



Abbreviations	
blk. sh.	black shale
Bon. Springs	Bonner Springs
Cement/Dewey	Cement City Limestone/Dewey Limestone
Ck.	Creek
Cottage Gr.	Cottage Grove
Fm./Form.	Formation
Grp./Grps.	Group/Groups
IA	Iowa
incl.	includes
Jackson Pk.	Jackson Park
K.C.	Kansas City
KS	Kansas
ls./ls.	limestone/limestone
lwr./lwr.	lower/Lower
mbr./mbrs./Mbr.	member/members/Member
mid./Mid.	middle/Middle
Miss.	Mississippian
MO	Missouri
Pleas.	Pleasanton
Shw.	Shawnee
sh./Sh.	shale/Shale
ss./Ss.	sandstone/Sandstone
Stg.	Stage
Subgrp.	Subgroup
Upr. Sibley coal	Upper Sibley coal
Victoria Junct.	Victoria Junction
Walter John.	Walter Johnson

[illegible]

Definition of the Galesburg Shale: A discrepancy exists between Moore (1932) and Moore (1936) regarding the definition of the Galesburg Shale within the Bronson Group. Moore (1932) originally placed the upper contact of the Galesburg Shale at the base of the Canville Limestone. Moore (1936) indicates that previous interpretations included the Stark Shale within the Galesburg Shale interval. We therefore illustrate the interpretation of Moore (1936) for the Galesburg Shale in the Moore (1932) column. With this same column, we have included lithostratigraphic terms that were originally established in Oklahoma and later adopted for use in Kansas. Moore (1932; 1936, p. 72–74) reports that the basal sandstone (i.e., Hepler) within the Bourbon Formation (1936)/Group (1932) was locally absent and that a black shale exists near the base of this unit. Moore (1936) defined the base of the Bourbon Formation at a regional disconformity. This disconformity was later correlated into Oklahoma to a disconformity at the top of the Lenapah Limestone Formation by Oakes and Jewett (1943).

Peedee vs. Pedee:
Moore (1948) modified the spelling of Peedee to read as Pedee.