Dall, 1887-1 Tampa, Fla

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Feb 12, 1887.

Buy about 100 specimens of silicified fossils from Ballast Point
from Mr. Newman. Mr. Williams arranging
the money. There are 30-40 species
in the lot, including two mammalian
teeth which should determine the age of
the deposit. Find Mammalites from well in
town.

Feb. 13, 1887.

Go out with Mr. T. J. Laperliere
to Orient station on Tampa R.R. about
6 miles east of Tampa. Near here the
railroad crosses a stream which is called
Six Mile Run. This has cut its way between
banks of limestone 10-12 ft. high with
a covering of sand. 1-3 ft. deep. In the
limestone are few fossils and these in
rare layers among them is the same Ne-
licina found silicified at Ballast Point.
The rocks are evidently of the same age.

and in the bed of

Near a small stream which runs
from a sulphur spring at La Pintia
and into Six Mile Run, is a soft
limestone rock containing casts of shells;
these casts are not very numerous
but include several seen in the
the mammalites rock taken from
the well in Tampa City, notably
a Galerus and Bulla. From the spring
to the Run is a fall of 12 ft., accord-
ing to Laperliere who has had it meas-
ured with a view to putting in a race.
It comes into the Run about half a
mile below the culvert of the R.R. above
mentioned. At the culvert the stream
is small, narrow, but a little way
below becomes deep and tidal and so
wide. At one point there are rocks
on both sides. These are streaked
with bands of chert in which the
Fossils are all silicified and there are chalcedonic masses. In other places, the rock contains nothing but cavities representing the shells which have been dissolved away. The species are the same in either case and identical with the silicified ones of Ballast Point. They are chiefly marine at this point with drifted sand shells further up. The mammalian rock may be younger, or the upper part of the same series (Miocene).

Feb 14th 1867
To visit D. Knowles and see specimens of the Miocene rock with casts from several places near Tampa.

Feb 16th 1867
Driving over from Bradenton to Sarasota and about a mile.

Feb 17th 1867
From the latter place in the full of a small rivulet half a mile from the sea, encounter the Miocene limestone with moulds of dissolved shells, again. At Sarasota on the beach near the head of the wharf is an exposure of sandy rocks resembling that of Blake Monroe and containing a few interesting moldable vegetable impressions and (probably recent) specimens of Helix of the fourth Polygyra. Vincent thus learns Panopea from rocks near the town. Human bones from the sandstone further. Feb 17th 1867.

At Osprey along the beach of Little Sarasota Bay south of Judge Webb's there are beds of recent shells, with bits of Indian
potter among them widely cemented together by a sandy fermoigneous matrix. The rim is derived from springs near by and characteristic of these shores. The deposit is without doubt late quaternary. At the mouth of Little Saraso-
ta Inlet are calcite rocks which extend some way out to sea on each side of the narrow pass. It is said this is the only locality for such rock on the west coast north of Cape Sable.

At White Beach, one of the oyster bars in Little Sarasota Bay are internal casts of Ostrea Mytilus, Cardium, Venus; etc. This seems to me from the fossils, not having visited the locality, older than post-priocen-
Three miles from which Mr. Heilprin referred.

Feb. 16, 1883.

Drove over to Dr. Kochler's which is near South Creek, about a mile from where it reaches the bay. Here there is a contamina-
tion of the shell bed noted on the bay shore, but not fermo-
ginos. Below it in the sand are large pieces of the quatern-
ary phosphatic rock like that at Sarasota and Enter-
prise with some marine shells and also polygyra etc. in it. A little east of this place the banks are higher and contain more shells, perhaps an old mound. The salt water reaches
this place and oyster grew on the pieces of rock along the bank. I was too unwell to go in the hot sun, further up the stream to examine the shell deposit but which can hardly lie but very recent.
Feb 28 - tie up

1 ft

1 1/2
Sand
Long black
5 1/2
Soft rock
water

1. Top fine white siliceous sand with vegetation. Shows white.
2. One foot of humus with some sand. Shows black.
3. Thin soft decomposed limy rock, sand with Venus cancellata 4c (show gray).
4. Hard much eroded and curved rock with same fossils.
5. Upper part looks wave worn yellow.
6. Soft limy rock or marl with same fossils as no 3 but more lime and less sand
in proportion. Numerous nodules of siliceous No. 4.
Just below rapids at Fort Thompson. ½ mile or so.

- Vegetation, mold, and sand: ½ ft
- Indurated sand with shells: 8 in
- Manganese and mixed: 6 in
- Few limestone: 15 in
- Water
Two miles below last station S. bank

1 ft 1/2 honey sand
1 ft in yellow indurated sand no fossils
2 ft Venus cancellata Bulks
+ other marine molluscs
3 ft marine with siliceous sand nodules & forams
18 in molluscs & sand brentle
Mar 10-11, 1887
Note coquina sand, rock out side of Little Gasparilla Inlet, Caseys Pass and point south of Fisherman inside of Gasparilla. Living coral to Sarasota.

Saturday, Mar 12, 1887
Goto White Beach about 5 miles northward from Wells on mainland shore of Little Sarasota Inlet. There are visible at high water mark on beach about two feet or less of limestone rock with a coating 1/2 in to 1 1/2 in. Special sand & lime incrustation like that at St. James. The lime rock is chiefly, full of destroyed corals or rather molds of shells which have been dissolved away and of various corals, corallines, Asteria, etc. In some places the voids have been filled with a harder deposit from around which the matrix has washed away leaving...
tolerable but chiefly distorted.
casts of various shells nearly
all bivalves, some identical
with Caloosa hatchie species
some recent, some extinct.
The deposit is perhaps Pliocene
should say certainly not newer.