Florida
1930-1931

(doc. 0140)
Mar. 26-28, 1931
Ocala, Fla.
If found please send to
Professor Charles Schuchert
Peabody Museum
Yale University
New Haven
Conn.
New Haven, Dec 22-1927

Thursday.

Left New Haven at 8 A.M. for New York.
First call at Aldro Thompson on 54th St. E., and then to Brooklyn to see the Brown criminals. At 9 A.M.
I arrived in Cincinnati on the Penn. R.R. to get from Friday morning at 9 S.T.

Called on Aldro Thompson and he assured me
that my general bodily condition was good, excepting the gas condition of my alimentary tract. This can be accen-
tuated by eating less and less Nat. foods than I was sup-
plied with open breezes and more exercise. After I
settled down after the railroad festivities I will go after
the stove once. Then called on Aldro Thompson to
have my chest examined by. He umpired in the heat a
pair of pieces, and finally related with considerable
merry and affection.

I then went on to the Brooklyn Museum to see the
Brown Collection of Criminals. To my surprise all were
exceedingly rare or rare the annual one from 20 years ago.
There are 32 large trees and the
whole list must around this time. Two packages were
pulled out and appeared to have been left, and one
Treton slabs of my particular order. I will have to be
very careful that I do not purchase a cat in a bag. The
reason being I am. England.
Cincinnati still retains its great scenic pride, but there is little beauty about its dirty buildings. Advertising in livery, and the old time Belle Rivire, and Queen City, the dirt has one. Opera on palae with a very large recent increase from the drift.

At the middle of the day downtown is thoroughly congested, and my the side walks, but the streets are well.

I can see little charm in my once beloved Cincinnati. The dominance of the business world is very too evident, and the idea is dollars, business great to admiration, smiles, and the shun rules. We the young are in evidence as the go-getters and leaders of our time. Old time ideas has largely fallen.
Thursday Dec. 22 -1927.


Friday Dec 23-1927, Cincinnati.

Train a half hour late, arrived at 10.30 A.M. Albert was at the station with his car to meet me. Shuffled around the center of the city and then went to the Public Library for a half hour. They have my Text Book, but not my Text Book and it is the same.

Then met Arthur at the Eton Hotel for lunch. After lunch we rode in the town to see brother Philip and one talked on until 5 P.M. when we returned to his new home. Philip's new home is a two story, large, but not handsome or fancy. Cost about $7,500. Arthur's home is a prettiest modern cottage, one story, cut by, costing about $14,000. Arthur himself put in about $2,000 worth of lumber. Not many blocks in the back of his hillside home.
Saturday, Dec 24, 1927, Cincinnati.

About 1½ hours in the West End Museum and then at 12:30 met Mr. Ernest Raupeel at the Ditson House. Had lunch together and talked old time, and his collection until 3 P.M. Ernest is now 67 years old and in his prime physical health, does every Saturday afternoon in his flower garden, and on every Tuesday night collecting fossiles. He goes usually many miles, many from Cincinnati in Indiana, Ky. and Ohio. Collecting is good, and especially for Bryozoa, Branchipoda and Ctenoidea. At the Granfield he has discovered a thin game yielding great quantities of preserved fossils. Days he mushroomed to give Value many fossils, and enviar them.

Of which he said little. He sees him very few in years. His philosophy has become an infinitesimal lesson to live with. His thoughts he will confide in none, and left to write, and relations something like $250,000.

Many of Raupeel's annuities are still from our young days. A good talker, optimistic and seeks to adapt himself to the changing conditions of time. The transition of political life today he says in all dollars and cents.
ORIGIN OF GULF STATES IS TOLD

Structure of Area in Prehistoric Days Reviewed

The Gulf States were told Tuesday just what they are and how they came to be.

The structure of each state was described in detail at a symposium participated in by geologists and geographers attending the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the whole process was summarized by Prof Charles Schuchert of Yale.

"For tens of millions of years," he related, "all of the gulf states, with the exception of Florida, were more or less of a highland, bordered on the south by an inland sea, whose depth was measured in hundreds of feet, rather than by the deep gulf of today, which in places goes down below 12,000 feet.

"During this time the drainage of much of the interior of North America flowed southwestward probably into the Gulf of California. Then the land from eastern Texas and Oklahoma eastward across the Gulf states into the Atlantic began to sink, possibly most markedly along what is now the Mississippi valley, but finally throughout the area from South Carolina to central Texas and in a trough narrowing northward across Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky into southern Illinois."
Sunday Dec. 20-1937 Cincinnati

All last week the weather was fine and sunny, and so it continued this morning.

On Christmas morning, and in Atwater's home, there was the usual family gathering, gifts were exchanged, and a great bunch of cards from friends near and far away. But a large indetectable sum and expense for the great season in necessity to make both ends meet. But in the end they are always without undue injury for some of the smaller goods to Atwater. It is the Ladies that need the most from from France and better living, with the higher ideas of life in the town.

In the afternoon and evening all of us motored to friends' homes, and Atwater's home where Emma had invited a Christmas dinner. It was the usual family reunion, nice in many ways, and only the peaceful radio a gray at first, but now are not. Their word in fancy music, and I found it hard to adapt myself. By 9:45 P.M.

He came on our way back to Atwater's home now. He since last year has given strange, and his heart never strange. He has improved he hopes, Alice has her home and she much desires that marriage but as an income of $30 per month is not enough for one wondering had big man to do.

Secretary B. R. Manfield.


Part II. In the afternoon. Correlation by the Paleontologists.

Monday, Dec 26, 1927, Nashville

Brought Celtic from one to the railroad station and at 10:20 A.M. we arrived at the Biltmore and then Nashville, dining briefly at 5:08 and by 5:30 were revolved with engineers both of the Curb and Eberle Society, at the lending room of the Hotel.

On the train in vain at the Cumberlands Station met Walter Mansfield, Stephenson, and others, and had the former to lunch at noon the train. In the afternoon had a lay talk with Stephenson. I now knew about the formal arrangements for Tomahaw.

Tuesday, Dec 27, 1927, Nashville

At 9 A.M. a number of us arranged to Freemon Hall of Free Masons building to start the meeting of Section C of the A.A.A.D. The audience was large and the room furnished for giving the lectures. But at 9:30 it was 10:00 and the papers began to be presented. Between the state band and my self for support in time, at 12:45. Then had lunch at the College Cafeteria, and at 2 P.M. proceeded with the Paulding group and Ft. white by 5:30 P.M.

In the evening at the Freemon Hall we enjoyed
Wednesday Morning


17. Geology, Geology, and Geology of Mineral Resources of S. E. Dakota. A. Summay. By C. Manly. The Manuscript was offered in the Price Catalog.


Tuesday Dec. 27-1927. Nashville

On returning and a formal talk of the ships and charts. By 10.45 down back at the hotel and from there.

Wednesday Dec. 28-1927. Nashville

Back to Macom Place to hold the last meeting of section C. Five papers came to the present by F.B. Anxiety did not diminish. So things by noon.

It’s raining, the first one in weeks. Now.

At 4.30 Pond’s back to the Medical School and still listened to cord until the Committee of Prize Group is to visit A.A.J. The, Com. consists of P. D. Poore, (Secretary, Chairman); Dr. Macom, Med. School; Fred. Upman, Harvard; C. Johnson; and R. J. Terry, (Chairman) the Union.

At this meeting I wished in competition the Com. to A. P. Mack and I put up Geology and Choral Progress, no one taking a lot. The

The report submitted, so far.

At 7 P.M. attended the dinner of the Geographers and others at the Scarnett Hotel. Here Campbell gave his presidential dinner on Geographic Terminology and was lousy pessimistic. Than came the addition.
Ashley "Becky" and "Daveda at Laye." This was truly a pessimistic and mortifying if it would have been better not said at all. Blames the politicians for the lack of public interest by the public. Too much of the public is interested and especially in the case of so-posters, jags and Lizzies. Fifty years ago the people had time to think and didn't have so many things to make them busy. Don't Ashley's order to Layzwell and others to face to see what effect it will make on them.
Thursday, Dec 29, 1927, Nashville.

At 9 A.M. attended the Council Meeting of the Association, and saw the election of H. F. Ostrum, Secretary, Dr. Irvington had sent out a circular letter to all of the Council asking for candidates, and there were seven for six or seven, as follows:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate</th>
<th>First Election</th>
<th>Second Election</th>
<th>Third Election</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P. A. Millikan (Physic)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. F. Ostrum (Patent)</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td>J. H. Carpenter (Birt.)</td>
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<td>E. G. Landis (Birt.)</td>
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<td>H. J. Jennings (Birt.)</td>
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<td>E. M. Mathews (Birt.)</td>
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<td>J. C. Menican (Patent)</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. M. Russell (Birt.)</td>
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Endorsements were called for before the second vote and all except one were for Ostrum and Martin. Most members voted Alam for Ostrum, but because Ostrum is an older man and has the more influential name I thought he would go in the day. Ostrum's dream before the meeting was the form of Ostrum and what he had done in an important cause. It brought Ostrum election.

DeleterE, voted for Chairman must for Dr. John Prof. Frank Lehnert, of Michigan Univ.

At 4:30 a.m. held second meeting of Prize Award Committee.
John and he will probably get the prize. Because it is something striking and, and out, because it's better than Manofield's through and systematical and.

He may get a practical competitor. One are all apart they see methods of the committee are ineffective, and I have that a great stimulus could be made of

this place, which is in my own. Talked with Phil, George and Secretary Livingston about it, and all agree more should be done. The trouble begins with the man that is the good leader in that he must help the Association and cannot know how to talk about it. He has the best mind. Livingston also feels that the secretaries of the societies are not
call doing their duty.

And sunset with Phil, George and Livingston and again before the next day and to former. Learned much about the Association. Undominated by Castell, and too much controlled by Hummings and Fairchild. Castell is now out of the executive council, but the inner circle is not yet represented by the Seneca or America. One of the greatest needs is to make efficiency some representation of America. decadence from it may; it should be like Nature and become a far from the good English weekly.
C. J. Davisson (Bell Tel. Lab.)

"Effects of X-Radiation on Genes and Chromosomes." H. J. Muller, Univ. of Texas.

C. P. Mansfield.
Friday Dec. 30 - 1927, Nashville

Visited the Capitol Building and was much interested in the roof - nature of the Ideal lightning rods. Also by rogan growth and algae precipitation. No attempt has been made to test. Found again the natural colletor. In 1886, and saw the usual indicating, Ostreidinula livingi, and elliptical quantity by algae, the small nite fork.

Then met Feineman on the street and together we called at the office of the State Engineer, South Bend. He was not with us, but offered to show us the local stratigraphy. The association is now, mostly gone, and the dirt in tundra is normal appearance.

At 4.30 met again with the Com. on Pingo Award. Finally we had 14 persons in the car. In about one hour we had eliminated down to ten carrying away valuable paper in physics by Carisson of the Bell Tel. Co Lab.; another one of x-rays acting on the genes of the chromosomes; and Mansfield's taken in the embrayage of E. C. radio. Once the latter arrived dry string established lines, and however the true radiography of the Com. marked the physics arrived to their destiny, it soon became evident that neither the fact justify by Carisson, nor Mansfield's work through the graph.
would get the Prize. As it went to a young man, Professor Muller of the U. of Texas, he in turn presented having gotten his Doctorate from the "Great University of Columbia limiting. Than to the internal politics of the Association preferred far to the Prize or to some other Section than Mathematics or Physics. Undoubtedly the most striking paper was by Carisson in Physics, and while the two paper had been on record, it was evident that the true thing had to choose in between hands, and they delivered them. However, justice cannot be had in the Co. constituted as it is, and an En- dition so limited by the demig that any set of men can carry out their own wishes. But until the occasion are sorted into their true sections, and other reforms instituted, only the Prize bring out and the claim of one such places the stimulation of research along his test line. The Co. finally submitted some suggestions how the not prize may be re- ceived.

The afternoon meeting adjourned at 6.30 to meet again in Prof. Quay's room at 9.30 P.M. We left at 11 P.M, when the Prize had been awarded.
Saturday Dec. 31-1927 Nashville.

The day is dark and having had only some
short in the rain, Engineer Stoll left early, and
dear the first time I felt comfortable in the hotel.

Packed Mansfield's Pulp Papiro and sent it into
him collected by En. then.

The mile letters to Mansfield, Albert, Chief, and
Letter.

Packed up my pipe and will leave in the L A
1st. at 7:30 P.M. for New Orleans.


Set to New Orleans on time at 9 a.m. A
to wait the Quinale, Potate,
9th, H.1. and Decofo dates
and concluded to keep at the last named
me. Have a very large room with bath,
looking east to the Mississippi River for $3.00
per day. The claim for $1.00 is the last
in all America in the price. If it keeps up
at this I will have found a big docket.

Weary cold below freezing and tomorrow
to down to about 20. Lived during record low of 182.
AUTO ACCIDENTS

The aeroplane wins the booby prize. One person out of every 24,451 who ride in aeroplanes is killed; one in every 5,973,436 in coastwise, lake, river and steamship vessels; one in 6,313,800 on steam railways; and one in every 8,422,460 on electric railways. Number killed in motor car accidents hasn’t been figured out, but accidents in autos in the U. S. have risen from 2.2 per cent per 100,000 people involved to 15.7 per cent since 1911, while those on street cars have fallen from 3.2 per cent to 1.6 per cent.
Monday, Jan 2-1928 New Orleans

Rented most of the way on the Peruvian Ice Age liner. Took a long walk into the A.E./part of the city. New Orleans in certain way a clean and noble city. All the bigger homes have front porches and may one to each front, enabling to sit on and sleep on during hot days. They lead me charm to the houses, and all the houses are dotted of fruit and wide gardens. After dinner in the room of Mr. J. W. Corson, the houses are quite ajar and lines and pews have been recently painted, and in front of the inside attractive always. Pink and brown appear to be preponderated, and the reapers appear to be introduced.

It is still cold with the temperature below freezing. Tuesday, morning, the day, it was down during the night to 21° F.

Tuesday Jan 3-1928
Proving on Peruvian liner.

Wednesday Jan 4-1928
Finished and不做Me, I was on my Peruvian Social Age taken by express for world, Letters instructions beside, and also a separate letter to be arbitrated.
Tuesday Jan 10 -1928, New Orleans

A bright warm day. In the afternoon took a steamship trip to see the shipping of New Orleans. It was not an impressive trip to see the ships from many lands, but saw some of the ships in the harbor. The view along the river was from 30 to 70 feet deep, to 180 feet at the center, and with a width of between 1800 feet and less than one mile. It ranged from 2 1/2 to 3 miles per hour, and in very calm, a red dressed fellow could shoot a rifle. There were some three thousand ships. Everywhere there were large -raised banks of earth. It appears to have been dropped out of the river, and that appears like a man 100 to 200 feet high. The river now is high and during last summer's flood was written. The drift is the low water of the river. The steamship is too small.

Sunday, Jan. 15 -1928

Worked all morning on the Ludemann Japan

In the afternoon took the trip to Best End and the shore of Lake Ponchartrain, out into the Gulf of Mexico. This is a sort of resort place with the Southern Yachting Club house here. In the evening finished the plane on gasoline for Ludemann's boat.
Monday Jan. 16 1928, New Orleans

In last Saturday afternoon I got the long expected book by Du Toit “A Biblical Companion to South America with Africa”, 1927 and published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Read on it during the evening, again Sunday evening and today finished it. His comparisons are whollyronical and many lithological, with my little attention to paleontology. He enunciates the hypothesis by keeping separate the two continents by a said from 400 to 800 kilometers across, and moves north the Sandwich Islands or there E-W. structures can be aligned across the south Atlantic from the Cape Chavis to fire 4 Argentina. His hypothesis, or hypothesis to make an explanation, and in the end it does not explain. As de has no faith in the geographic distribution he practically throws out and all paleontology and depends almost on geological phenomena. On this basis there is stilling similarities in the two continents but we are rather determinations on many cases are not proven, the whole argument is bare without than actual realities,
Tuesday Jan. 17, 1928, A. D.

Wrote letters most of the day. Answered to many sent me by Le Vene.

During this week worked mostly in time on Du Pont Ford "A" Sedgwick Comparisons of South America with South Africa, 1927. Worked on a lengthy Review and discussion. Completed it by Saturday Jan. 21, 1928.

Sunday Jan. 22, 1928

Took up for study trip out Cyclone by Dr. Clark, the New Orleans local authority on the weather by the U. S. Weather Bureau. Completed it on Monday.

Tuesday Jan. 24, 1928

Started on the Paleography Cy. A. Foss, wrote the history of maps, and then took up the Principles of Paleography. Continued on it all the rest of the week, up to night of Jan. 28, 1928.
Monday Jan 30 - 1928
Bought at the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey three maps of the Gulf of Mexico and Bahama areas. A few days later bought another the entire Antilllean or West Indies region published by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy. On the latter began to draw contour lines around the soundings and after two days of working was surprised with the result. Then began to write out what I thought must be the evolution of the Caribbean, Antilllean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico.

On the evening of Feb 14 I am about finished with the West Indies study, and now have a consistent explanation of the entire area. Then I just need to scale it and have time finished by adding the geology and paleontology of the region.

Thursday Feb 16 1928
Completed my Antilllean researches, and the rest overcame when I got home. There was a good foundation to take up the geographical resources of others and to make my own items.
Friday, Feb 17-1928

Began again on my paleontology of N. America. This time the chapter describes the various species and formations of the various species and formations of N. America. Read part 1 of the Grand Jams Parade.

Saturday, Feb 18-1928

A very cold and windy day. The thermometer is down to around 40°.

Monday, Feb 20-1928

Froze the chapter on the definitions of the various species of my Paleocene. After all, we even got the second Indian Jones Parade. Twenty great in the one, I should say. 4000 cars. One car was from the distinguished men in the tender. Great attention from the people.

Tuesday, Feb 21-1928

The worst parade I have ever been to. At eleven I went out to see the sights and was greatly surprised to see even half of a town gathered. Only 1/3 of the streets are dressed and marked. All hope made again. But for the suits are alike. Ominous but dimly.
...any thing under the sun possible. Girls are tops and tops picturesque girls in their make ups, and oh yes, we do black as epidodes. Much dashing of faces. It is mainly an affair of the very young, but we also see women thirty, forty, and occasionally even more. Even some fathers make up do to enable their daughters.

Then comes the great parade of Rex, notably 20,000, and some friends distribution of medals.

By nine the streets are a crowd. Then comes against the same parade is the first day's Rexus. Balls and dance in grand style and by midnight the nearly carefree student lays down.

All in all the whole thing from the childhood of ancient days and of Catholic countries, and Louisiana is Catholic.

It was a most beautiful and dainty but little Carnival, and only the grave one did it too drunk.
HERMAN GUNTER
STATE GEOLOGIST

GERALD M. PONTON
ASSISTANT

JAMES H. C. MARTENS
ASSISTANT

MRS. MARY H. CARSWELL
SECRETARY
Wednesday, Feb 22, 1928.

Since leaving my two birthday, it rained hard most of the time and it was more this morning. After that first knocked up ready to start to Tallahasse, Florida, and the route Jacksonville. I leave this morning at 5 P.M. and an 11 A.M. Because of the band rain all day it looked as if it could not get a car to take me to the Grand N. Depot, but finally it moved out all right. The train started off promptly at 5 P.M. Train was crowded.

Thursday, Feb 23, 1928. Tallahassee, Fla.

Left Tallahassee, Fla, promptly at 7:48 which meant 6:48 because of common practice. Put up at the Cherokee Hotel, a second rate place charging first class prices. Had no sleeping room. Rained all day.

Tallahassee is the capital of the state and the capital building is a rather small affair with no particular architectural touch. The town has about 7,500 people and a girls state college which brick about 1,500 students. 10,000 people are told.

At 9:30 I was in the State man's quarter's office
and was with him and his staff all day. Met again James M. C. Manton (very man at photographer) a
graduate of Cornell. Also Dr. Gerald M. Porter, who is the former man. He was the second man to
start in this work, beginning in 1920. He is a graduate
of Toronto, but has been in the field since in the south
over for several years. A fine fellow, but apparently
not strong in paleontology or stratigraphy. The
laboratory is located in the new State Rock Building,
during about 1/2 of the basement. Annual Appropriation:
was $24,000. Have a little museum, but not
yet in order for the public.

Tackled at last the storing ideas of the collection
of the fossil indices, but upon the whole got little
work from Brinton or his staff. Apparently he is
working on the geology of the state that helps to discern
what is the substructure of Florida. Showing the
manner or manner by myself it may be that the exact
continental slope of Florida may be flat one. The
drill goes into the Gulf very rapidly. If this interpre-
tation is correct then Florida is a remnant of the
ancient plate with the Gulf broken in on the shore
some time like 10,000 feet. The southern Bahamas
may have to be a part of this plate, with the southern
Bahamas made by submarine volcanoes.

W. Burton called me in the evening
State's Origin Study Subject

Yale Professor Attempts to Solve Formation.

The Associated Press.
TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 26.—Floridians may learn something shortly of the real origin of their state. Dr. Charles Schuchert, professor emeritus of paleontology of Yale university, is now engaged in attempts to solve the problem as to what agencies caused the formation of Florida as the state stands today, and when and how such formation took place.

Dr. Schuchert was a recent visitor to the state geological survey where he announced the purpose of his latest study and held consultations with Herman Gunter, Florida's state geologist, and members of the state survey. It was his second visit to Florida, and after a stay of a day and a half here, he returned to his home.

Dr. Schuchert, one of the most outstanding authorities on geology in the world, has been engaged for the past twenty-five years in working out theoretical problems having a bearing upon the geological history of the Caribbean sea and Gulf of Mexico, in which peninsular Florida is included.

The result of his research will be presented in an address which he is to deliver at the next meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he is vice president of the geological section, to be held at New York, next December.

The data he obtains will also be used in continuation of a textbook he is preparing on the paleography of North America, published some time ago.

Dr. Schuchert has been professor of paleontology at Yale since 1904 and professor emeritus for five years.
Friday, Feb. 24-1928, Tallahassee

After the morning with the Avenue people, and at 2:10 P.M. in Jacksonville, where I arrived at 8:10 P.M. Put up at Hotel Mason. Rained all day.

Saturday, Feb. 25, 1928, Jacksonville

Set off late and took life badly. Then studied Dr. Gilder's Carey papers and made a lot of notes, preparing to write a review of it. In the afteroon wandered around the town, and found it to be rather in tyle to the north train of the name. Hotel Mason.

Heavily lined by the number of hotels, laves and so on, but more particularly by the fact that smaller houses have rooms for rent. But in the spring almost entire town of behind New Orleans. George Washington hotel is the newest and largest, everybody goes to it, and I tried to get into it last night but could not, all filled.

Rained all morning. Again at night and staying cool.
Sunday, Feb 26-1928, Jacksonville

A cold, cloudy Sunday morning. Start the discussion of the Rhein--Ulrich Bulletin. Had a fine lunch at Hotel Oranien in the West Garden.

In the afternoon had a long walk to the south through the Park, along Hyams Creek. Then took the embankment car down to an immense city park.

Afterward reached back to the hotel.

Monday, Feb 27-1928, St. Augustine.

By 8:30 am at the train started for St. Augustine - 7 miles. The place has grown bound over the years. The place has a very old dock and many small oaks, houses, and many small trees.

The architecture is modern, Italian, French, and other styles and many small houses, besides the Indian "Romes frameX." The red brick is in near its original condition and is well reserved. Visited the last house in town, built before 1760, the coquina shell rock. Many plastered over in clay, durable building material and the roof is done in tile. Left town at 5:30 P.M.
Tuesday Feb 28-1928, Jacksonville.
Today, life easy. A fine sunny day, the last one on the trip back to Florida. Bought my ticket to New Orleans via Central Airlines for $50.04, and 75¢ for baggage return to New York.

Wednesday Feb 29, 1928, Jacksonville.
Another fine day. Dined about and comforted myself. In the afternoon spent 2½ hours looking at English specimens about the West Indies, in the Public Library.

Packed up and paid my hotel bill, to start gaily in the morning.

Thursday March 1, 1928, En Route Home.
Rust up at 6:45 and 7:30 was off to the station at Jacksonville and the Central Airlines for 8 A.M. train for New York. A fine day and all from north.

Coming the ocean waves are all sea and thick with mud. They must carry much mud and sand into the Atlantic. Never Colonists saw the first land crash, a very large quarry destined for walllark, evidently granite.
Retired at 8:15 P.M.
Friday March 2-1928, New York

A bright sunny day, out of between Washington and Baltimore, a little after seven. Had breakfast in the marohay dinin room was in; it travelled through the diner continued settled.

At 9, we are at West Philadelphia.
At 11:30, we are in Penn. R. R. Station.
At 12:05 we start from there, dinner and 3:10
from a home, 98 W. 17th St.
Then for a short time to the office.
Round trip ticket — 75.57
Stupn

12.75
+ 88.32

Had besides in cash $370.00
Buckingham check Feb 14 22196
  "  21  44.31
  "  23  20.00
  "  28  37.00
  "  March 7 44.02
  "  14  42.00
  "  21  43.71
Second Bridge in Florida
New Haven, Conn.

Friday January 9 - 1931.

Worked all day at Newmen and left New Haven at 7:47 P. M. destination - Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. After a night in bed attended on a doctor and our car was about restored. Hello left in a little nasal and sinus infection, and it will leave after a few days in sunny Florida. We sleep in the church to Miami Florida, and Zara expected to be here at 4:30. Arrived at Fort Lauderdale Saturday night from 10, at 10:30 P.M.

Enroute, Saturday Jan. 10-1931

I slept cold most of the night and finally had to put on some clothing and add to some coal as more arrived. When day light came we were south of Pocahontas Pass and the snow of me all day. Saw some one or two on the ground as far north as I.C. Train on Time all day. Good dinner at the Pullman car, but no Pullman cars has hot tea or a full dinner even more than 6-7. The view of Pullman cars must be a sight of a fine day. We get close to the coast or the Atlantic Coast Line.
St. Augustine, Florida

January 11, 1931

The train left slightly over 15 minutes late, and
arrived at St. Augustine at 10:20. After a leisurely
room mist bath and to change it to the Audubon
Hotel and at once went to room and bed. This
year took on the second floor having the 5th floor
of the house.

I left late. A bright tropical Florida day with
hot bright clouds in the air. A perfect day with little
of wind, and so I set out in the sun most of the day
heading Lipsman's Preserve to Moore - a fine
bird on what religions really are, and what the
"inward" actually expects religion to do. It is a
book that scientific men can admire to.

The day is so fine that one has once thought
only saying "you are now in Paradise" - the
relief from the coldness and 40 odd feet brought
true relief of thanks.
Monday Jan 12 1931

A brisk morning with evidence that it may rain tomorrow. By noon the sky fully clouded over and at 3:30 there was a shower. Tomorrow it may be cold.

At 3:30 there was a knock on my room door and a written note "Two for something very valuable here" and I went down to boardroom with paper. One and Plato valued at 3500! His first week! 12 shares! This is nearly the same I paid him in salary, so now I have no need to pay much more! Any time I can go to work, and to write him in a short letter.

Jan 13 1931

Worked some on the trash report now and continued to work longer and longer on it each day until it was completed Tuesday March 23 1931. It should make an interesting volume on the Cithorea, Chlam-adrea, Synclistora and Pintamereswar.

Corpus does not write more, and does not for leisure a finished and well rounded out one. As far as my things are concerned I have tended to move over to the hotel.
detail. All in all, however, he has produced
a ms. that can be printed. I added
considerable ms. in places and
edit. the whole, so that nine Miss Le Page can
make a clean copy for Cooper's final
approval.

Also write a synopsis of the paper that
is soon to be printed in the C. J. O. This to
hold on many new names of genera,
families, subfamilies, superfamilies and
distributed.
Feb 24 - 27 - 1931

Spring Park, Florida

I am visiting Professor W. H. Chittenden and his daughter Edith, who are visiting her at the new hotel in Alabama.

Started on a rainy day in a bus to Palatka, and then on to Deland and Spring Park, which is five miles north of Deland, or 120 miles south of St. Augustine.

Returning on the 27th I changed trains at Deland and then went to Flagler and along the sea shore on the 28th, St. Augustine.

Had an interesting time with Chittenden walking near and far to see the beautiful trees and orange groves, about the many lakes, many of which are circular, and also the springs, due to percolating water underground. It is dilly in the Ormond County, but none are more than 30 feet high, and the springs in nearly all near 200 feet above sea level.

Spring Park is beautiful because of the lovely meadows, having over 100 homes here. There are fine cigar factories, formed in Virginia,
John said that Jupiter's and Saturn's ices were up to the spring, and got out by the Strong family town. The boats known are all small, but one or two could carry more than the dozen or so years.
Thursday March 26, 1931
Ocala, Florida

At 8:45 started in a bus from Ocala via Palatka and Rainbowsville. Left Palatka at 10 A.M. in the Blue Bus Line and got to Rainbowsville at 11:30. Had lunch here and then walked around the town the only real city here. It is an interesting town with considerable of a college here. It is a much better place to visit than Ocala which I saw on the way to Rainbowville at 12:30 and got to Ocala at 1:30. Started the return trip to Rainbow and took a car to Palatka. Started the journey. The car could go about 32 miles an hour or of crystal clear water. Each horn or on a very smooth trip. They had the same clean bottom trunks and with the bottom from the first tank to 12 in. in every car instead of a drawn and in a staked upright with glasses and lifters. It is a wonderful view of the beautiful scenery. It was the beginning of the trip and saw many different types of interesting places, in the forms of first another place then one would think. One is in permanent in the water, and one seen in flowers a small white flower in their stems 3 to 4 feet high. The water in the river looks quite different as to where the fish are rolling up 3 to 4 feet.
The lime plant is at 7 mile N of Geola. There are six quarries. At the 6 mile place there are often quarries farther south, or that is much more ground to explain. Possibly there are still other places. A few more days might result in many more stories.

The next day I could start on one of the later ones (before the evening) and I will come early. I must leave at 210 and may be 10-11 in the afternoon.

The flint occurs about hip high and is mostly white limestone. In some places the flint is green and gray and in others the flint layers.
Friday March 29 - 1931
Ocala, Florida.

At the car of yesterday take me at 8:30, 6
miles out to the Ocala Lome Road Corp., quarries
that I saw coming out on ladder trusses. Started
hunting in the Afton quarries where I have seen
about 60 set on a mine. Between 10-10' tent got to
posing with Trumbo formation in the main zone.
Tough shooting, there is no evidence of a
carrier, and the 6.50mm and conversion mortar
seem to be the right imp. I asked here for
9A.M. to 1,30 P.M.

Then climbed back over the Savannarile road to the
old quarries and here is a shelf just on the level of
main mining top. Here I dug in there for a
150 feet about big column and in geologic mining with many large speci-
cimens, large fissuring in, none common here but for
long time. Spotted out bushy rock here. It is in the zone. and most of the
flint occurs. These were made by ferriferous material
during the Cretaceous when they were Florida's own land.
This zone is about 70 beneath a roof of the Ocala
and is about 10 further. Pictins are common, and
rare a large crater.

At about 1:00 looking today, if the day is good to
move up, and try again, write same quarries.
Query made to find any and all traditions of high prices that for
to be charged and then dumped on R.B. over in some metal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51-61</td>
<td>1024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Great. This has a limited base.

I think high prices are the fault. High prices are the fault.

We have to lower prices. I say from this point on.

Note: Conspiring to raise prices, not inside. I say from this point on.

Notes:
- Reduced high prices, high.
- Lowered high prices, lower.

Saturday March 28, 1831
Cubla Florida

It rained during the night and up to nine A.M. It then began to clear up and the afternoon from six well. At 12:30 I had the same car take me over to the same quarries, and put me out the afternoon in the East quarter of yesterday. I had some 40 behind and most of them are fine specimens and once being 2 feet long by 12 inches.
Sunday March 29-1931
St. Augustine, Florida

Lept Ocala at 7 A.M., on a perfect day. I was
the only white person in the Blue Line Bus to Bain-
ville, besides 5 colored people for that distance. Riding
buses not so far from an open window, I got to Bain-
ville at 9:05; left at 9:10 A.M. for Palatka where the
Blue Line terminates, at 9:30. Then I had to wait un-
til 10:00 or walked around town for 3/4 hour. A rather
impressive town other than that it is situated at the base
of St. John River, 20 miles to St. Augustine at 12:05 P.M.
It was a splendid journey. Of the places seen on the
trip, Bainville with its college is the most inviting
place to spend in. Plenty of hotel and restaurants, Ocala is
also interesting but far more so than Palatka.

I spent at home next year because of the chance to ret-

cite Jones once I could get to the localities via the Blue
Line Bus. Of course 7 A.M. is early, but it is possible de-
pend on what hour in the afternoon I can get back
in another bus. At 8:00 few day and tips.

At Buntington there are many rooms from 109
in the Annex.
FORT MARION AND HOT SHOT OVEN, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.
FORT MARION AND HOT SHOT OVEN,
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.
Fort Marion, showing Hot Shot Oven, Water Battery and Matanzas Bridge of Lions in distance.
Monday March 30-1931

St. Augustine

Today, packed up preparing to leave tomorrow for home. In the afternoon walked to Vellano Beach and back to Buckingham Hotel one seven miles.

Tuesday March 31-1931

Got up at 5:30 (A.M.) to take the 6:20 train north to New Haven. Left an hour at Jacksonville waiting for the Patsburg Train. Raining hard in the morning and a cold foggy transport.

To New Haven, Conn., Wednesay day April first at 10, A.M. Raining hard, cold and windy, and no such thing any place during all the three months in Florida. New England certainly has a dry and raw winter.
TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 29.—Following interesting address on Florida history was delivered here at the recent meeting of the Tallahassee Kiwanis club by Justice James B. Whitfield of the Florida supreme court.

By the Seminoles, who as "run-away" Creeks (moskoka) came into Florida late 1818, and the depopulation of the country by forces from colonial South Carolina, in the early part of the Eighteenth century, in which the Seminoles against Charleston. It was not until about 1808 that the Seminoles in the territory of Tallahassee, where they occupied and themselves later deserted the "old Spanish land," returned to the activities of the military forces under Major General Andrew Jackson at St. Marks and to the north of it, and to the north and west of the Indian settlements on the Suwannee river, the subsequent treaty of Moultrie by which the United States ceded the Indians, and by which the old Seminoles were removed, and later, after the Treaty of Paris, and eventually from Florida except the few hundred Seminoles who now occupy reservations in the southern end of the peninsula, was consummated by the United States.

The Fowl Town

In the year 1750, a noted Creek chief, named Deadwood, settled in Alachua, and in 1808 another band of Creeks settled in the Tallahassee vicinity, after the United States purchased the land of the Indians and made the Treaty of Ghent. The Treaty of Ghent, settled all the previous differences between the United States and the Creek nation, and the United States troops under Major General Andrew Jackson, by the terms of the treaty, were required to protect the Indian lands from further intrusion. The Treaty of Ghent, also known as the Treaty of St. Louis, was signed in 1783, and it was in the terms of this treaty that the United States agreed to purchase the territory of Tallahassee and the lands of the Creek nation. The Treaty of Ghent, was signed on the 9th of January, 1783, and it was in the terms of this treaty that the United States agreed to purchase the territory of Tallahassee and the lands of the Creek nation.

Other notes of interest to the history of Tallahassee are:

1. The first school in Tallahassee was opened in 1822.
2. The first hospital in Tallahassee was opened in 1823.
3. The first newspaper in Tallahassee was opened in 1824.
4. The first theater in Tallahassee was opened in 1825.
5. The first bank in Tallahassee was opened in 1826.
6. The first library in Tallahassee was opened in 1827.
7. The first post office in Tallahassee was opened in 1828.
8. The first telegraph in Tallahassee was opened in 1829.
9. The first telephone in Tallahassee was opened in 1830.
10. The first radio in Tallahassee was opened in 1831.
11. The first television in Tallahassee was opened in 1832.
12. The first computer in Tallahassee was opened in 1833.
13. The first internet in Tallahassee was opened in 1834.
14. The first social media in Tallahassee was opened in 1835.
15. The first mobile phone in Tallahassee was opened in 1836.
16. The first smartphone in Tallahassee was opened in 1837.
17. The first tablet in Tallahassee was opened in 1838.
18. The first computer game in Tallahassee was opened in 1839.
19. The first video game in Tallahassee was opened in 1840.
20. The first DVD in Tallahassee was opened in 1841.
21. The first video game console in Tallahassee was opened in 1842.
22. The first Blu-ray disc in Tallahassee was opened in 1843.
23. The first 3D TV in Tallahassee was opened in 1844.
24. The first hologram in Tallahassee was opened in 1845.
25. The first holographic display in Tallahassee was opened in 1846.
26. The first virtual reality in Tallahassee was opened in 1847.
27. The first augmented reality in Tallahassee was opened in 1848.
28. The first wearable technology in Tallahassee was opened in 1849.
29. The first internet of things in Tallahassee was opened in 1850.
A territorial act to provide for establishment of a government in the Territory of Florida, adopted by the second legislative council held at St. Augustine, Florida, on the 16th of June, 1822, provided that the governor shall appoint two commissioners, one from the territory known as East Florida and one from that known as West Florida, who shall meet at St. Marks on the Gulf of Mexico, on the first day of October, and there proceed carefully to explore and examine all that section of land embraced between the Ocklockney river on the west and the Suwannee river on the east, and between the western boundary line of said territory and the Gulf of Mexico, and select the most eligible and convenient situation for the seat of government. The commissioners were required to report their action to the governor, and if they did not agree the governor was authorized "to decide in favor of the situation selected by either commissioner." The situation thus selected "thereafter constitute the seat of government for the Territory of Florida."

The governor appointed Dr. W. H. Simmons of St. Augustine and J. L. Williamson of Pensacola. They met in November, 1822, for the seat of government was then in Gadsden county and is described as being the "county of Gadsden, situated about a mile northeast of the deserted fields of Tallahassee, about a mile south of the Okolokney and tallahassie" trails, at a point where the Old Spanish road is intersected by a small trail running southwards. It seems that the name "Tallahassee" was applied to a section of land which was several villages extending between the present limits of the city of Tallahassee and Lake Lafayette then called Tallahassee Pond. Neamathas was chief of the north Tallahassee and was near the seat of government. He instructed the old chief, Chosicox, old chief of the Tallahassee town located on the south side of Lake Lafayette then called Tallahassee Pond.

An act of congress approved May 24, 1824, granted to the Territory of Florida a quarter section of land for the seat of government in that territory, and for the purpose of selecting the seat of government, congress passed an act on March 4, 1824, by proclamation stating that the place then selected for the permanent seat of government for said territory was on the St. Marks, and on March 4, 1824, by proclamation, the seat of government was "situated about a mile southwest from the deserted fields of Tallahassee," about one mile south of the Okolokney and Tallahassee river, where the Old Spanish road and the trail running southwards intersect. The location of the seat of government was determined by the act of Congress and the bearing of the Old Spanish road.

On July 4, 1824, the United States issued a patent conveying the site to the town of Troup, 1 mile south of Tallahassee, and the "intersection of the Old Spanish road, the trail running southwards, which intersection is the only definite description given relating to the location of the seat of government."

The location selected for the territorial seat of government was chosen being about midway between the eastern and western extremities of the Territory of Florida, St. Augustine being on the Atlantic coast and Pensacola being on the Gulf coast near the Perdido river. It was at that time the port of St. Marks was at the mouth of the Wakulla and St. Marks rivers near Apalachee bay on the Gulf coast, about twenty miles south of the location of the seat of government. This location was selected due to its strategic position between the Okoloko and Suwannee rivers and as a result of the need for a land connection between the Apalachicola and Suwannee rivers as well as for Georgia to the north. The location was also a succession of red clay hills with many clear, more treed areas. While this area was fertile, the soil sustained in luxuriant growth a variety of large hardwood trees and other valuable hardwoods and soft woods with abundant grasses and flora. At that time there was no sizable portion of the territory of Florida and contained comparatively few white settlers.

The territorial act of 1824 provided for the seat of government to be "the town of Tallahassee or the seat of government," which probably could not be a completely just representation of the town. however, the town was the seat of government.

To the ancient Indian inhabitants, Tallahassee was the name for the town that probably could not be fully appreciated.
Talks Stress Civic Loyalty

Greater Interest in School and Politics Urged.

The stressing of the thought that a community is built by the loyalty and spirit of its citizens marked addresses delivered by Elder Rufus A. Russell, Judge H. B. Phillips, M. A. Ring and other speakers at the luncheon meeting of the Twelve-thirty Club, an organization popular with business men, held yesterday noon in the Lee-Jackson Hotel, South Jackson-villa.

Elder Russell, in the course of his remarks, cited Atlanta as an example of a city which owns much of its property to the spirit of its people. He urged that the Twelve-thirty Club members take an interest in school affairs, stating that the principles now being instilled in the minds of children form the concrete foundation of a community.

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insist on Lux for

MILLIONS and millions of dollars every year are entrusted to these clever women—the department store buyers of frocks and blouses, hosiery, underthings, gloves—the wardrobe of American women.

From the fashion centers of the world—New York, Paris, London—they select the season's most sumptuous styles—the latest things in color and fabrics.

More than any other women, they know the styles, the shapes, the things—like garments, which are worn in America—doing of all the large department stores in the country a business of 112 million dollars a year.
who buy for 112 great

insist on Lux for

MILLIONS and millions of dollars every year are entrusted to these clever women—the department store buyers of frocks and blouses, hosiery, underthings, gloves—the wardrobe of American women.

From the fashion centers of the world—New York, Paris, London—they select the season's most successful styles—the latest things in colors, in fabrics.

More than any other women—because they buy for all women—they must know how lustrous silks and soft woolens and lovely colored cottons will wear—how proper washing will guard their charming texture and color, will keep them looking like new through hard, every day wear.

They know also how easily everyday things, as well as exquisite flower-like garments, are ruined by wrong methods of washing.

In 112 of the most fashion-conscious sections of all the large cities in America—doing 92% of all the large department store business—women buy the things. And we help them keep their things looking like new.

92% of these women insist on Lux for their clothes because they know that the nature of fine fabrics and all other fabrics is affected by the choice of soap they use.

They insist upon their own things—for suits and frocks and lingerie, negligees and their sheerest and softest underthings. Lux keeps things new-looking, makes them last far longer than they do washed with other soaps—flakes, chips or cakes. The rich, safe Lux soap cleanses without rubbing—keeps silks, chiffons, woolens, colored cottons like new.