

Clays. 1914.



E. H. Sellards, State Geologist.
Herman Gruber.

Herman Ginter.

32.

5-13-14

by John Lockman 3d

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Annotated to Page 33. June 8, 1915

Clay sampling work in
cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Standards.

Live Oak - Aug. 18-19, 1914.

Phoned Mr. Lyle on arrival ~~and~~
found he would not be at plant so as
to locate a good clay sample. However
he gave the information that I could get
a good sample of clay near his lime
kiln 1 mi. south of Live Oak. Drove
out on morning of Aug. 19. The clay as
occurs here is quite sandy and of a
generally yellowish color. I took a
sample from a shallow cut along the
main line of the A.C.L. Railroad near
the lime plant and close to the
junction of the spur leading in to the
lime plant. This clay was apparently
quite good, was a bluish-reddish
mottled clay. The railroad cut here
was about 5 ft. deep and the clay
~~occurs~~ was covered with about two feet
of grayish sand. Shipped two sacks.

weighing just 250 pounds to U. S. Bureau
of Standards. Had the inside sack
tied securely and properly labelled.

Laske City, 8/19/14

Drove out to old abandoned brick
plant about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west from
Laske City on A. C. L. R.R. to J. I. White.
Mr. Birley is principal owner, Mr.
J. E. Young owns some stock. I have
not been running for about 10 years,
and no prospect of opening up. It
began raining as soon as I had
taken sample so did not have
much time to look around. The
clay as occurs here is very sandy.
The pit is about 10 to 12 ft deep.
Surface is sand, then a yellowish-brownish
clay of about 6 ft, below which is a
more bluish clay, from which I took
most of my sample. However

I tried and did get a little more⁵
of a pure clay which I mixed with
this bluish sandy stuff. I found some
pockets of clay which would mold
readily in the hand, but the deposit
in the main was quite sandy.

Raiford, 8/20/14

Drove to State Prison Farm. Mr. D. N. Paris
was just leaving for Ocala but left
instructions with Capt. Green and Mr. Grubbs
to assist in securing two samples of clay.
This they could not do in the morning
which necessitated another trip this P. M.
Rain interfered but we got two samples,
the first #1 was dug from about two feet
below the surface just near the stockade,
the second #2 was taken from lower land
along the road to Raiford about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi.
from ~~the~~ stockade or 2 mi. from
Raiford.

So. Jacksonville, 8/21/14 - Sample #3. 6

Plant of Platt Bros. 2 1/2 mi. E. of South Jacksonville. These people make flower pots, tile and brick. Plant is old and in need of repairs. Overburden of sand of about 6 ft. on hillside. Then reddish-sandy clay from 6" to 1 1/2 ft. then stratum of about 12 ft. of a good bluish colored clay. The reddish clay and bluish clay are all mixed together from which the brick and tile are made. Have been making tile for about 2 yrs. Sales this year so far have been very satisfactory.

Callahan, 8/21/14.

Sample #4.

Clay from O.O. Mueller Brick Co., this clay is of a dark color, having about 1 foot of sand overburden and about 7 feet of clay which is worked. Below this stratum of clay is white sand which has been penetrated at least 3 feet. Have not

gone deeper into the sand than this on account of "quick sand" nature. Average capacity of plant about 20,000 daily. Do not puddle the clay but mix it as it comes from the pit. Haul it out of pit by car and cable. Three kilns, averaging 215,000 each. Burn each kiln about 5 days and nights. Up draft, open top kiln.

Green Cove Springs, 8/22/14 Sample #5.

Clay County Steam Brick Co., Inc. Henderson, N.Y. Have quite a large pit, covering quite an acreage and about 8-10 feet in depth. Clay has an overburden of 1-2 feet sand. The first clay immediately beneath sand is of reddish color but soon becomes a bluish clay from the brick are principally made, however, the clay as a whole is used. Have 3 kilns, 2 with a capacity of 325,000 and one 450,000. The quality of the brick seems to be very good.

Palatka, 8/22/14

Sample #6. 8

Arrived at Palatka and drove out to Rice Creek to the old abandoned brick plant there about 5 miles from Palatka on the Atlantic Coast Line R.R. Secured a good sample of clay, bluish in color and sticky. Took this out of the pit from which the last clay used for brick and tile making had been taken. An overburden of sand of about two feet occurs but when this is removed a deposit of good clay is exposed. The plant has been closed down for about 3 years. The brick made seemed to be of very good quality. Sand would have to be mixed with the clay in order to allow for shrinkage. It is a good plastic, bluish colored clay. Sent sample of 250 pounds in two double sacks.

8/24/14

Orlando, R. M. Bennett, Street Supt City, Sample #9

Clay from city clay pit in northeastern part of town. The only clay pit that the city owns. This is a very sandy clay and will not in my opinion make a good brick, however, I took sample in order to have Orange County represented. Mr. H. H. Dimeson was out of town but his son referred me to Mr. R. M. Bennett, City Street Superintendent, who directed me to the city clay pit. They have an overburden of from 2 to four feet of sand. Yellowish sandy clay lies below this sand about 2-4 feet grading in the lower part into a more bluish clay, all very sandy though.

Kissimmee 8/24/14 - Sample # 8 10

I saw "Pat" R. G. Johnston at Kissimmee and he introduced me to Mr. E. L. Leslie, Chm. of Board of County Commissioners. From Mr. Leslie I learned of a clay pit about one mile west of town from which the county had often taken clay for the surfacing of roads. The pit was quite full of water but from the one side I obtained a sample of very good, sticky, yellowish clay. Seemed not to have very much sand in it. This pit is near an old abandoned brick plant. It was said the brick yard had not operated for years and was only running a very short time. I obtained a sample of this clay (25 lbs) but could not get c/l for agent had no rate. He tried for rate and will deliver c/l to Pat Johnston who will send on to me at Dallas. I left \$1/2⁰⁰ with Johnston to apply on freight.

Frostproof, 8/25/14 No samples

Saw Mr. C. H. Brown and he gave me three localities for clay exposures. He could not go with me but engaged a Mr. Moore with an auto who took me to the three localities named. This place is in the typical Lake Region type and all the R.R. cuts show up, except in one instance that I noticed, nothing but sand and some of the cuts were at least 15 ft. deep. I found some very clayey sand or sandy-clay at the localities given by Mr. Brown but I did not send in a sample of any for I considered them too sandy to be of use for brick making and besides the overburden would be rather heavy when it was a good brick making clay. The best clay I saw was in the bed of a drain or creek just about 1/8 mile south of the business portion of the town. This is very tough so much so that it would not mold in the hand. Did not send in any.

At Staines City I saw a pit 12
from which clay was being
taken for surfacing streets and
side walks in the town. This
was very sandy and had a very
heavy overburden of sand. It
resembles the Daceyburg Sand-clays
about Dallas. Did not take
sample.

Tampa, 8/16/14 - Sample #9.

I found the old idle plant of
the Tampa Brick & Tile Co. This is
located about six miles NE of Tampa,
on the Tampa Southern R.R. The clay
that occurs here has an overburden
of sand of 1-2 ft; below which
is the bluish, free from grit, clay.
I saw quite a number of silicified
corals lying loose in the bottom
of the pit. Did not see any in

place. The pit is about 10 feet deep
showing the clay this depth and an
old dandy who is in charge now
said the clay ran about 16 ft. deep.
This clay is free from grit and resembles
a clay that lies above the fuller
earth. The brick made from it
appear to be good, hard brick and it
burns to a rather pale red. The
plant has been closed now for about
2 years. Did not take photo for
the pit was old and badly broken
sides - much covered.

Brooksville. 8/27/14 - Sample # 10/4
Joe McKeithan, mgr.

Pit of Florida Brick Co. ^ Overburden of sand 1-3 ft. ^{Somewhat "mealy"} but plastic, easily molding clay (exposed) 6 ft. In places this clay becomes silicified and resembles the clay (or rather silicified clay) around Fairfield in Alachua County, which occurs with the fullers earth stratum. This clay has a bluish color and has much the characteristics of our "fall to pieces" clay in Gadsden County. Took sample of this and sent to Pittsburgh. They turn a very good grade of brick, uniform in color which is a pale red. Have to mix a good deal of sand which is taken direct from the overburden. Clay is hauled from pit by cable and dumped into mixing mill. Plant has a capacity of 40,000 to 50,000 daily. Have three kilns, up draft, each

with a capacity of about 375,000 ¹⁵ thousand. Do not use any artificial drying but are now thinking of installing one, - the Boso process. Have a good market for the brick, all they produce are shipped to Tampa and also the local trade is supplied. Several brick buildings in Brooksville built of brick made at this plant and they look well. Price of brick per thousand, F. O. B. plant \$1.80, kiln run, do not select any. Sample # 11.

This was sample of clay taken from a hole dug near the plant of the Florida Brick Co. Is a different clay apparently, to that used from the large pit. Different color and also more sandy. Is a somewhat mottled clay, showing dark red and blue.

At Brooksville I also visited 16.
an exposure of soft limestone
about 2 miles a little south of east
of town. This is on the property of
^{L.B.} Mr. Lamm, proprietor and owner of
the Varuana Hotel at Brooksville.
The exposure or pit was made for
the purpose of getting material for
surfacing roads and was done by
a representative of U.S. Office of Public
Roads who it was said termed the
material "Chert". I took sample so
as to determine lime content. The
cut is about 4 ft. deep and it
was said the whole hill was
underlain by it. Some hardened
beds were observed but ~~in the~~
material was soft enough to be
pried out with fingers.

Whitney, 8/28/14. — Sample #12 17

Clay pit shows about 1 ft overburden.
Bluish-white-reddish mottled clay 4 ft.
Sand stratum 9 in.
yellowish-flush stiff clay 2 ft. - bottom of pit
The Keystone Brick Company here use
clay from three different pits. Mr. Walker
says this is done in order to get a good
brick making clay. They have a very good
working clay, some very pure and almost
entirely free from sand. Clay from one bank
is a very dark mottled clay and is very
lean. This is used for mixing with the
richer clay. A yellowish clay runs through
the deposit they are now working and this
is a most desirable clay for brick making
to statements by Mr. Walker. The sample I
sent in was a composite one, just the
clay as they use it for brick making.

The plant here is well equipped.
The green brick as they come from the
mold on an endless belt are placed

on trunks that have shelves and are ¹⁸ then
rolled out to the drying sheds, remaining
on these trunks during the entire time
of drying. This saves handling, they have
these large drying sheds. These kilns
with a capacity each of 225,000. ~~that~~
average daily capacity of the plant is
about 12,000. The market is found
principally within a radius of about
50 miles. Some go to Tampa however. The
price per thousand is \$1.00 J. O. B. Whitney.
Mr. H. M. Dean,

Campville.

Clay sample sent in direct by Mr.
J. A. Mautsby, Sept. 19th 1914 to U. S.
Bureau of Standards. See his letter
of above date in regard to the
shipment.

Sept. 16 - Nacissa, Jefferson Co. 19

On property of H. M. B. Carraway at
Thomas City just south of railroad track
(S. A. L.) we dug five pits. Selected
a sample from the center pit
about $\frac{1}{8}$ mile south of railroad track
and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town.
The clay seemed to be very good,
and molded easily and smoothly in
the hand. Practically no overburden,
only about 1 foot of soil before
clay was struck. The clay seemed
to have the same character in all
the pits opened. The one pit was
dug about 1 mi. south of railroad,
the others were quite close together.
This sample was shipped to Jalla and
freight paid by Mr. Carraway. From Jalla
it was re-shipped to Pittsburgh, Pa
and freight paid by Fla. Geol. Survey.
9/19/14.

Ocklocknee Brick Co., Lawrence, Fla.,
P.O. Ocklocknee. Use H. Brewer & Co. Jacksonville,
milk #12 mold machine. ^{Improved} ~~Best~~ ^{Sword}
machine. ~~pattern~~ Capacity about 4000 per hour.
Do not pug the clay but use it as it comes
from the pit directly into the mold machine.
The clay is very plastic and it seems to me
that an addition of sand would improve
the working qualities. Have 16 dry sheds
with a capacity of about 400,000. Do not
use any artificial drying. Have tried the
artificial drying, steam dry kiln, but was
a failure. The clay is very tender and
has to be protected from the sun and
the wind while the bricks are green.
The drying tower was made at Bainbridge.
Have 3 updraft, Rectangular kilns,
with a capacity of 230,000 to 240,000
each. Use wood fuel and it takes from
5 1/2 to 7 days to burn a kiln (including
water smoking periods). Can handle brick
fairly well by letting them cool from
4 1/2 to 5 days. Market for the brick

is from Apalachicola west to Tampa
south. Price of brick 6⁵⁰ per m. F.O.B.
at Lawrence. To meet competition \$6⁰⁰ is price
on orders from long distances such as Tampa.
Freight on car of brick from Lawrence
to Tallahassee is \$5⁰⁰. Minimum car of
brick is approximately 10,000.

The clay pits are quite a distance
from the plant. The clay is hauled by
wheels from the pits to the base of incline,
from there hauled by cable in to plant.
Have very little overburden where they are
now working. In fact it seems to me
that all that would be necessary is to
simply take off the grass etc. and use the
surface soil in with the clay. This soil
is almost black (carbonaceous matter) and
contains more or less clay. Are running
clay from two different pits which is
mixed together by alternate wheelbarrow
loads into the dump cars. The clay
from the one pit is bluish in color
and the other a yellowish color. The depth
of the pits at the time visited were about
a few deep.

1st sample #24, from $1\frac{1}{4}$ mi. $\frac{1}{2}$ of streamer.
 Pit dug about 4 feet deep, clay is reddish-
 bluish mottled.

2nd sample #25, from near the #24, about $\frac{1}{16}$
 of mile further $\frac{1}{2}$. about 4 feet to clay about
 of same character clay as in #24. Pretty sandy.

3rd sample about 2 mi. $\frac{1}{2}$ of streamer on
 sec. 21.

Newberry 11/13/14

Location of fossil bone locality of Dr. Neal
 about 1 mile $\frac{1}{16}$ of Half moon, on west side of
 railroad. Believed to be by Mr. Roland &
 Newberry to be in Sect. 22, $\frac{1}{2}$ E. An old natural
 well, near a small pond.

Charles Hatcher place, north of Newberry, Graine creek on
 Carter place

At Archer see C. W. Baudenichts and
 J. T. Fleming. The Archer locality may
 be at the old Christie place.

Oct. 13, 1914.

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The natural well about 1 mile north-west
 of Half moon on west side of A.C.L.
 Railroad, in section 22, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$, is evidently
 the locality described by Dall as being
 on the Hollowell Place 10 miles
 north and 2 miles west of Archer.
 This is the place at which Hollowell
 was living at the time Dr. Neal
 lived at Archer. This information
 was obtained from Mrs. E. V. Lambert,
 who is
 now living at Half moon. The same
 information was given by Mr. Roland
 and Mr. Reed, of Newberry, ^{Mr. Rufus Pinkett}

The fossils, as stated by Mr. Roland
 and confirmed by Mrs. Lambert, were
 obtained while cleaning out a
 natural well on the Hollowell
 Place.

This locality is about 5 mi. north
 and 4 miles west of Archer. The
 Hollowell Place is at present abandoned
 and the well is not being used.
 E. H. S.

Oct. 13, 1914.

Newberry. 24

Referring to the two large horse teeth obtained from the Alafia River, Mr. Weston states that these were taken in connection with phosphate mining at a locality then known as Marvinia. This place is about 2 miles south of the present place of Durant and is apparently on the river on the west side of the present S. A. L. Ry. It is therefore about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the present town of Nichols.

Phosphate mining at this locality began on the river, but at the time these teeth were found the mine reached back from the river into the pine timber about 50 yards. The teeth may have come from the overburden, and not from the phosphate stratum as they had passed through the suction pump.

The phosphate rock here rests on 25' marl. (E. H. S.)

Mr. Weston has, an exceptionally well preserved crab imbedded in Vicksburg limestone, Ocala phase. E. H. S.

Oct. 15, 1914. - Milliston. 36.

Re-examined the original locality on the Nixon Plantation about 2 mi. $N\frac{1}{2}E$ of Milliston, Section 29, R. E. The fossil bed seems to be confined to an area which probably does not exceed 100 or 200 feet in diameter. Outside of this area it is usually possible to reach limestone rock, Vicksburg, within 5 feet, no fossils being encountered. Beneath the sandy soil a yellow clay. Within the fossil bed the auger encounters bones. The locality as now seen is on the side of slight slope.

Oct. 16 and 17, 1914.

" 26

Collected from the locality on the Nixon Plantation. Several pits were opened, but fossils were abundant in only one. This pit was dug to a depth of about 3 feet and over an area of about 9 x 6 feet. From this opening approximately 200 pounds of bones were taken and saved, while approximately this amount of broken bones were discarded. The fossils from this pit seem to represent chiefly rhinoceros, camel, mastodon bones, (no teeth) and alligator and turtle. The pit was ^{not} dug to the bottom except at one corner where the underlying rock (Keokuk limestone) was reached. One of the other pits was dug through to this limestone at a depth of six feet. The clay holding the bones has a slightly bluish tinge, has no cleavage and breaks and crumbles into small irregular pieces. Few phosphate pebbles were found in this pit, and prospect pits for

phosphate have been put down ^{near} the plantation. Some phosphate was located by these pits although the deposit was not regarded as workable. A phosphate mine was worked, however, on the adjoining land not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile slightly north of east of this locality.

Oct. 17, 1914, afternoon.

Made an effort to relocate the old locality 2 miles ~~northwest~~ on the Hilghman (not Nixon) property. Was unable to locate the spot, even with the assistance of Mr. John M. Nixon, who had assisted in making the former collections from that place. The locality according to Mr. Nixon is on the side of a gentle slope, and not far from a small ~~min~~ hole pond, which 30 years ago held water but at present is filled and dry.

F. H. D.

Nov. 4, 1914.

Lucie Oacc. Fla. 28

Analysis of Limestone from Lucie Oacc.
Limestone Co. an average of 50 samples.
Sample dried at 212°F .

CaCO_3	99.00%
Sand & insoluble	0.55%
Oxides of Iron & Al.	0.10%
Oxide of Mg. (Eq. to .81% Carb)	0.38%

Note:- This percentage of Carbonate of Lime
(99.00%) is equivalent to 55.50% Caustic
Lime. On burning this rock the yield
should be about 56.80%.

H. Herzog, Jr.

Rept. May 26, 1913.

Machinery used Gates & Austin
Crushers.

Nov. 4, 1914,

Millstone, Fla. 29

Florida Crushed Rock Co.,
Montrose, Fla.
Tampa, Fla.

Pick up fine Rock from a surface
from a territory of about 3 miles wide,
east & south end of railroad.
Have no pit as yet. Crushing rock
for concrete purposes.

Mr. N. E. Tydings, Supt. gave me the
specimen I sent in and also the
shells both which is said to have
come from the limestone beneath the flint.
Find many sea urchins "star fish"
but I saw none ^{shallow}.

There is a small pit close to the
crusher which shows the soft Tertiary
limestone at a depth of from 2 to 3
feet. This concern will probably put in
a larger crusher and may put
in a grinder for agricultural lime,
(not to be given out)

Morriston,

10/5/14

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Atlantic Coast Line R.R. crusher
plant located about 3 miles $\frac{3}{4}$
of Morriston. Portable crusher,
Kenedy & Engineering & Mfg Co. #5 crusher,
New York, N.Y. 120 Liberty St.
Capacity about 200 yards a day, or
about 4 or 5 gondola cars a day.
1 car of stone will ballast about 100
feet of track 4" inches thick.

The rock taken out is the Vauxburg.
Saw (nummulites) in both the hard and ^(silicified)
soft phases. Have no pits or quarry, take rock
from on and near surface, some few
"holes" go down 5 to 8 ft or so. Saw
some impressions of the sea urchins,
the oblong not round genus, but could
find none of the casts of them.

It is reported the crusher will be
closed down temporarily until war depression
is over.

Sand Ome Phosphate Co.

Morriston Fla.

M. W. H. Scott, Secy - as Morriston ~~plant~~

Report of Hard Rock Phosphate. 31

At Morriston I went out to
the crusher by way of train on
A.C.L. flat car with Mr. Harrow,
of Jax, office of A.C.L. and Mr. Trenbolar,
Asst. to the Chief Engineer, of the Wilmington
office of A.C.L. and Mr. Roer
who is in charge locally of the crusher.

11/13/14 - Pembroke.

S. B. Gooch, Chemist.

Dabney, Asst. Supt.

Residence at Pembroke.

H.F.

Mr. Green

Genl Supt. - Residence at Coronet.

H.B.

Mr. Andrews

- Coronet, here at Pembroke
the day we visited

Alva, 11/16/14 32

On J.C. English place phosphate
dredged from river and pumped
out on bank. He examined this and
obtained several ~~phospho~~ teeth, ray
teeth and casts of shells. This is about
3/4 mi. East of Alva, ^{on} north bank of river.

Devils Elbow at Olga, on north
bank of river is another locality where
phosphate has dredged from river.

Capt. David O'Hara, Chagres dredge,
about 1 mi. west of Okuchobee road
and about 6 mi. from N. Palm Beach.
Mr. Jackson, Eng. - Found one at dredge.
Mr. Scott, Eng. probably at spillway about
5 mi. from N. Palm Beach.

See Mr. E.A. Thomas in report &

Lakeland 3/8/15 33

About 5 mi. N/2 hard limestone ~~or~~
~~or~~ near the old Gordonville still on
the road west of the railroad to
Abundant. On the south side of the
public road at or near mill site.
Look for pits. Will see some pits ~~phos~~
on surface.

Indicated to here Dec 18, 1915

Apalachicola

Bond issue \$20,000. Jan. 1, 1915. 20 yrs. with privilege of turning up in 10 yrs. 4 1/2 %. No road engineer. Have a road overseer.

Road equipment, tractor engine, 12 cars that carry about 6 tons each. 2 teams. One grader, drags, scoops, rakes & plows, valued at about \$6000.

Surfaced with shell about 15 mi. but working every day.

About 10 miles graded ready for surfacing which they are now surfacing.

This 75 mi. includes all of the public roads now laid out and it is all to be surfaced. Do not work convicts on the roads, leased to the contractor @ 17.50 per mo.

- Left canal 1:00 PM. in pine woods, clay + sand 3.5
 1:05, beginning of swamp, mass of roots + soil
 1:10. First stop on return trip. On the bottom of large roots a few shells are turned up. I picked up a number of these from different roots which are representative. Some hard pan and a very little bluish or drab clay also on the bottom of the roots. Swamp on either side of canal
 1:24. Left first stop
 1:36. Second stop. Swamp on either side. Boulders some 15 feet high, stumps, sand clay and a little hard pan. no shell. Small stream entering on S. bank
 1:45. Left 2nd stop
 1:48. Stream entering on north bank.
 1:55. Rock " " "
 1:57 " " " South "
 2:00 " " " North " (two)
 2:05. White City ferry.
 2:12. Getting out of the main canal, and into Bladen Creek.
 2:30. Clay cut
 3:03. Lake Himeco (Artificial)
 3:48. Jackson River
 4:35 Apalachicola River
 4:48. R.R. Bridge
 5:25 Apalachicola.

Marianna, 10/25/15.

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Boat trip down Chipole River, in a row boat paddled by Emmanuel Russ, negro.

Left bridge at Marianna 10:15.

Left N. RR bridge 10:35.

The Ovens, 10:45, film #1 - two pictures of the ovens.

Le. the ovens 10:50

Bayles Spring 11:30

Break 12:00

Left dinner stop 12:30

Met B RR bridge 2:05

Little Ellen Davis, on the paddle.

10/26/15

Left bridge 6:30 A.M.

Pittman Spring (where we turned back 7/11/15) 6:57 - mud, limestone.

Maple Point 7:08

Clayey mud. (Chipole?)

H. H. Bellamy landing 7:21 - some low coral

Ben Merritt landing 7:28. Limestone or mud at water's edge.

Sim's log landing 7:38. Banks above 50' + covered.

Table rock shoals 8:03. Banks low. Vicksburg at water's edge.

Table rock 8:11. Banks 5'. Vicksburg. Orbitoides abundant.

Goat Point 8:29. Banks 6-7. Orbitoides limestone, 5' above water's edge.

Dry creek 8:53. Vicksburg, abt 2-5' above water's edge.

Dry creek eddy (Smith's place) 9:02. Limestone gravel. A little farther

down stream Vicksburg, siliceous ledge above, about 6 ft. exposed.

Big eddy bend 9:27. (Picture 3+4, showing Vicksburg ledge) 5' exp.

Little look + turn 9:41

Just above Pinck Bridge 10:19. Hard ledge dipping to water's edge. 5' exp.

Pinck Bridge 10:25.

Ring jaw 10:58. Rocky shoals.

Rattling Shoals 12:00 - Chattahoochee limestone.

Back with O. on it 12:45. Pitt #1 on 2nd reef.

Steel bridge 1:11

High bluff, probably 100 ft, on left bank, Chipole mud at base 2' exp.

Bailey Ferry 3:15.

On South Ferry on main pipe about coming between back

to Sept by McNeill, bottom.

Bailey Ferry at 3:30

Clarksville bridge, 5:05

Spent the night at Clarksville, 1 mi from river, with Mr. Smith.

10/27/15

Le. Clarksville bridge 8:20 A.M.

Bailey slide 9:15. Pic #2.

Le. " " 9:25. Micoene, 21' above + 4' below water.

Abt Spring 9:45

Bridge pier in river (Hood Point) 12:10. Shells, group etc

Impression place 12:37. River dredged out here

showing nothing but sand.

Cliff on right, sand + clay, 12:52

South Ferry (Steel bridge now) 1:00

From South Ferry we took the mail boat to Newhitchka, leaving at about 2:30 and arriving Newhitchka at about 5:00 P.M.

10/28.

Left Newhitchka at 9:00 arrived South

Ferry at about 12:00. Waited there until 2:00

for train to Blountstown. Arrived Blountstown

3:45.

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Dulford Brick Co.
Blomestown, Fla.

} name given to
Dr. S. 11/5/15.

Edgar, Dec. 7, 1916.

R. A. Broughton, Edgar,
and Pls. reports.

R. M. Sherrouse, Edgar.

H. A. Perry, Supt. Edgar Plastic Kaolin Co.

L. M. Perry, Edgar.

C. S. Edgar, Pres. Edgar Plastic Kaolin Co.

Price, H. E. Okalmupka.

Clay County Steam Brick Co.
Green Cove Springs

Production 415,160 @ 550

6/6/17

Kissimmee Oil Co., well on McCool farm

S. 30,

T. 26 S. on Lake Topokuliga

E. L. Reep, driller, Kissimmee, Fla.
and reports on water supply.

Tampa 6/7/17

Tampa Sand & Shell Co.

Thomas, Pres.

Mark Van Buren's Sect. & Dr. S.

Bostonville Lime & Rock Co.

Bostonville, P.O. Istachatta

6/8/17

Quarry, 3 mi. of Istachatta

Production 12,480 @ 2¹² 1916.

Pineola Lime Co. Istachatta, 2 mi. N.
Office Orlando.

40

Began operating June 8, 1916.

Production for 1916 2500 ~~tons~~ tons Agricultural
lime, @ 150700. J. L. Cornell, Mgr.

Agricultural lime, Road purposes and Asphalt
stuff.

C. H. Dixon, Sample & Statistics. 5/14/18 -
Jacksonville

On account of shortage of office help have
been unable thus far to get up statistics
for 1917. They are now working on it though
and will send in within the next three
or 4 days.

Barton, Wednesday May 15, 1918
Stone Products Co.

41

Produce sand for asphalt filler
and clay as a mineral dust
for mixing with asphalt. Produce
no crushed rock. The production for
last year probably 20% more than
for 1916. The members of this concern
are E. L. Kirk, J. T. Burrowes, and
Ellis Gibson. Burrowes has the
production end of it, looks are
kept in of office of Mr. Gibson who
is in insurance business also, under
firm name of Gibson & Kirk. In
future write him direct. Can't get
anything out of Burrowes it seems.
Not much bookkeeping done and
business carried on in a haphazard
manner. No one knows much about
it. Mr. Gibson promised, however,
to give us statistics and I left envelope
& card with him. Said he would send this
in tomorrow, 5/16/18.

42

5/16/19

42

Crystal River Rock Co.

Leesburg, Fla.

Production for 1917

Crushed stone for NW balance 39,161 tons

~~1 car screening to 6 cars~~ \$32,500.00

Of each 6 cars 1 car was screenings,

and got screenings 504 tons

Avg 34 yds. to car.

43

45

121

[Faint handwritten notes and calculations, possibly related to the same survey or land area.]

25/

