

- 1973-37
- 730616-11 Profile on w side of excavation of Cretaceous chalk, a layer of bentonite and small layers of white selenite. This is the material that would be directly above the fish. The selenite is intimately associated with the fish bones and produces a contrast to the regular chalk surrounding the fish.
- 730616-12 Cliff profile below fish. The light tan area caps the darker material below.
- 730616-13 Contact between the light chalk and dark chalk. It appears that the light chalk is produced by ^{surface} weathering although there is some differences in lithology. Tan areas invading darker areas are produced by solution stains. This weathering effect was probably produced during the late Pleistocene.
- 730616-14 extending excavation to w. Fish covered with tarp to protect from elevators and displaced chalk. Altman, Jones, Brungardt and Williams. Jones is standing on top of ^{covered} fish.
- 730616-15 Bonner removing final chalk. Marples, Martin & Lewis observing.
- 730616-16 Chalk being removed ^{by Bonner} from dorsal area of fish (w side) Lewis and Martin conferring with Bonner. The fish is oriented approx. 50° E of NS axis. Gillicus and is relatively flat otherwise.
- 730616-17 Martin and Bonner pondering over the whereabouts of the dorsal fin. The chalk is gradually being removed from the west side of the fish.
- 730616-18 noon break for lunch. Sams at the chuck wagon.
- 730616-19 Lunch. Miller, Williams, Jones, Martin, Brungardt, Altman, Chevrette, Conley.
- 730616-20 Student excavations. Brungardt & Marples. These excavations were parts of Gillicus approx. 40' from the Gillicus at site.
- 730616-21 Excavation of a tail of Gillicus. There are many examples of the tail of Gillicus and presumably were bitten off at the time they were being consumed by the larger carnivorous fish (Portheus). One example in Fort Hayes museum shows entire Gillicus in stomach of a large fish. Williams, Martin, ^{Sams} Altman, Marples, Altman, Hill.
- 730616-22 Hill and Sams excavating a skull of Gillicus.
- 730616-23 Close up view of above.
- 730616-24. Examples of Ostrea on selenite layers. These are common approx 1/10 mile S of Gillicus site. The fauna seems to vary along a particular outcrop. In this case the Ostrea selected selenite to support their shell and would indicate that the selenite was formed on the floor of the ocean at the time the Ostrea lived.
- 730616-25 Other examples but on shell? of Duoceramus.
- 730616-26 ^{yellow} flower commonly associated with Chalk outcrops
- 730616-27 pink flower " " " " " "
- 730616-28 flowers among grasses beyond base of chalk cliffs