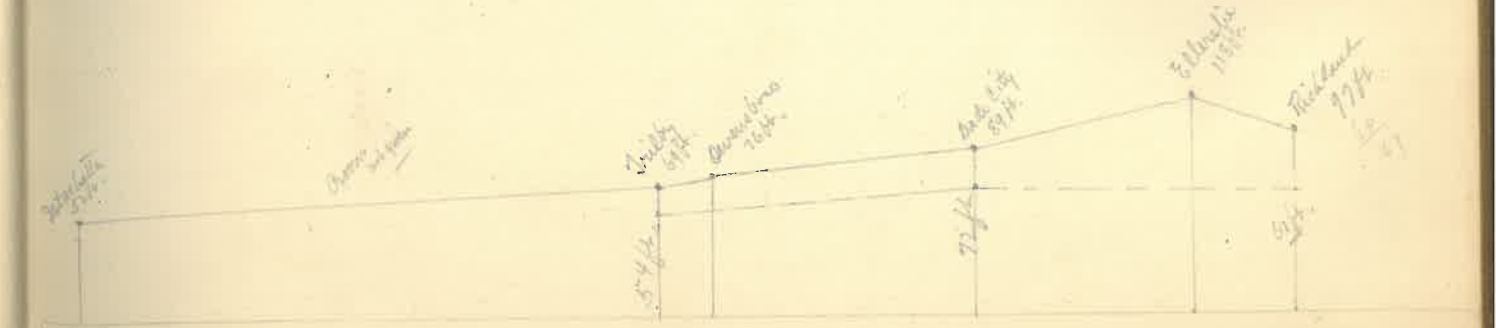
From Dunnellon to Istachatta, A.C.L.R.R. Citrus county. 5

Approx. only.



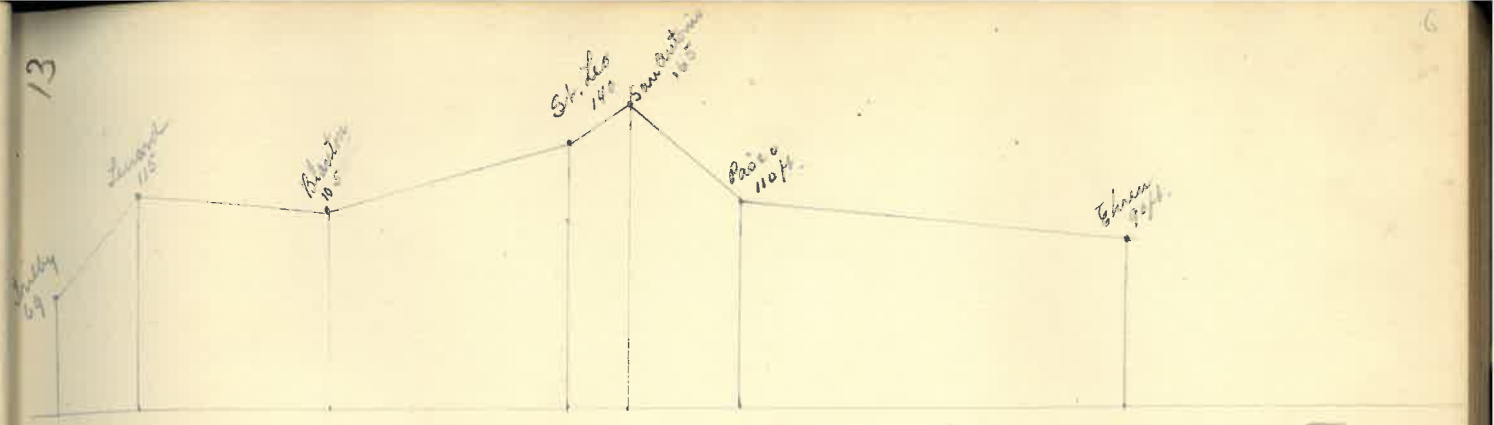
From Istachatta to Richland, A.C.L. Hernando + Pasco Counties.

Approx only.



12

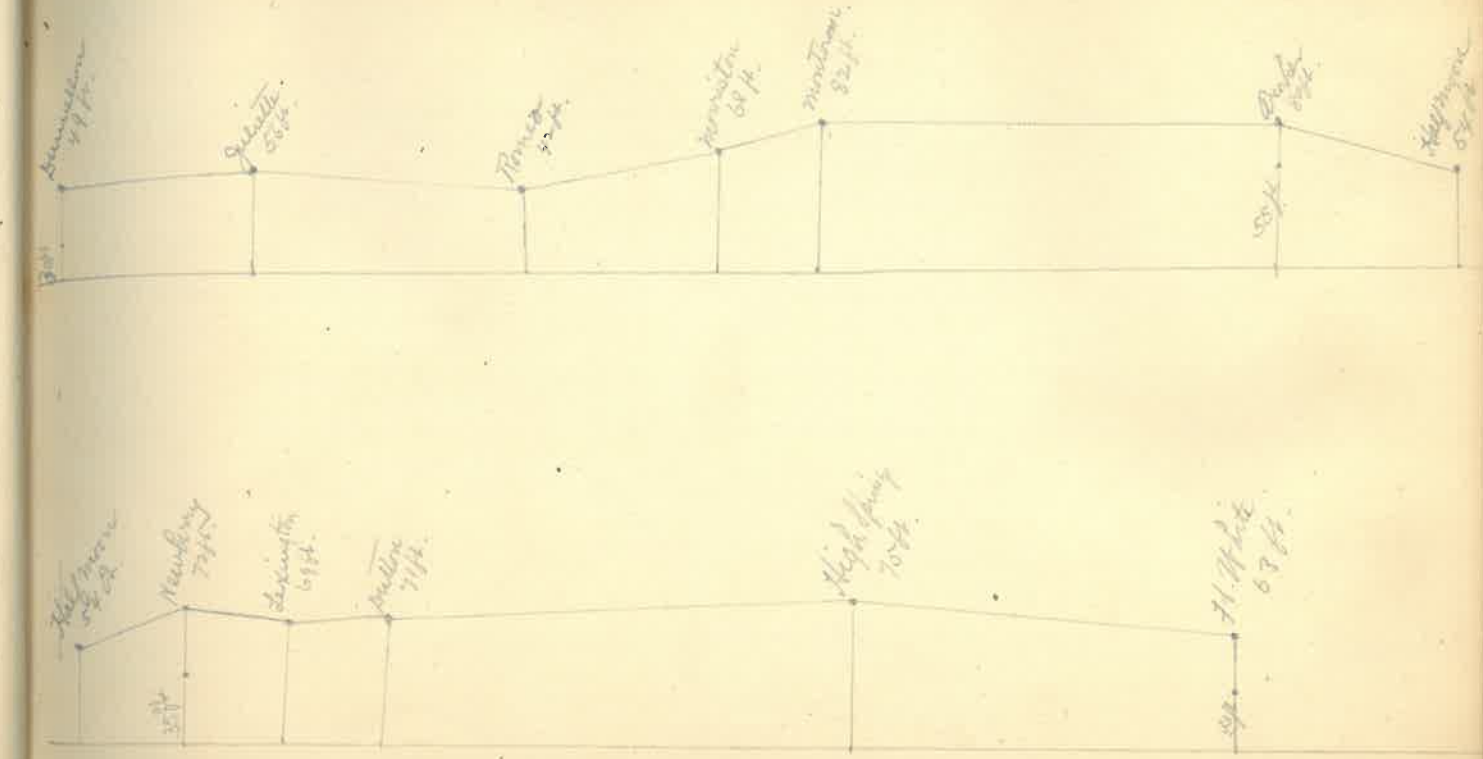
13



From Trilby to Tarpon Springs. A.C.L. R.R. Pasco County.

Approx. only.

From Dunmellon to St. White. A.C.L.



We found Through the use of the aneroid
Barometer that the foot of west steps of Capitol
was between 120 - 130 feet above the rail
at S. A. L. depot, thus making the hill here
from 308 to 317 feet above sea. We also found
that hill just near steps of Carnegie Library
at Negro school was about 120 feet above depot
or practically the same level as hill on
which Capitol is situated.

Tests for fuller's earth.

1 - Plasticity.
2 - Molds when wet, easily or no at all.
3 - Sample dried after molding, hardens.
4 - Possible flow before rupture,
slight or great.
5 - Natural clay heated to redness.
6 - Molded clay air dried and heated
to redness.
7 - Amount of water necessary to bring
10 grams ntural clay to greatest
plasticity.
8 - Feel of the clay when wet; soapy,
greasy or sticky.
9 - Description of dry specimen, color,
coherence, etc.
10- Action of natural clay in water.
11- Oil test.

Fullers earths tests. 21

#1. Locality: From section on the road south of River Junction.

1. Very plastic.
2. (a) Natural clay, ~~burned~~ heated to redness: darkened and burned reddish; (b) piece used in plasticity test: burned red.
3. 4½ cc to 10 grams of clay.
4. Sticky and sandy.
5. Brownish color, coherence fairly strong.
6. Falls to pieces when placed in water.
7.

#2.

#508.

#2. Just above Chattahoochee Limestone, mi. E. Marianna, Jackson Co., Fla.

1. Very plastic.
2. Easily.
3. Hardens.
4. Slight.
5. Burned reddish.
6. Burned red.
7. 6 cc.
8. Soapy.
9. Pale green buff; coherence strong.
10. Disintegrates.
11.

165

#3. Owl Commercial Co., Quincy, Gadsden Co., Fla.

1. Very great.
2. Easily.
3. Hardens, and retains shape into which molded.
4. Slight.
5. Burned a little darker than natural clay.
6. Same as 5.
7. Tcc.
8. Soapy.
9. Light grayish white; coherence very great.
10. Does not disintegrate, but falls apart along lamination planes.
11.

1.97. 27

#4 McElpin place, 6 mi S/E, River Junction, Fla

1. Plasticity (not great.)
2. Easy
3. Yes.
4. Medium
5. Not much change, a slightly darker color of gray.
6. No change, perhaps a ~~bey~~ little darker.
7. 12½ cc
8. Soapy.
9. Grayish-white, coherence great.
10. Separates along laminations planes.

#5. Just below red sands at Quincy depot. #174

1. Less plastic
2. Easily
3. Yes.
4. medium to slight.
5. Decidedly red showing presence of iron
6. Very red,
7. 5 cc
8. Sticky and sandy,
9. Variegated, red mostly. coherence not great.
10, Separates along lamination planes.

#6. Columbia Fullers Earth Co., Ellenton, Fla. #488.

1. Very plastic.
2. Easily
3. Yes.
4. Great.
5. Shows a banded structure, part of clay burning red showing presence of iron, and part remaining unchanged.
6. Small piece, all turned red.
7. 12 cc
8. Soapy.
9. Rather yellow tinge. coherence great.
10. Disintegrates
11. In this test I used about 5 in. of earth and the same amount of oil. Later I added more oil. Commenced test about 4 PM Feb. 1st, and about 4:50 oil commenced dripping through. Crude cotton seed oil used, and was only partly decolorized by the earth. After allowing the oil to percolate through the earth for about 20 hrs the earth commenced coming through with it and the test was discontinued. A glass tube 2 ft. long and 1 in. in diameter was used. The end was closed with a perforated cork instead of asbestos.

47 Lester clay Co., Attapulgus, Ga. # 485

1. Very plastic.
2. Easily
3. Yes.
4. Great.
5. Fuses but otherwise not much change, only slightly darker.
6. Burnish darker.
7. 18½ cc
8. Saapy.
9. Grayish-white. coherence great.
10. no action.
11. Crude cotton seed oil used. Test begun about 3:30 PM, Feb. 2nd. This earth used in the 1 in glass tube.

This earth decolorized the cotton seed oil more than # 6. The oil was slower in coming through than that of # 6. An asbestos plug was used to close end of tube. The earth nor oil were heated.

#8. Lister clay Co., Attapulgus, Ga. #486.

1. Very plastic.
2. Easily
3. yes.
4. not so great as #7, but good.
5. Evidently some iron, turned reddish.
6. Reddish tinge.
7. 8 1/2 cc
8. Soapy.
9. Grayish-white with yellow ~~spots~~ impurity. Coherence great
10. no action.

#9. Glens mill, 8 mi. S. River Jct. ± 495

1. Plasticity not great, (sandy).
2. Easily
3. Yes.
4. Slight.
5. Decidedly red.
6. Very red.
7. 5 ½ cc
8. ~~Sandy~~. Sandy & sticky
9. Brownish. Coherence not great.
10. Disintegrates, and separates along lamination planes.

38

39

10 On St. Augustine road about ½ mi E. Capital.

1. Quite plastic.
2. Easily
3. Yes.
4. Very slight.
5. Very red.
6. Very red,
7. " "
8. Sticky
9. Greenish-gray. coherence fair.
10. Disintegrates

41

11. On Lake Jackson road about 4 mi W of Capitol

1. A little sandy but quite plastic
2. Easily
3. Yes.
4. Medium
5. Very red.
6. Red.
7. Same
8. Stiff and sandy.
9. Grayish-white and sandy. Coherence fair.
10. Disintegrates.

42

43

2. On Bellair road about 3/4 mi. S. Capitol.

1. Very plastic
2. Easily.
3. Yes.
4. Good.
5. Practically no change.
6. A slightly red color.
7. 7 cc
8. Sticky
9. Greenish-gray, coherence fair to medium

J. E. Nicholson, Quincy, Fla.) L

Nicholson section (contd)

Sandy blackish clay (loosening like fuller's earth) very plastic
about 8 ft.

small stream about 1½ or two miles N. Griffin or D2 Wolfe.

Leading to the stream from the South nothing but typical red with Lafayette to a yellow clay is seen. After crossing stream (mouth of run) we see,

1st. a sandy mottled clay. 8ft.

2nd. A mottled clay but more Reddish white and not so mottled (yellow spotted). 10 ft. sandy laminated

3. ~~Semi-indurated sandstone~~ Thin layer fullers earth perhaps 2 or 3 ft.

5. Semi-indurated sandstone 6 ft. about.

6. Yellowish-blotched sandy clays. 10 to 12 ft.

7. Red Lafayette 10 to 15 ft. iron concretions.

The yellow sticky and very plastic clays are seen in hill leading down to little river. Yellowish clays on top. No fullers earth.

69

Hill on Quincy-Midway road on north of stream before crossing S & L.

1st. Red Lafayette iron concretions

2nd Blotched or mottled clays.

3rd A large Reddish sandy clay. somewhat fuller earth.

4. Sandstone

5. Laminated fullers earth at least 6 ft. lying apparently horizontal

The clays are very blotched and calico like in appearance, and are cross-bedded.

Section on Quincy-Havana near Florence or Nicholson on G.F.&A. (on Nicholson Estate).

Pleistocene sand 5 ft.

Blotched "calico" clays. (very coarse sand on top,) 25 ft.

Light buff green plastic clay, massive ~~fuller's earth~~ laminated 5 ft.

more massive & yellowish clay, 10 ft.

Fine laminated Fullers earth. 6 ft.

A sandy mottled clay, 4 ft.

Sticky greenish sandy clay. 5 ft.

Laminated fullers earth 8 ft.

Ascending hill on south side of Little River we have:

1st. Pleis. band, 5 ft.

2nd. yellowish clay

3. Black & mottled clay.

4. A sandstone, (Clayey) Large pebbles in this at bottom ranging from size of pea to ½ in.

A thicker mantle of sand covers top of hill.

Hill leading down to Monroe creek.

red Lafayette on top, 8 ft.

mottled clays. (Greenish) 5 ft.

yellowish clay (sandy)

Sand.

The hill leading up from Monroe creek presents nothing but a mixed of disintegrated (greenish) sandy clay. The road leads around the hill and does not give a good cut or exposure. On top hill the mottled clays are seen. No typical Lafayette is seen here.

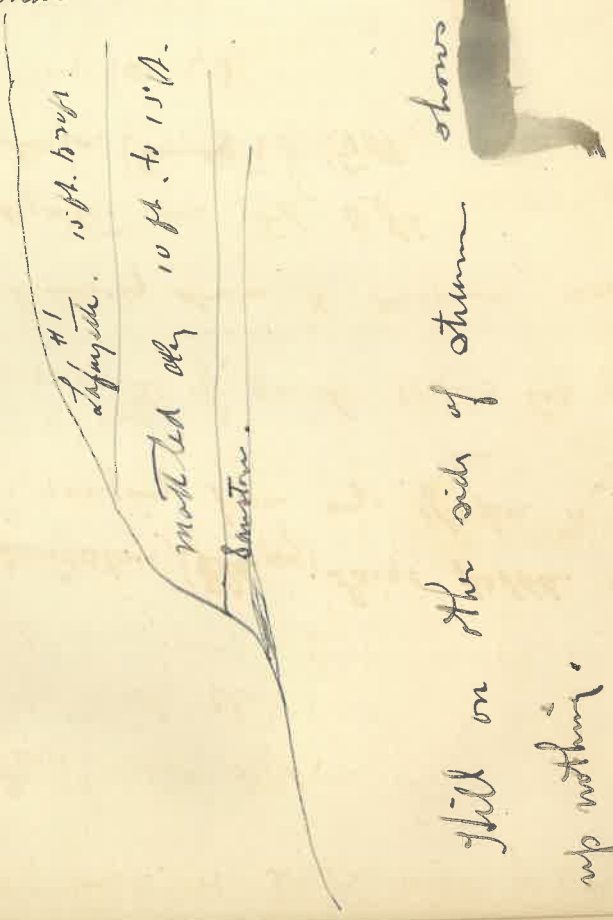
Road from Quincy to midway on north side of S. A. L.

Hill leading down to creek at Dr Wolfe or now called Griffin.

1st. yellow to red Lafayette, with concretions. 15 to 20 ft.

2nd. mottled clays: (Greenish-gray + red blotches) 10 ft.

3rd. Sandstone



iron concretions are present. The valley crossed shows no other formation, also stream now.

Hill down to Little River,

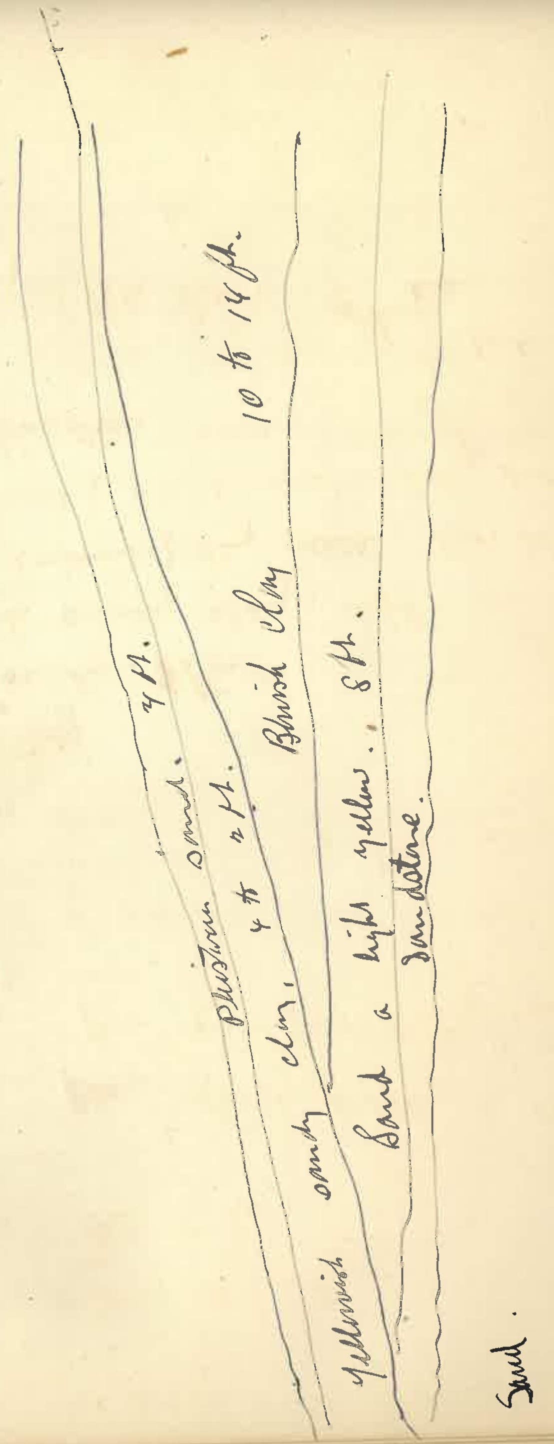
1st. Yellowish clay,
2, Mottled clay,
3, yellowish red clay in places fairly ~~sandy~~
4, Mottled clays.

The whole formation overlain by Pleis. sand.

2nd hill down.

1st. Pleistocene sand. 4 ft.
2nd a yellowish sandy clay. 2 ft.
3rd. a bluish (massive) clay plastic. 5 ft. This (runs horizontal almost) lies unconformably with upper & lower formations.

The banks along Little River nothing but sand.



Second hill leading down to Little River from the north.

PLS

Hill sloping N/E and leading down to Rocky Comfort Creek.

On top of Hill, Red Lafayette, this grades to yellow. Near bottom we get a layer of clay fullers earth. ~~unconformable upon~~ the yellow sandy clay above lies unconformable on the stratum. This is not the large shelly fullers earth. At bottom of hill we get light colored sand with phosphatic concretions. Across Rocky Comfort Creek on North side, hill is typical red Lafayette.

1st. Pleistocene sand. 4 ft.
2nd. A dark colored (carbonaceous) sand. 2 ft.
3rd. A plastic gray-ish clay and this grades into a good grade shelly fullers earth. 7 ft. The fullers earth is unconformable with upper formation and dips ~~into the~~ at an angle of 45° to the S/W.
4th Mottled clays, 8 ft.
5th. Typical red Lafayette, iron concretions.

E6

south of S a L

Quincy-midway road, about 1 mi. S. Quincy we cross a high hill, typical red Lafayette on top with iron concretions. About ½ way down blotched or mottled clays which grade in to the stratified clays. The stratification seems to be due to layers of clay resembling fullers earth. Apparently has not had long enough for the true fullers earth to show up. Between these blotched clay, a layer of white plastic clay occurs. After crossing them we have a very gentle slope up hill which shows first these mottled clays again which we usually call brindled. These are overlain in top of hill by red Lafayette, and a mantle of Pleistocene sand. At the crossing of the Seaboard about two miles south of Quincy the cut there presents:

1st. Reddish-yellow clay. 10 ft.
2nd. mottled reddish yellow clay, 15 ft.
3rd. below this a whitish white mottled clay 3 ft.

All the hills crossed after crossing the Seaboard appear to me to be Lafayette, some a rich red others a yellowish red, but always +L

T of

At the second crossing of Bear creek, west of that crossed this morning, the hill there shows a very coarse loose sand siliceous pebbles ranging from size of a pea to 1 in. in diameter. This coarse sand overlies a very sticky grayish clay, presumably unconformable. Sand is about some 8 ft thick, clay 10 ft. This clay is mottled very plastic, has a grayish cast mottled red and yellow. Below this is the semi-indurated coarse sand.

Road on north side of creek going up:

~~1st. Lafayette about 5 ft.~~
~~from the bottom~~
2nd. Sandstone " 5 ft.
3rd. Shelly fullers earth about 3 ft.
4th Sandstone 3 ft.
5th yellowish, mottled sandy clay, full of pebbles at bottom 15 ft
~~6. Pleistocene sand~~. A mottled clay, like we think to be Grand Gulf. 20 ft.
6. ~~Lafay~~ Pleistocene sand, unconformable.

(c) #4 has a vein of white-gray sandy clay running through it making it have appearance of being stratified. Grades into

Hill leading down to Cane Creek.
1. Pleistocene sand, 2 or 3 ft.
2. Lafayette, iron concretions 6 ft.
3. Mottled clay, unconformable, 7 ft.
4. A pinkish blotched sandy clay, 5 ft. unconformable.
5. yellowish, faintly stratified, looks like lime seams running through it, clay, but shows on closer inspection to be a fullers earth. 20 ft.
6. A sandy ~~or false fuller earth~~ yellowish & mottled clay 10 ft.
7. Sandstone 4 ft.

Going up hill across creek, road cuts through, 1st. a yellowish sandy clay.
2nd. Red Lafayette to top.

About 1 mi. N ½ of Cane Creek.
Hill sloping south, from bottom up.
1. Pleistocene sand. 3.
2. Lafayette, light yellow. 5.
3. Sandstone 2
4. Shelly fullers earth. 5
5. Unconformably, light yellow sandy clay. 10 ft faintly stratified

1 m. of Bruse 3 mi. S/2 of mi.

Section of hill just after crossing Rocky comfort creek. The same bluish sticky clay apparently at about same level. The fullers earth stratum is seen higher up the hill cropping out in the stream at side. The mottled clays occur which differs from section on other side. Mottled clays capped by Lafayette and Pleistocene sand. After crossing a sandy ridge we descend another hill to Bear Creek which shows no Lafayette but first the mottled clays thickness of at least 20 ft. Then is a sandy light gray colored clay. ~~This seems to be a kind of a pocket for gum~~ Below comes in a reddish yellow clay grading in to the mottled again. Then light gray colored sandy clay or sandstone for about 5 ft. Shelly fullers earth about 5 ft. Sand at bottom of this.

Hill north side of Ocklawaha creek.

Pleistocene sand 5 ft.

Lafayette yellow of buff colored sandy clay, about 8 ft.

Stratum, unconformable and impure shelly fullers earth.

Coarse white sand, lower part partly indurated, 6 ft.

Fullers ~~shelly~~ earth, unconformable, 5 ft.

(58)

~~Hill after crossing creek did not show up a good section, mostly sand and no fullers earth noticed~~.

Country between Ocklawaha creek and Hammock creek very sandy uplands, covered with "scrub oaks" and a few long leaf pines.

Hill at Hammock creek :- Shows first Pleistocene sand, 2nd, mottled clays, 3rd, sandstone or sandy clay, grayish. Does not cut deep enough to expose fullers earth.

Hill on south side of Ocklawaha creek shows following :- from bottom to top :-

1st. a bluish sticky clay near bottom of hill.

2nd. Stratum of Shelly fullers earth. 5 ft.

3rd. Sandstone about 4 ft.

4th. Light colored grayish clay, very plastic. 5 ft.

5th Reddish yellow (Lafayette). clay-sandy. 6 ft.

6th. Pleistocene sand.

Sample #2

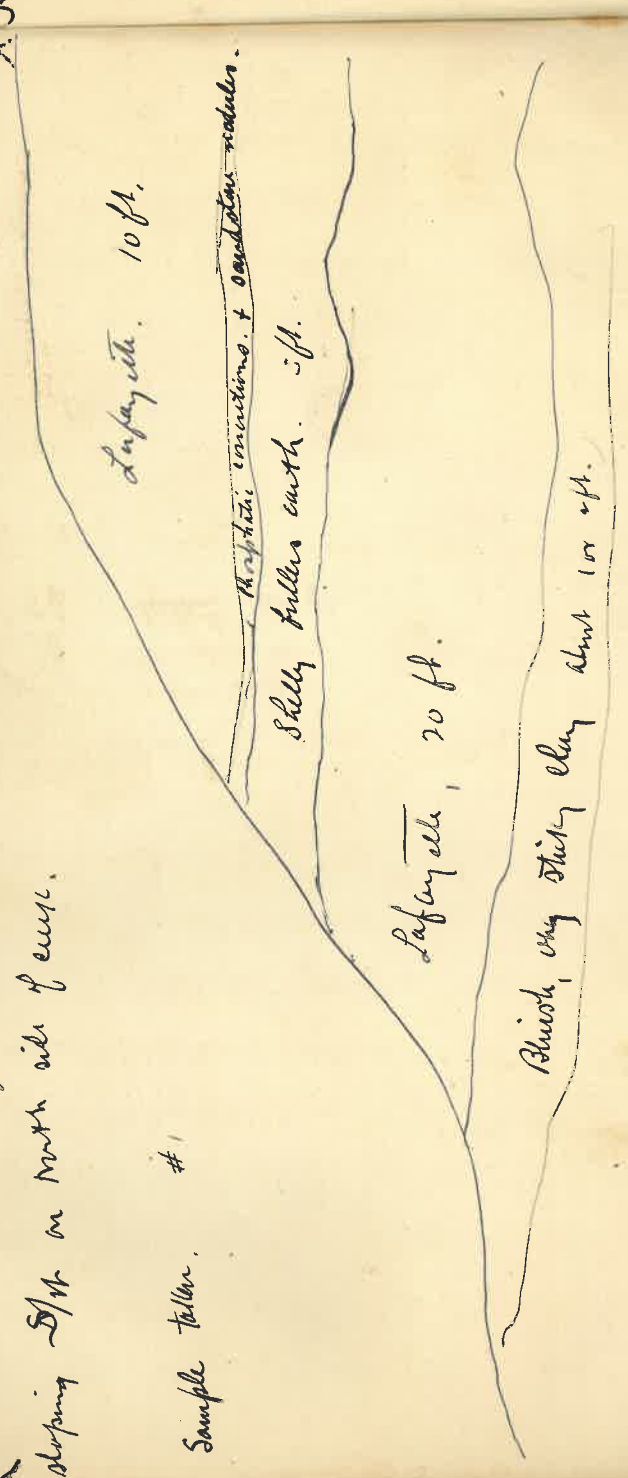
Bra... bar m. of Brice 3 mi. S/2 of mi.

Bear Creek Road 4 mi from Quincy, first hill to show mottled clays. no deep cuts by surface streams. about 1/4 mi. further south cross hill which gives yellowish "Lafayette" with iron concretions about 5 ft, underlaid by mottled clays. 1/4 mi. again we drop down a hill but same formation continues. The road so far leads mostly on top of the hills and gives nothing but Lafayette with concretions, and this overlaid by the usual mantle of sand.

J. L. Ulmer, 8 mi. S. Quincy, well bored 56 ft.
1-8 ft. yellow sand
8-52 yellow clay.
52-56 ~~yellow~~ white sand
Pipe clay. Curb resting on pipe clay.

Section about 8 mi. from Quincy on Rosey Langford creek, hill sloping S/W on north side of creek.

Sample taken. #1



Note:
Fullers earth lies unconformably on the Lafayette.

Price per m. of Bliss 3 mi. S/2 of mine
$14.00 per m. delivered. Havana $ 8.25 per m
$10.00 and 11.00 per m at Rowing, and
$7.00 m. at the yard.

General sketch of country between Havana
Whittens ferry, cottons ferry and Concord:-

General type, sandy, rolling uplands covered
with both short and long leaf pines. The
long leaf predominating around Concord and
between Concord and cotton ferry. no clay hills
and a very different country from that of
Gadsden County in general. Concord lies in
the Yellow clay hills but these soon drop off to
The streams are shallow and cut through
nothing but sand. no exposures of clay
seen in any of them.

A rock bluff was reported about 1 mile
below Cottons ferry. this ferry is now abandoned.
I visited the place and went at least
2 miles down the river but no exposure

of rock was seen. the river is very
crooked but cuts through nothing but
sand so far as I went.

In first creek a little west of Concord
~~stream~~ a little blueish sandy clay was seen.
Apparently not low enough for fuller
Earth stratum. Second stream shows no
formations. Climbing hill just after crossing stream
sloping N/E, the
same blueish sandy clay is seen as in the
first creek at about same level I judge.
Hill is red clay at top and yellowish on
the slopes due to weathering. Mottled clays
exposed in cut about 1/2 way up hill,
these overlain by typical Lafayette,
with iron concretions. From Concord to
Havana several clay hills are crossed but
cuts along side of road do not expose
anything further ~~then~~ than the mottled
clays and the blueish-sandy clay at times.
The road is largely sand as is the
entire section or N/E corner of Gadsden
Co., as shown by trench on Feb. 9th. 1909.

12,000
12

E.D.

M. E. McConquodale's brick plant 5 mi
S/E Havana. In operation about 1 year. Output
for year of 1908 about fifteen Hundred thousand.
Only a very small plant. Have no drying sheds
The clay worked is a mottled blue & red
very plastic and seemingly of better brick
working properties than that at the other
two plants in the Neighborhood. Clay is
worked to about a depth of six feet.
Clay is hauled to hopper in wheel barrows,
where it is fed by hoe into the mould
and mixed with water. From mould it passes
out on to roller bed and cut by hand cuts
off into bricks. Air dried for about
a week before burned and burned in kiln
for about 6 days and nights. The bricks
burn red. The old method was to build
kiln as large as needed but a new kiln
is being made large enough to burn 200 000
at once. This will be used for about a year.
Plant for sale and E. D. Hughes contemplates
buying the same. Bricks are hauled to
Havana for shipment at a cost of 1.30 per M. 3.00 per M abo.

E.D.

Section on Atapulgus creek 1 mi w of Gatyloff.

sandstone exposed at a level possibly 10 ft above road level

sandstone 7 or 8 ft.

shelly fullers earth. 2 ft or so exposed.

on opposite side of road a drab colored fuller earth which weathers to a green clay is seen about ~~10 ft~~ 8 ft being exposed

Sandstone softer than first 2½ ft.

shelly fullers earth abt ~~10 ft.~~ 5 ft.

Sticky blue clay 1 ft.

Covered to top of hill.

Top of hill at Junct. Dursey & Bains road 2195

section from Swamp creek to Havana

Bar at first deep cut & southerly midwest 2215 to 2230

Faintly stratified horizontal n cross bedded. Prob. 15-820 ft.

calico & purple clay probably 20 ft.

Ochre yellow abt 8 ft.

Bright red with iron & pebble cone (at Sta.) 2265

Section in G.F.+A cut at Golyloff.

Fullers earth at bottom of cut 21 20 ft.

This is a shelly coarse + is abt 8 or 10 ft. thick.
10 ft. or so of greenish sticky clays lie on top of the fullers earth. The yellowish sand rest unconformably upon this clay. The sand here contains many silver pebbles.

Section in deep cut at road to Holton Bor. 2160

(1) Pleistocene sand	2 ft
(2) Ochre yellow " with iron concretions	5"
(3) Calico clays with pebble + phosphate conglomerate at the bottom crushed.	13"
	5 ft.
(4) yellow faintly stratified	

A clay lense appears in no. 3. + sandy mottled clays come in near the south end of cut at bottom of no 4.

Section in cut ½ mi n. of Golyloff

yellow sandy clay	8 ft
clay lense	3"
yellow sandy clay	4 2"

The clay lense runs out entirely at the south end of the cut.

Taylor + Baker

Section in cut at Hobbs

(1) Iron ochre yellow sand iron conc abt	7 ft
(2) Calico mottled + blotched abt	9"
(3) Faintly laminated + concretionary clay sd	1 3"
(4) Impervious clays	

The faint stratification in no 3 indicates shingled deposition.

Havana P. M.	2210
Salem creek	2115
Swamp creek	2105
Staffordsville creek	2095

On the road from Havana to Golyloff. sloping N.W. to Swamp creek. The sections are same here. The present road + three old roads. The abandoned roads have worked a detth of 8 or 10 ft. A phosphate stratum occurs at a common level in all of these section lying horizontal. + is a very conspicuous layer 5 or 6 in. thick in the side of the fork. Phosphate stratum at 2140

Havana to Cahaba River

The country is not so hilly as it is about Demopolis. There are some bluffs about 3 mi from Demopolis the country becomes very flat + sandy + slopes gradually to the river. This bluff lies about 70 ft below Havana. Cahaba river is about 245 feet below Havana R.

Havana 160 ft A.T. Cahaba 195 ft
Cahaba river 140. Hill beyond river 201 ft
Havana 215 at noon.

about ½ mi above the bridge on the Tallahoma Havana road on the left side of the river a limestone showing the lithologic characters of the Chickasaw is exposed. as much as 8 ft of limestone is seen here the 6 ft are being above low water. Some oysters occur in the rock.

The upper four feet is somewhat more compact a bluish green clay stratum comes in below this. This line of stratification is seen thru a distance of 20 feet and shows a dip of stream (east) the dip here amounts to about 8 in in 50 ft.
Barometer 1945. 1940.
Several small springs come up thru this rock.

on Brandville road about 1 mi west clay unconformable under chert & ft & yellow red sand. Chert about 2 mi east of Jinny on same road. Latter locality favorable for brick making.

Jinny creek on Brandville road 1900
The sandstone under the coal is seen in bed of left prong of stream & possibly 15 ft above same

Section in Coal pit Jan 27. 09

Sand & silt 1 ft; mottled clay like the brick clay at Cahaba about 5 ft.
Sandy clay yellow clay with patches & streaks of light
Sand clay blue. 4 ft
Fullers earth 6 ft
Sands rock. some sandy & hard streaks thru here 5 ft.
Good fullers earth. abt 6 ft

Section of [illegible] Quincy A[illegible]

On the north side of the road on the hill & sloping east to the Withlacoochee the section is about as follows. Sandstone at the bottom. 3 ft. exposed; Fullers earth stratum 15 ft. including especially near the top some sandy layers. Sandy material 10 ft. above this for 10 ft. more a few of fullers earth layers are found interbedded with sand.

Reading in Withlacoochee creek 1905.

On the hill across east the Withlacoochee sloping S.W. a blue compact fuller earth is at the bottom 1 ft. exp., above this is sandstone 3 ft., shelly fuller earth. 5 or 6 ft. This is followed by a blue gray sand which oxidizes light yellow. 5 or 6 ft of this is seen, light yellow sand which may be the same oxidized occur at bar 20 ft higher.

Vogt & Son mined some here abt 13 years ago. as test [illegible]

well just inside Fla line reached pipe clay at abt 25 ft. The surface elevation here is ~~about~~ probably equal to Quincy 1 1/2 mi ~~[illegible] Mitchell~~, Jam. Mitchell Benson [illegible] mill just across the Geo. line, on same ridge passed thru the following. Orange yellow sand with iron concretions 5 ft.; Calico mottled sandy clay abt 5 ft. pinkish sand 7 ft.; Orange red sand 5 ft.

Section on Withlacoochee at Mitchell's [illegible] on Tallahassee & [illegible] road 1/2 mi from Fla. in Geo. Bar. at 1 P.M. 1990.

From the water level in creek to fuller earth stratum abt 15 ft sand rock.
shelly fuller earth abt 5 ft.
Green sticky clay at least 10 ft.
On the east side of the creek the stratum is found & there appears to dip to the east strongly as much as 30 to 40 %

Withlacoochee on Branchville road 1965

On Quincy Branchville road (at the Withlacoochee crossing) hill sloping N.E. sandrock is exposed possibly 15 to 20 ft. above was 5 ft. shelly fuller earth abt 5 ft. followed by sticky clay a few feet to sand.

Hill sloping N.E. on Branchville road 3 1/2 m E. of Quincy

Section beginning abt 5 ft above base abt 10 ft of laminated sand layer with some fuller earth & especially near the top 1 ft of fuller earth. 10 ft. above this with minor unconformity is abt 6 or 7 ft light colored sand. On this with unconformity is Pleistocene sand.

at Branch on Branchville road abt 2 1/2 mi east of Quincy —— 1987

Top of hill. 2055; 2 1/2 mi East of Quincy

In Quincy 2070.

on the Bainbridge road north from Quincy. 112

Boronite in town 2025

" on Quincy earth 1905.

The hill shows Lafayette north. about 3/4 of the way down, however, the clay is seen on the east side of the road lying unconformably under the Lafayette. Bor. 1925.

About 1/4 mi ocean ~~same~~ quincy earth the shelly stratum lying above the sand rock is seen. 3 ft being exposed. on west side of road Bor. reading 1925. - 1915.

On road to Lancat 1 1/2 mi from town hill sloping west light colored clay ~~nearly free~~ with little sand seen unconformably under Lafayette on south side of road. Bor. 1930

On road to ~~Loncosta~~ Loncat on hill sloping N.E. & leading down to withlacoochee a clay stratum, sandy mottled clay, 1 1/2 ft thick lies in the Lafayette. It is seen through a distance of about 30 ft & lies horizontal. The Lafayette above is light yellow

The road from Quincy to withlacoochee follows a ridge, about as high as at Quincy. Near the bottom of this hill is found the sandy layer. above this is about 5 ft of laminated fullers earth, & a 5 ft. stratum greenish clay with some earth, unconformable and mottled sandy clay. Bor. 1910.

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Owl Commercial

treatment of fuller's earth

The fullers earth taken into the plant by cars & dumped, is unloaded by shovel into a trough. It is moved through this trough by paddles on a revolving chain ~~and is taken by~~ and is delivered to a crusher, and from there by cup elevator up stairs. The crusher used is small & large pieces must be first broken by pick. The material carried up stairs is divided into two lots by a board, each lot going to ~~two~~ a drying cylinder. To get to the drying cylinder the material is moved through a trough by paddles on a revolving chain. An automatic feeder is so constructed as to admit the earth to the dryer at the rate desired.

Two drying cylinders are in use. These are about 5 ft in diameter and perhaps 2 ft. long. On the inside are numerous small half-cups set sloping. These throw the fullers earth forward at each turn. The cylinder revolves

slowly and about 15 min is required to pass the earth through. The temperature in the cylinder is not known. The outside is rather too hot to bear the hand.

From the dryers the material falls into a catch basin & is taken by a cup elevator up stairs & piled in dumps. From this dumps it is lowered & grinding mills as needed. Two kinds of mills are in use, the Griffin and the Abbie mills.

The abbie mill grinds the material and delivers it as mixed grades. From this mill the earth is elevated to the bolters. There bolters are built the coarser grades first. longer at one end. The earth enters end of lesser diameter and works its way to the larger end which is open. That which passes through falls at once to be sacked. That which does not pass thro goes to the next bolter. Thus bolters revolve.

The Griffin mill works on a different principle. The material is pounded fine in this mill, a screen surrounding the mill preventing it getting out until ground fine. From the mill it is elevated to a separator which is worked on a jig. That which passes thro goes to one chute. That which does not pass this screen goes to another. Only two grades are made by the Griffin mill.

Oil is use as fuel in the dryers. This is obtained by cars load lot from the Texas oil fields being shipped by water to Tampa. Wood and coal is used as fuel in the boilers.

The grades of fullers earth which sell best are 30-50, The fine grades are reported to be used to some extent in as an adulterant in cheap cosolines.

This company makes its own electric light.

Gilmore & Davis brick yard

at Lawrence

been working about 2 years.

The clay worked here is a mottled red. & blue & yellow clay worked to a depth of about 2 1/2 to 3 ft. A mold is used in making the brick. The brick burn red. The bricks from the mold are air dried. The kilns are built as burned.

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Section at Ochlocknee

(1) Pleistocene sands, yellow, 6 or 7 ft.

(2) mottled sandy clay: Grand Gulf (?) 8 to 10 ft.

(3) Green clay to bottom of cut 2 to 5 ft.

This section was seen between train stops which prevented making a measure of the strata. The section is of interest chiefly for (a) the apparent absence of Lafayette. (b) the manner in which clay lenses occur in the sandy Grand Gulf clays near its bottom

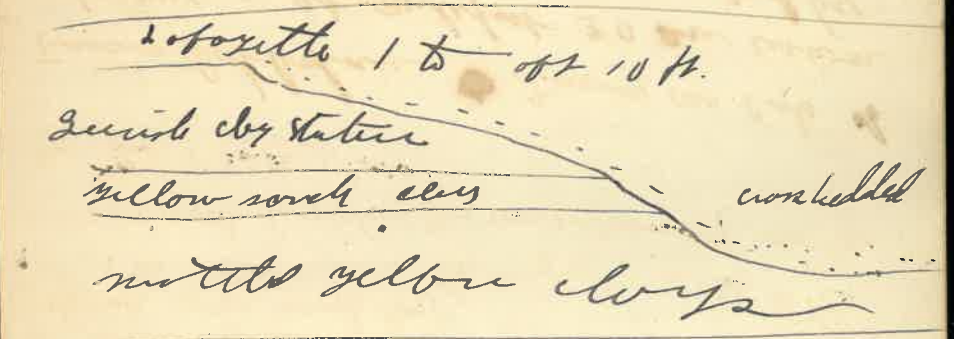
Cut in the public road about 1 mi east of Dunney. Olive green fullers earth with manganese stains 3 ft exposed. Calcareous sand rock with casts of fossils abt. 4 ft.

This is followed by a few feet perhaps 8 or 10 of good grade laminated fullers earth. Next above is 10 or 15 ft of tough green clay followed by mottled Grand Gulf & by Lafayette to the top of the hill 70 or 75 ft.

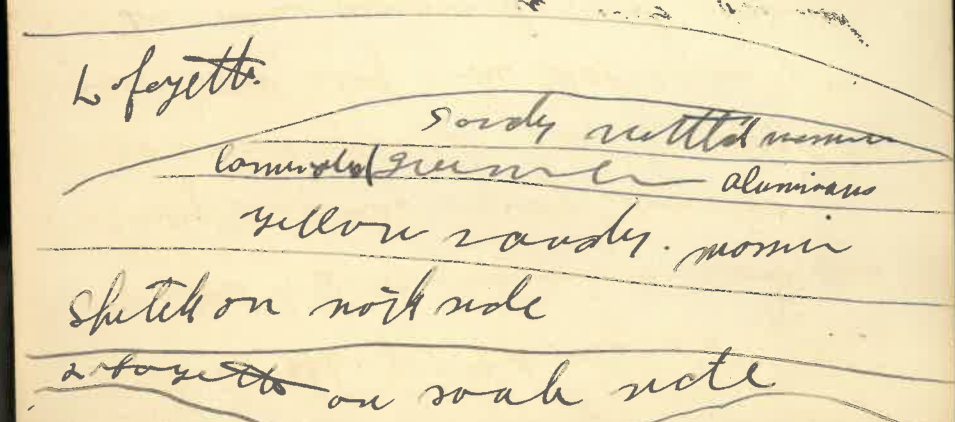
Barometer 1830

The laminated fullers earth is seen in the road directly south on the opposite hill. also in a field sloping north the laminated clay & the sand-lime stratum is seen at about the same level.

At a cut in the S.F.&A. R.R. about 2 1/4 mi
Just east of mile post 9
east of Quincy depot ^ Yellow red 186
Lafayette lies unconformably upon
yellow sandy mottled clays.



This sketch is from the east end of cut on south side. The north side shows an outlier & also bevelled edges.



Cut in the G.F.&A. about a little less than 3 1/2 mi east exposes about 5 ft of a very impure sandy limestone with some fossils. This is overlaid by some green clay like that seen 1/8 mi east. Oysters are among the fossils observed. This limestone possibly the Chattahoochee Raonitr 1900.

At the next cut a little west (1/5 mi) a small anticline brings a clay stratum (greyish calc-sandy clay) about 3 ft above the surface. Over this is the calc-sandy limestone & unconformably on the mottled sandy clays.

From Chattahoochee to Quincy no cuts of importance. At milepost 30 in the vicinity a mottled clay is seen overlaid by Lafayette.

At a point just east of milepost (marked for west red 186) very many phosphatic concretions are seen in the Lafayette. The rock seems not to be reached on this road.

cut on G.T. & A. R.R.

3 7/8 mi east of Quincy has
about 5 ft of dark brown sand clay
with agonic matter. Some plastic
or colitic nodules occur from the
size of a pea to 1 in in diameter. The
material resembles in color the sand
above the Chesapeake at Alum Bluff
& is of Pleistocene sand occurs
above this. & in center of cut abt 5 ft. yellow
colored [illegible]
The cut 4/5 mi east of Quincy
shows about 4 ft of sand.

at the west end of the cut 3 7/8 mi
east of Quincy the dark sand changes &
a dark gray cross bedded sand mantled by
siliceous cobbles 1/2 to 1 1/2 to 1 inch.

at the side of the RR 3 1/2 mi east
of Quincy green & very tough clays
are exposed. This clay clay contains no
drying. This clay a gumbo. Lies above this
yellow sand with cobbles lies above this

Buck plant on G.T. & A. 1/4 mi
north of crossing of Gadsden and
station Gibson.

The clay upon being taken from
the pit is dumped into a crusher.
It is mixed by revolving paddles & is
carried to mold by belt — to each
mold. They are then taken & shed
and air dried, and burned.

The clay used is a mottled sandy
clay. The pit is opened to a depth of
about 4 ft of which the first foot
is sand, roots & soil. The clay in the
abandoned pit ~~is now~~ contains
much less sand than that in the pit
~~now in use~~ more recently worked.

Between Saxtons 8 & 10 mi No. Tulra
no cut showing anything more than
two or three ft of red loam. country
pretty flat.
with exception of the cut on the
Ochlocknee no cut to Gibsons.
Rather flat country.

Cut at woodrock 2 mi S of Havana
about 28 ft. 1 foot with iron
concretions at the top. mottled clays
probably grand gulf phase. no
green clay.

Readings. Havana 8 AM.	~~2045~~ 1955
at fullers earth station	1780
1/2 mi west Florence	
Fullers earth at Florence	1800

Section in cut at Florence
5 mi west of Havana
(1) Pleistocene sand 0 to 8 ft.
unconformable upon (2) light colored
(2) iron or faintly stratified sand, faintly cross-bedded 10-12 ft.
This stratum varies from nearly white
to reddish coarse sand. It contains coarse sand &
rounded siliceous pebbles. Contains at the
depth of 6 ft. a 1 ft. stratum of flakes
carbonaceous sand 1 ft. thick. This dark sand
stratum dips to the west 16 in in 10 ft.
This stratum does not contain the phosphate
rock seen at Talla. No iron concretions seen.
more coarse toward bottom.
3. The sand of No 2 lies apparently confor-
mable upon a clay series. These clays are
as follows :- (a) finely laminated sandy clays 4 ft.
(b) more massive, less sandy buff clays 4 ft.
(c) Sandy laminated clays about 5 ft.
This clay stratum is essentially horizontal for
a distance of 250 feet. The clay has no alum
taste.

section ½ mi west of Plaine on
S.F. A. south of track & construction for clay
Section at top of a small eminence.
(1) Red sand. sloping 35 ft & prob
to top of hill nearby and as much more.

(2) clay series consisting of
(a) fullers earth above 6 ft.
(b) Sand carbonaceous say 3 ft.
phosphatic nodules occur on the hill above
this section.
Section on S.F. & A at
Ocklocknee River south side
(1) Pleistocene sand 4 or 5 ft.
(2) light coloured mottled sandy
clays 12 to 18 ft.
Pockets of coarse sand occur. one phosphatic
nodule or rather sand held by phosphatic cement

at depot at Quincy
22 ft along track to top 20 ft on Fullers earth.

Plate No. 10. Owl Plant
after sundown 2 min. Exp. Px 175
Send one to A. W. [illegible], Quincy. Fla