Respected Friend,

We have at length collected some minerals from the Rocky Hills and Robecon. The western coast of Oyster Bay is of Basaltic formations, intersected at intervals by Sandstone, with some few appearances of Coal, as on the Southern side of the Rocky Hills, and at Spring Bay, no intersections of the country, having yet been made, more can be said of the geological character, farther than may be gathered from the appearance of its surface.

A year of the Great Swan Port River, putting into the Sea, marks the spot known by the name of “Rocky Hills,” on its southern side, a shaft was commenced by the Robecon Party, in search of Coal, but abandoned from some unknown cause, although the indications were as promising as could be expected. The operations were begun in the bed of a small creek near its entrance into the sea, at the subsurface bent sandstone, on the trace of the trace, it is likely the coal may run in that direction, a dyke of Basalt exists at so great a distance to the south of the shaft, beyond this dyke, Sandstone is found as far as the Swan River, the minerals obtained from the shaft consist in pieces on exposure to the air, 521 is a specimen of the Sandstone.

The part of the Rocky Hills between the...
Coal Measures and the Stanes are mostly Basaltic and there rocks that overhang the seas have been at one time, columns, the Broken Columns being, in a few instances, traceable. (Basalt or see Note No. 2)

On that portion of land occupied by the Station and for Cultivation about 1000 acres, the Basalt is much decomposed, the blocks are rounded, softened and altered in colour; a white chalky substance cementing them together, this mineral partakes somewhat of the nature of staurolite, when wedged in between the rocks in narrow veins, it has a somewhat crystalline texture, where it is more pure it is more compact; it is difficult to account for the formations, sometimes it is found accumulated in basins formed of the Basaltic Rocks, and often under these circumstances forms extensive for Springs, such as one was discovered on cutting the Road at the northern side of the Rocky Hills. This substance varies in its constituent parts but in some specimens it is composed of nearly equal parts of Lime and Silica. It forms a good deposit for some soils, but cannot be used for Mortar, as it contains too great a proportion of Silica to stand the process of calcination. (See 3)

Under the Soil Wall of the Station an excavation has discovered an accumulation of Granitic bands, it is the only trace of Granite that has been found in the land side of Gryphus Bay

From the Rocky Hill Creek to the Spring already alluded to, the Basaltic Rocks, where exposed in cutting the Road, are cemented together by the white chalky substance.

On the North side of the Spring (at a small ravine, a slight cutting in the opposite bank of this ravine there have been, a number of small exposures of Claystone, on both sides of this near the Basalt is decomposed, and disintegrated as in No. 2 B) or where not decomposed the crusts are hard and the texture altogether different than No. of the (See No. 2)

The flora of Claystone is 45° and is considerable (see Note 46) as it covers and there is now to be of the surface of the Coast about an inch in the Claystone are sheaves of some which are thickest in the Spring by means of the bank with the Yew and in the Claystone at the Spring Earth and the 

The Claystone (see Note 3) is some distance and then a quarter of a mile south bank of the "Beya" bed of gravel formed chief nodules of lime stone, for the gravel lies a bed of lime. On the North bank of a stream of water that was on the surface of the ground fragments of a bedrock and no portion of the great uncertain whether or not on the Red Sandstone for disintegration and covering in their compactness form B, associated with Clay which does not earn the yellow Clay of the district. Below the Water main Stobie's Beach is found of various blue, red, yellow exposed to the air, even if it crumbled to pieces, it
lower Down slate would be obtained—further inland another vein of Claystone appears, in the, minerals similar in character to those of the Claystone of the 30th section—The remainder of the flat land opposite the branch is occupied by Sandstone, what is the depth of the stratum is unknown, a well has been sunk into it for 21 feet, revealing the Sandstone is a yellow clay containing Silurian (Spec 14) The Basalt prevails from this Sandstone to the North side of Waterfall Point, and has filled a conglomerate is left bare, which may belong to the Red Sandstone formations (Spec 15)

No fossils have as yet been discovered in any of the strata, which is much to be regretted as without traces of their age and origin cannot be properly understood, and much of their interest in both, Should however—when my friend Dr. James C. Deon or myself discover anything that is interesting we will bear that in mind

Semper AM

My Friend

George S. Story

* The breadth of the fifty Clay is about 300 yards, on the South it is bounded by the Basalt and on the North a Brownish Black Rock is to be seen at two quarters (Spec 13). The strata of Clay Black Rock are all horizontal:

** This Claystone appears to lie in perpendicular strata it is bound on the South by Lago Clay and as well be seen in the fourth and fifth quarter, when in conjunction with the Sandstone somewhat of its character the one member running into the other, as it may be termed
Specimens of the Clock from Clifton to St. Giles Church as they have been built here on the New Line of Road from The Ferns east to River. The grounds about Clifton Mill, consisting of a varied variety of land formed for the description of the yellow granite lift, the black basalt columns and the stone mountain walls. It seems to be the upper layer than the dark brown stone capped with the black basalt of a lighter color and more free from cracks, below than in the summer shaded by more shade approaching to similar, and dark Creek it merges into another.