

No. 15. Clays 1914.



PROPERTY OF
FLA. STATE GEOL. SURVEY



E. H. Sellards
State Geologist.

Herman Winter.

#180

L 7/10 1811

#602

H. P. Brownson

H. H. Murphy

Bar. reading at tent 8:30 am $7/6$,	2020
100 ft. Bridge on road	2035
Top of hill on public road	2155
at crossed creek	1975
Flat creek	1975
Bramp looking in to flat creek	1970
Level of rock on bluff of 3rd creek	1990
Crossed creek, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ E. camp.	2100

Mar. 6th. 1909.

Bar. reading at tent 9:30 am $7/8/09$	1960
On road on top of sandy ridge	2100

In river swamp near Carpers point	1920
At water edge Carpers point	1955

Mar. 8, 1909.

Revised to page 22. Jan. 8, 1913

0.129

0.1
2.0
1.0
1.0
1.0

0.2
2.0
1.0
1.0
1.0

#180

L 7/15 1911

2

Branch leading in to Flat Creek on south side, base
boulders of soft, yellowish to grayish sandy limestone
Upon Bluff a mark occurs with many fossils,
this is badly decayed. A little farther up stream
limestone crops out and gives first
the conchoidal Chattahoochee limestone. This is
covered and might be displaced but don't think
so. Under this is yellowish sandy limestone with
but few if any fossils. (3) So a stratum of
yellowish fossiliferous limestone, and occurs about
15 ft below the conchoidal strata. Barometer reading at
base of conchoidal limestone 2010. Reading at water
edge 1980, or 30 ft lower than the base
of the conchoidal limestone.

Second bluff, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mi farther up stream.
Covered with soil, 2, black clay, few inches
2, conchoidal limestone, soft - (covered for
about 10 ft.) 4, yellowish white sandy limestone
to bottom where covered again.

a fossiliferous yellowish limestone was found above
no. 4 but second level is out of position.

Third bluff about 20 ft high mostly covered
except in one place which gives a good
exposure of the conchoidal limestone showing
a thickness of at least 6 ft. Below this is

3

in the other bluffs, the yellowish white limestone occurs.
Do not see any of the fossiliferous.

We crossed Flat Creek on the two
Public roads. The hill on the north side
is very flat and shows no exposures but
sands. Did not cross creek at first crossing
as don't know about hill on south side
here. At second crossing (road to Sayamora)
the hill leading up from creek is a
steep hill shows no formation below
the mottled (Grand Gulf) clay. Above
this lies typical rich red Lafayette
but no iron concretions. Barometer reading
at creek 2060, on top of hill 2230.

I saw no fullers earth outcrops or
no evidence of the same. What perhaps
might be mistaken for fullers earth,
and what a colored man showed
as for fullers earth, is the weathered
Chattahoochee limestone, the yellowish sandy
unfossiliferous strata. The hill from about half
way up shows iron concretions yellow! 3rd
Platonic sand.

Road to Liberty Co., Ross Bluff, about
the 15 mi. from Ruston an outcrop of
the mottled clay, the Lafayette phase eroded
leaving behind the iron concretions which
occur in abundance - the mottled clay is
very much indurated and resists erosion
giving it a rugged appearance - It has
a pinkish color resembling in this
respect the formation at Hinson.
Barometer reading 2110. About 1 mi. N
of Roy the above formation crops out
again at approximately the same
level as shown by barometer 2120.
A well 60 ft. deep does not penetrate
the entire strata.

Pictures taken at Ross Bluff.
5+6. Where iron concretions occur about
six feet below surface.
7+8 of gully near same.

Camp on Little Sweet Water Creek
Mar. 23, 1909.

Barometer reading at camp 1970
At water level in head 1910

The creek as far as followed gives
no exposure. It cuts deep but
sides are all covered with
sand. The south side seems to
be the steeper.

Mar. 26, 1909.

Barometer at Hotel 2080
At crossing of Salogue Creek 2040
On top of hill 1 mi. from Hartsford 2070
At crossing of Connor branch 2015
At depot Hartsford, Fla. A.M. 2025
Crossing of Salogue near Hartsford 2030

R. E. Turner, Hartsford.

Mr. J. D. Turner's place, 1 1/2 mi. N. Hosford,
 Liberty Co., Ga. The greenish marl was
 bored out of well at a depth of
 30 ft, and continued to a depth of 50 ft
 without penetrating entire strata. At
 bottom, however, a yellowish sand
 commenced but boring was stopped
 at a total depth of 50 ft. This same
 marl is reported to occur in small
 branches around this locality. This is
 the fifth well Mr. Turner has dug
 or bored on his place and this
 marl was struck at same depth.
 Barometer reading at well location 2080.
 It has been seen by Mr. Johnson in
 a branch in ~~sec. 17~~, R/E corner, sec. 17,
 R. 1 S, 6 W., in branch in south side of
 sec. 20, R. 1 S, 6 W., but same reported
 to now be covered with sand etc.

at Hosford old water mill
 about 1 mi N. Hosford the shelly
 marl occurs in the mill

stream. Barometer reading same
 level as at the Turner location 2080
 only there it is 20 ft below surface.
 A greenish or "copper colored" clay
 of about 2 ft thickness occurs up
 stream lying directly over the marl.
 Above this clay lies a yellowish
 sandy clay of about 8 ft. The
 Altamaha bit phase occurs
 on top the hill.

Barometer Hotel Brown 7 June
Devils Hopper

2080
2120

Fairfield

2100

Devils mill Hopper 4/12/09.

9

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (1) Whitish limestone, weathering yellow. | 5 ft. |
| (2) Fullers earth sandstone | 4 1/2 ft. |
| (3) Yellowish limestone (no fossils) | 12 1/2 |
| (4) Fullers earth series | 40 |
| (5) Bluish-green sandy mail | 8 |
| (6) Yellowish limestone | 15 |
| (7) Covered to top | 20 |
| | <hr/> 111 |

The fullers earth is of bluish color and is not ~~of~~ so laminated as the Gadsden County earth. It is less pure and is seemingly, more or less though the entire series, ~~the~~ mixed with ^{the} sandstone - no very distinct strata. I found no fossils in any of the limestone, ~~but~~ the yellowish (3) limestone is very "flinty" and difficult to break off. (6) was similar.

Fuller's earth occurs in well; now
caved in. Has not been seen
elsewhere. Section about as
follows.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| (1) Sandy soil (black) | 4 ft. |
| (2) Yellow loamy soil | 3 ft. |
| (3) Blue clay | 4 ft. |
| (4) Fuller's earth | 15 ft. |
| (5) Fine pebbles, porous earth, | 9 ft. |

E. C. McLeod, Kendrick,

Dr. G. C. Booser, Ocala.

Grotto. Belleview, Marion Co., Fla.
4/14/09

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| (1) Limestone or marl | 2 ft 6 in |
| (2) Gray sand loam | 3 ft 4 in |
| (3) Fuller's earth | 4 ft 9 in |
| (4) Lime - fuller's earth inclusion | 7 ft 6 in |
| (5) Sloping and covered | 21 ft 4 in |
| (6) Yellowish sandy clay | 15 ft. |
| (7) Yellowish sand | 4 ft |
| | <hr/> 58 ft 5 in |

The well is almost circular and
12 ft in diameter. Barometer reading on
top 1480, at water level 1420

Barometer reading Waldo depot, 4/15/09 1970¹²
 Santa Fe River 1850
 at top of sink 1925
 at water level 1860

- Sink about 3 mi. E. Brookers
- (1) Black pebble phosphate 4 ft.
 - (2) Concretionary ledge 2 ft
 - (3) phosphate in clayey matrix 5 ft
 - (4) Ledge 5 ft
 - (5) Sand with phosphate pebbles 4 ft
 - (6) Ledge 1 ft
 - (7) Steel gray colored clayey material, oxidizing yellow in weathering 5 ft
 - (8) Concretionary ledge 2 1/2 ft
 - (9) yellowish sand with fossil casts and pebble phosphate 4 ft
 - (10) Fossiliferous ledge 1 1/2 ft
 - (11) yellowish sand with black pebbles plus 5 ft
 - (12) Cream colored limestone full of small fossils 23 ft
 - (13) Covered to top 13 ft

Bar. at sink River 1990¹³
 Simpson river 1950
 Graham 2000
 Santa Fe River 1950
 Waldo 1940

Jacksonville, 5/20/14.
 Lackawanna Water Co., succeeded by
 Lackawanna Water & Ginger Ale Co., 14 1/2 to.
 Laura St., on Nov. 3, 1913. Obtained approximate
 statistics from the new company.
 Gamble & Stocketon Co., change of address
 from 309 Duval Blvd to 108 St. Bay St.,
 Clerk was in office at the time I visited
 them and could not give the desired
 information. I left a card and framed
 envelope and Clerk promised to send
 in as soon as Mr. Stocketon returned to
 city.

St. Augustine, 5/19/14

14

✓ Saw Mr. H. H. Snow, Clerk of Court and obtained some information in regards to roads of St. John Co. He will make report to Comptroller soon and then we can get total expenditures etc from that report.

Palatka, 5/19/14

✓ Saw Mr. Hutchinson and obtained what information I could in regard to roads of Putnam County. They will make report soon to Comptroller from which we can supplement the statistics obtained today.

Orlando, 5/20/14

✓ N. E. Long was in Miami and therefore could not get statistics in regard to sand & gravel. I learned however that Mr. Long is still in the business and that his sand pit is located near Maitland from which point he ships by rail to Orlando. I left another card and this will be filled out and sent to us on his return.

Card sent & sent to
post 6/1/14.

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Merriss, 5/21/14

Saw Mr. Monroe and obtained statistics on roads of Citrus County.

Gainesville, 5/22/14

The Denham Brick Co. were producers of sand-lime brick instead of sand and gravel as listed on the government list. They are now out of business and have been for some years.

Live Oak, 5/23/14

over

Stable. 5/22/14

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1. None.
2. No. yes. \$1,965.²⁵
3. 5 1/2 mills. \$15,690.21 - not audited yet.
4. No.
5. None
6. None
7. 14,784.10
8. Have none.

Road statistics for 1913
Bradford Co. from
clerk. Ct. Ct. office by
Carl Knight, clerk.

Line 2011 5/23

Saw Mr. J. H. Byson, clerk. Ct. Ct. and
obtained statistics on public roads of
Sullivan Co.

Chipley, July 22, 1914.

Hall & Mc Cormick, (Sample No. 2).
1 1/2 mi. S/W. Chipley.

Have been operating for about 16 years. They
have 60 acres of land underlaid with same
clay as they are now working. Have worked
out about 8 acres. The working pit is on the
average 5 ft. deep without being troubled
with water. Mr. Mc Cormick stated that if
it were not for being troubled with water they
could work to a depth of 10 ft. Have never
gone below a depth of 10 ft. The clay is a
bluish-gray color and turns to a buff color.
They have practically no overburden and what
there is is mixed with clay. The vegetation
is principally sweet gum, dog wood, water oak
and long leaf pine. The clay as it occurs
seems to have a certain amount of sand. At a
depth of 5 feet a sand stratum occurs as
a rule and this is what is mixed with the
clay. A great many pebbles were noticed in
this sand in places. Burn from 60,000 to
120,000 brick in a kiln, takes about 5 days to
burn a kiln. manure for the brick is avoided

Chipley and surrounding country for 15 or 20 miles. Brick sold for \$7.00 on the yard, then shipped \$1.00 f.o.b. Chipley. Clay is hauled from the pit in cars by a cable operated by steam. Car dumped into a hopper which feeds it into the mill where it is ground and pugged and from there is sent on to the brick machine.

Marianna. 7/21/14 (Sample No. 1).

At the Reform school the clay is about 14 ft. Above about 3 ft. of overburden. The clay they work here is the ordinary "Orangeburg" looking stuff. It was said the brick made were very sandy and somewhat poor. Made about 8000 to 10000 a day.

Use for school purpose, none sold now.

Pit running now. Sent copy of analysis
L. H. Putnam, Supt. Marianna.

Milton. 7/24/14 (Sample #3)

C. H. Cobb, Road Superintendent.

J. L. Britton, former (active) road superintendent.

Got sample of clay from an old abandoned pit at old brick yard. This yard was operated about 15 or 20 years ago and the brick made looked like fair quality. Clay was taken from a trench in the bottom of the pit at a depth of about 2 1/2 or three feet below the surface. Very little overburden. Growth consisted of long leaf pine, dogwood, water oak, sweet gum and cedars. The pit is about 2 miles above Milton on the Blackwater River, which would furnish transportation facilities.

Mr. Thompson, CLK. of Ct. was out of town so could not get statistics on roads but they promised to send them in on his return.

Molins, 7/24/14 (Sample # 4) 20

M: melan Brick Co. pit is about 30 ft deep showing approximately the following -
Overburden of sand about 3 ft.
Yellowish sandy clay " 4 ft.
mottled clay, pink, bluish etc " 7 ft
Bluish clay " 7 "
dark colored stratum of clay " 1 "
Bluish clay " 6 "

I took a sample of the clay directly from the cars which were loaded ready for the mill. This was representative of the clay used for brick making. The clay makes a red brick, although Mr. Hand stated that a buff brick was also burned. I saw some brick at the office that were glazed and looked like they were almost vitrified. These were a deep chocolate color.

This plant or mill burned was burned about last October. It has been rebuilt of brick and concrete throughout. The clay is hauled up in steel cars by cable and loaded into cars at pit by steam shovel.

They pegged the clay and grind it and mix quite thoroughly. The brick are baked or fluted on two sides which it is said aids to hold them better in place. Business is dull at the present time and the plant has been closed for about a month. Have seven down draft and one up draft. The down draft kilns have a capacity of 15 to 20,000. The up draft has a capacity of 40 to 50,000. Daily capacity, average about 100,000. Price F.O.B. Molins \$5.00 per m.

Glendale 7/25/14. (Sample # 5.)

Glendale Brick Works, B. H. Murphy, Prop. Have not been operating since Nov. 1913. Local price 9.00 m, wholesale 7.50 F.O.B. Glendale. No market now except local since train has been removed.

The clay worked is a mottled clay has an overburden of about 10 to 20 feet consisting of yellowish sandy clay + soil and iron concretions. Then

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Comes a streaked pink and white
mottled clay of (at highest point) about 8-10 ft.
Below this comes a purplish sandy clay
about 2 foot, pocketty, below which is a
stratum of sand, the clay from which brick
is made is the pink and white mottled
clay.

General

Indexed to here June 8, 1910

