March, 1935.

Lario #1 Harbarek,
SW SW NW, 7-16S-10W,
Elevation 1864'

Pennsylvanian conglomerate 3340-3345'
3340-3345 Lime-sand-chert conglomerate. Coarse sand and stained chert.

Residuum 3345-3365'
3345-3357 Clay, pink and green, sandy.
3357-3365 Chert, milky to clear, in part oolitic. Tare pale gn. sh.

Ordovician Top 3365' Sub-sea, minus 1501'
Arbuckle " " Penetration 29' " " " "
3365-3385 Cotter dolomite.
3385-3394 No sample. Presumably Cotter.

This is the upper part of the Cotter.

January, 1940.

This sheet replaces replaces that of March, 1935.

Lario #1 Harbarok,
SW SW NW, 7-16S-10W,
Elevation 1864'.

Pennsylvanian conglomerate 3340-3350'
3340-3350 Chert and sand in base of lime, below which is conglomerate of stained chert.

Decorah, questionable 3350-3360'
3350-3360 Clays, pink and green, sandy. Probably highly weathered Decorah. However, the basal sand of the Decorah is lacking.

Arbuckle Top 3360' Penetration 34' Sub-sea, minus 1496'.
3360-3372 Upper Miller. The upper five feet is virtually residuum, the top of dolomite being between 3365-70'. Some few remnants of finely crystalline dolomitesare present above 3365'.
3372-3385 Lower Miller
3385-3394 No samples.

This section was reported as Cotter in 1935, mainly because of unusual development of chalcedony. This has since been found to be a characteristic of the top of the Lower Miller. The sequence of the Lower Miller checks with that in the type section of the Stoltenberg area, the Derby #18 Stoltenberg, NE SE SE, 21-16S-10W. After finding the Miller sequence, the clays from 3350-60' were reconsidered and are now believed to be highly weathered Decorah. This test is believed to be near the west edge of the paleo-outcrop of the Decorah and may even be an outlier.

Restored top of Arbuckle is estimated to be 3355', or -1491'. The shortening of section is due to solution, rather than to erosion.