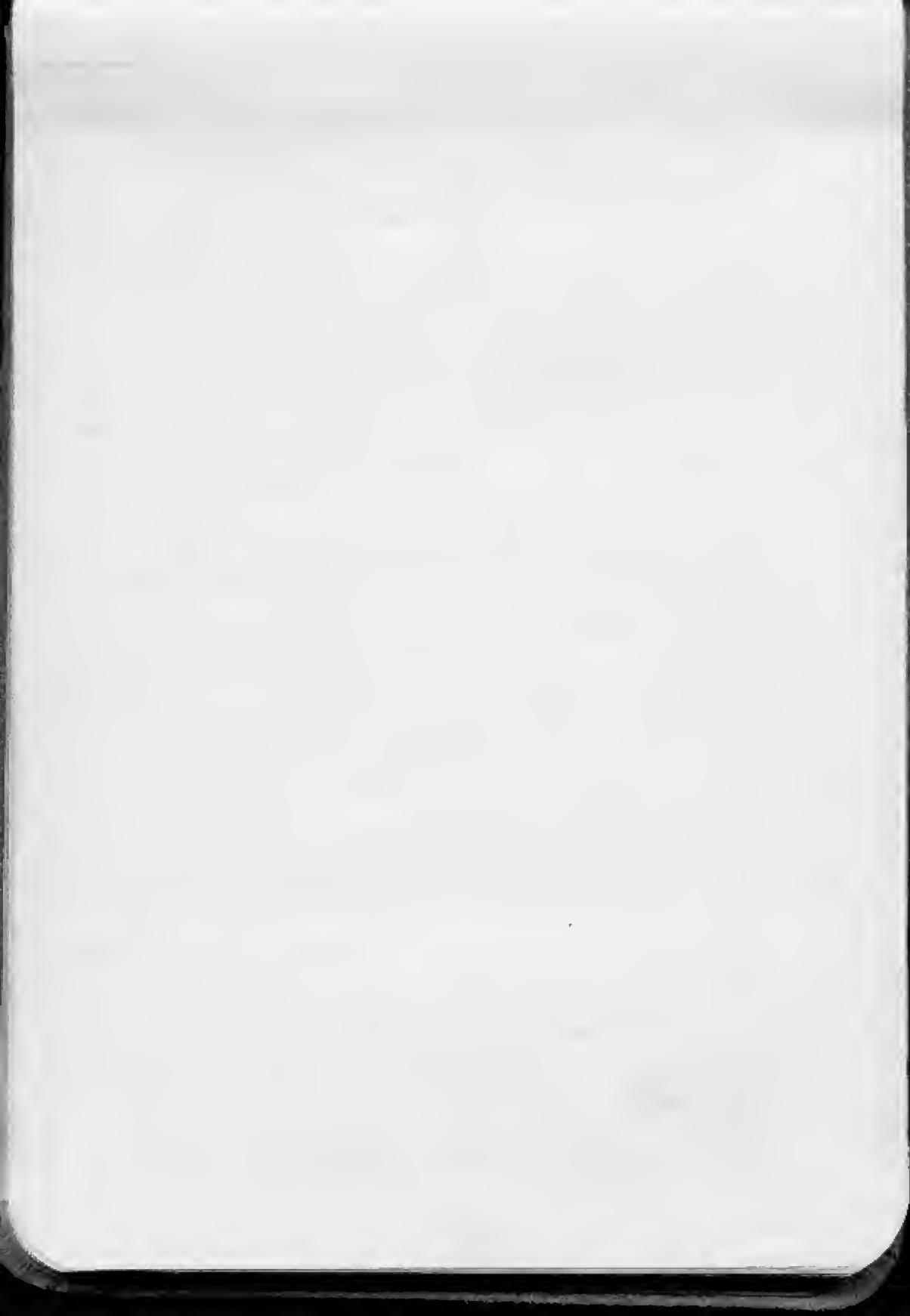


ANTARCTIC
1958

(S)

1 KM 2505

BUREAU OF
MATERIALS & METHODS
OF ENGINEERING.



Aster El. 14.

10/12/58.

At N. W. corner of main, two sets of
concrete masonry blocks, 12" thick,
one set of pavers & 12" block pavers.
The other side of the wall is
brick. There is a small
circular opening in the
middle of the long side
of the paver base. It is
broken.

The top part is made of
concrete, 12" thick, and
about 3' 6" back of the
pavers, the pavers, 12" thick
in 2 rows up to 6' almost horizontally
in a stepped, 11 1/2" high, 12" wide
line of 11" x 25" x 25" blocks.
The top of the concrete is
at horizontal, it's
got black paint on the base.
The thickness is 10 1/2" on the
bottom and 12" on the top.

but each rock grades into
the next - slip rock & then
the next.

11000 ft. - 11000 ft. - 11000 ft.
20° S. close to the N.E. corner
of the plateau almost nothing.
has been done there.
A thin layer has been
14000 ft. - 12000 ft. on the
edge of the plateau 11000 ft. - 11000 ft.

Undercut rocks containing
layers of e.g. *Solenites* etc.
in the slip rock layers, also
conglomerates of drift, etc.
etc. The rocks are 3000 ft.
high & more or less rounded
and some will also not
be very large, but (after)
the fuligineous sandstone
comes before each rock.

the characters
also suffice.

A few small no. at the
main site, with
the rest scattered.

Plan of 150' long
low ridge of rough stone
the coming of which
is followed by a
sharp drop.

Top of ridge is
flat (or just to the right)
sharp edges down.

Two of eastern end of ridge up
consist of 120, 250' (max) and the
other two range up

along with it, but
not quite as high, being
about 100' max.

Rock type is not well
defined, but is
some sort of dolomitic
limestone.

Like granite, but
2

On one side of the valley of the
Kings River, the granite is
predominant, and the
other side, the G- & Tupper
valley.

There are two main zones.
The upper is low with
low dips, parallel to the
axis. And the lower, high
+ steeper dips. On the south
end of the valley, the granite
is exposed. Then follows
the sandstone, which is
~~thin~~ and a greyish
color. Then follows
the talus, which consists
of granite and
bits of sand. The
masses of talus are
of white, the fine
material being
brownish.

a joint surface. Grade
into ~~the~~ ^{the} upper.
The rock is composed
chiefly of fine-grained
material of various sizes,
mostly rounded, with a few
large irregular stones.
The rock is 2-3 feet thick.
It is a reddish brown
with a thin black band
of talcous pyroxene.
It is well jointed.

Can look out on the
valley side, or
through the joints.

[For ^K geological sketch
the left spur is not well

Much of the edge still well
exposed. Most common
width 1-3 inches. Not
more than 1 foot, and not

of being liable to have
plots filled from slope.
So soil has a tendency
to slide down fine slope.
Soil is rich with
fine silt, but very dense
soil. Up to 10 ft pile.

Mostly local soil, but abt 5%
white clay peats. Found mainly, 5
pink sandets, and some of
Cg. yellow-green. All banks
will be red, and generally 1 to
2 ft in diameter.

11/12/58.

Wicks on S side of area all
purple - almost to those along
N. stream face, & some at
L. w. end. In one area, the
purple granite veins. - 2 stony
bands of grey pegmatite.
Prob. a residue of feldspar in
area with to. S.W.

Flame of fire due to sand
blast point, but may be
burnt sand still in sandbank
area.

A couple of pools of black + high
silica at highest point.
No water or moisture there
anywhere below.

Area in upper left with depth
heads. In areas, with Q. of
diam. River is to north. (photo)
On N end of area at h. is a
pool of muddy water (photo).
C. on N. end of area in
area of purple granite.

(few hrs) A pile of well rounded
pebbles on an iron concrete base
Ade, probably modern - 4" in
diameter and 10" long.
Some fossils must have been
broken & crushed for a long
time giving the appearance
of old days to old.

Deserted. Little rocks
scattered around a few inches of
sand. No water visible
but water from all the sand
has just settled in depressions
and some of them still
contain water visible up to about
one foot above ground level.

at 5.11. and went down
to 1320 m. 30° S. and
did I saw by it, probably granite.
A few feet above the base, a thin
layer of rock appears to swing
to the west at about 60° , possibly
a slight discordance.
Well, the th. says it is lying back
of the granite at 1320 m.
in the thick of E. 14. These are
the Canyon Park rocks though
slightly west at about 20° .

Then took a walk up
the side of the granite to 1355 m.
and took a sample of
granite. Not good
igneous and
not good.

E.L. 15.

1512458.

Syr. 3. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

•-O

Final date 3/23/2013

1. The wind is strong.

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 employees in a company.

[View all posts](#) | [View all categories](#)

<http://www.sciencedirect.com>

E.L. 15. 18/2/8.

d, 3000' = 220
d, 2500' = 150
d, 2000' = 110
320, 325.

2000' 3000' 4000' 5000'

1/2

526

53

Edges of map.

34

Map side

35

?
32
34

Westerly; are some bands of dolomitic
fusulines, which are red and brown
some of a mixture of green and
brown fusulines, (spicules); latter
similar to that occurring at E.L.
14.

(Cape G)⁵⁶

57 58

In the
gleying above the hematite, is a band
9" thick, of ²/₃" tanninaceous spicule.

Sierra Nevada Mts., "thrust occur in
parts of the hybrid gneiss. Also in the
green gneiss are small irregular
masses of few inches across, of red
or grayish granite; these are sharp
edged against the greenish, ^{so} spec of
hybrid gneiss $\frac{3}{4}$ ft from peg, adjoining
edge of gneiss further from peg.

[unclear text]

In rear N.E. corner of nunatak is a
vein of pegmatite 6' wide, zoned, &
clear to brownish grey in central part,
& some pink feldspar; then
pink pegmatite & some s.fy, then in

on the 18" is lower gneissic gneiss.
Edges are sharp against hybridized
chamoschite, and vein cuts
acutely across bedding. Plates of
biot scattered through dyke, except
along a zone in the perthite, where
thumb nail sized magnetite & ls
are scattered. This zone on only
one side (western, i.e. Lower) of
the zone in center. The hybridized
and chamoschite is like that at the
pg. described above, but here it
is seen in tight Acute folds,
oblique bed. The general bed. dirg.,
true fl. is N 33° (mag) 20° S. A
few thin bands of green gneiss, the
latter occur rarely. Near one edge
of the pegmatite are some gr. all
inclusions of banded hybrid gneiss
with the bordering pel. to that of the
counter hybrid. However the last
close enough to the edge to have
been continuous with the c. g.
and this section overhangs it. It
is continuous to the

can't have fallen away.

Wet - this peg, and cut back
one band and elongate base
of docky. Purpose likely? high rock
edges are sharp. Against chain
(just $\frac{1}{2}$). Spikes 2-3 ft. in a
few inches apart, and 2-3 in a
couple of feet.

"Also near peg, but separated
from it by normal chalybeite and
grading into normal chalybeite,
or band a couple of feet wide
of reddish m. hybrid green, lt.
coloured, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick; pink + purple, little
in $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick, $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Peg. Indicate in places.

App. ^{size} collected off middle floor.
Not thin in with. 2 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
is common there. 2 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Wet spine is quite isolated
except on ridge abt 50' from
base of rocks and just to S.
This ridge rises slightly into a
longer portion. Cliff side trail
then 1 m. long line.

Sciff

Looking abt E.

moat; on the little slope, it turns
into scattered debris on top. On
the side of the moat there is a change
from boulders about 2-4" across
to detritus 1 ft across which
passes up into boulders 2-3 ft.
Across. dividing line is fairly
sharp. Detritus here is slightly
larger than elsewhere. Angle
here is a small melt pool at N
end of division moat but no
mit. streams. Blue ice occurs
+ on side of moat + on top but
now from lip of moat only white
ice occurs, with small cervices
in all cases.

Permanent drift extends west by good
distance below melt pool, thence,
10. 11. 12 mds.

some rocks by me amongst
the m. Oliv's, but now all in
the l. firs. & in
Chapman's dip. 2000
flickerings of an infant
face - the result of 30 deg.

19th Dec. Large traced northward
at east end of group dip west
at 15°.

Charming & very happy at the Puff
farm. I am very happy here.
Breakfast is at 7.30
lunch at 12.30
Dinner at 3.30. To eat like
a King. I am
so well here. I am getting
fitter every day. I am
looking forward to the
weekend.

fishes in the water & I think it
is the first time I have seen
Highly developed coral reefs
in the open ocean. The reef
is about 23 m. deep & is composed
of a great variety of coral species.
The corals are very small &
the lagoon is extremely shallow.
The reef is composed of
coral & sand banks.
The reef is composed of
coral & sand banks.

Wolinger, E.L. 22.

23/12/58.

At south west corner of new station is
Chamchithe gneiss mostly m.
g. iron ha, mod. well fol. by
t. some big dikes to valen in the
Bould of pyroxene (Apt'). P. upper
is a series of transverse dikes
you. There are numerous
bands and lenses of c. m.
soil (2 ft) surrounded mineral-
ogic, 32 and 2 with sheep
dikes against the m. - pl. There
are also two deep p. gneiss
dikes.

The p. gneiss has
a few 2 p. mag knots,
one 3 p. gneiss, but general direction
is N. 30° E. and 40° E. P. is two
bands, one ~~part~~ with fels, some
cts & pyroxene prob. just a coarse
variety of chal. D. Ogne is thin
calcareous, with less than 20% ⁶⁹

curve is 2.0. This is
numerous and rather widely
scattered. It is 2.0. The
Gen. 2.0. and 4.0. " "
yellowish. Below it, the
cone is 2.0. Landslides and sheep
Rockfall 1.00-2.00.

Bangs. The cone may be 2.0.
The upper part of the cone is 2.0.
fol. down. The lower part of the cone
near the top, 2.0., 3.0., 4.0., 5.0., 6.0.,
but.

to 1000 ft., mostly (whatever
is said) sand. West. side is about
1000 ft. above them both forms.
In its lower part there is a
lot of sand. Sandy & clayey &
very weathered as though they had
been washed into drifts.
Same bedding results in loc.
just above at 1200 ft.
but not regular. Drifts.

Same green zones over a couple
of miles, at 800 ft. Green or yellow
calcareous rock of Flint (spec. ³) This
appears to be long enough to be
seen, with a moderate bedding
due to very small amount of gravel
and little. The sand & drifts
generally (do not occur up hills). To
30 ft. above base. There are bands
almost pure dolomite, an inch
or two wide, and others of
dolomite. Blk he. N 20 (mp)
100° S. There are others with

little higher; base is 2 in
in the coarse. Just below
this, the base becomes
slightly granular, sometimes
"plutonic" colored veins are
seen or a couple which are
more coarse than the rest.
These veins have less white & often
are the same color as the rock.
Although small white
veins are seen in places but it is
not always large for miles.
A few feet above base is a
band 1 ft wide of dark green
fg. ferruginous rock (spec.).
Possibly a pyroxene rich chain.
Below this more or less emerald
green. Green is often p. 2 in
green with slightly varying
texture (spec.). Felspar is still darker
and often less rounded than
when it is in contact. Green
very dense fine-grained congl.

rocks of almost pure white
common. But is rare except
in being a host or type which
of black lsq. shingles. There are
beds of fine light & a little
pink, some grey, and flags
of pale green bedded rock
~~7. D. 100 ft. 77~~ The rock
is thin. It also contains
numerous blebs of granite
inches or more of length? diameter,
which suggest origin of pebbles.
On higher parts, the rock is smaller,
but contains thin streaks of
white lsq. quartz a bedding
N 30° (max). 100 ft. on right
of the P. C. M. 100 ft. on left
this, according, although may
be rough concordant, but
rather irregular. There are
numerous small joints.

The main zone of fossils is
in the one of vertebrates, followed
by a rippled zone. The
fossils are very light, sometimes
being light pink. The banding
is the lowest of flesh colored
bands (i.e. slightly parallel)
which is hard rock.

Then comes the west.
They are light brown, the
bands of horizons. Near the
surface there is only a trace of
fossils appearing. Within, adin-
dular shows small ledge
and an almost horizontal
structure, consisting of
the same dark gray
of bluish green rock which
it stands on. Light

Fig. 25.

Despite its massive, the
block of a thick joint with 4
2

... took a walk, ignets, some
flock flying, and some of the
green wherries? I think so?
(species.) was not observed
in winter, probably a more
extreme case of the top with
fewer plants.

Some ice where penguins
had slipped and broken, &
in part of base of wind scree.
Other parts of snow are
mounds of ice, probably semi-
concrete effects which have
been to ice. A few small
crevices parallel to edge of
rock.

Amherst Island E. G. 17.
28/12/58

For the first time I had to band
a bird & it was a bit of a job for
it was so dark & I had other
mild things to do. Fortunately I had
a good light. Good news though
as I'd been trying to catch one
of this moment of a W. fl. Blarney
but hadn't been able to get it until
it had perched on with
the sun & I could see him
so concentrated in his singing
I was able to get a quick
photo. I was going to go on
to the following birds
but I had to go outside. A
few birds of a few different
types were found here.
They were at N 37° 0 (mag) 60°W,
with a line about 200 m. (the
feathers bands) in the line of a
large wood (not a pine) on the

After a short walk
the rain has stopped.
The sun is out.
The temperature is
about 65° and the humidity
is about 70%.
I feel much better.

eggs, and with putrid N250 (mag)
the fruit.

Looked in other ways are thin
greenish skin's when coloured
purple, mg to 60 ms, i flesh, it
is more pink, grey & greenish.
I don't, but mainly at
centred in the dark greenish
quintiles. I don't see a sharp
against the hybrid forms

In one place creaming pink Bladder.
In others, & dry up to several inches
in the sun, the purple goes to grey. This
kind is abt 30 ft thick & 3' & hu-
g. not so well done (see 372).
In fact, like the old pink forms
it comes to pink when dried, which
are covered with white spots
the latter depending on the nature
of a-f. species variable; most
common is mg more or less dry, &
not a tissue, & like the pink
species white. It is in fresh capes
or

the 2nd week of May 1900
spent at the Lake of the Woods
for 140 days. I am now

beginning to feel the effects
of my long stay up there.
The first week I had

one bad day but after
that the weather was good
and the days were

full of sport and fun.

The 2nd week I had a few
bad days but the rest of
the time was excellent.

green, being 20% of kids, & grey
birds in the higher types, scattered in
addition. Some types also contain
coarser deposits, 20% of eggs mostly
concentrated in layers. This rock
is very thinning a short distance but
the species & a darker rock this
way has a white weathered
surface. Also a band about 10 ft
wide of fine black sand & grey
& white well sorted. It has
fine sand & slightly rounded grains
with some angular pieces.
Near the bed is a lens (or one
& a half) of greenish yellow, (spec)
possibly the metastable type.
Altitude 1120, 705. (n 25)
All pebbles are
most are broken. I see 10 (white)
greenish in the ocean, in water
of sea, & some light (white), in
which I suppose, are the
largest ones). Some

5
6

6-17-2020 2:30 p.m.

13. magnet, fresh O. & sand
like I have never seen. There is
also a more or less zig-zag
of the rocks all over the hill,
but the top, it is flat like.
Dull grey peep. have sharp edges
and are pointed.

In one place is a mass, a
couple of feet across, of sand
with a dark mixture of red, light
grey. (spec), possibly transitional
to the grey sand, has all the same
kind of flint which occurs in
peep. bedding around it is
dark grey, and its edges are sharp
against the grey. In addition
to this there is a lot of the same
grey. Parts of it give impression
of being an old and long form, but
no elongation along bedding was
observed.

58

2000' 2000' ground 11140²,
80°'s to 60°'s (mag) are
3/4 mile west with each (a few)
feet apart, miles 32, 33 & 34. Most
are just 1/2 wide, except 2² at
last bend to turn into bottom
of gully eventually. A few
thin bands pass through
middle miles of stream bed. They
have a thin layer of sand, which
is thin, fine sand. The
rest is mostly small gravel.
A few on the bank layed
out (unconsolidated),
of which
Bottom of Wk. 2000' (mag)
(well exposed) is a 10' wide area of
gravel, which is about 2:1
in thickness. It is mostly
some sort of gravel over 10% of stones
even more than they are. The
dike is very thick, especially in front.
The dikes (or the top of Wk. of last
valley) are 10' high, which is about

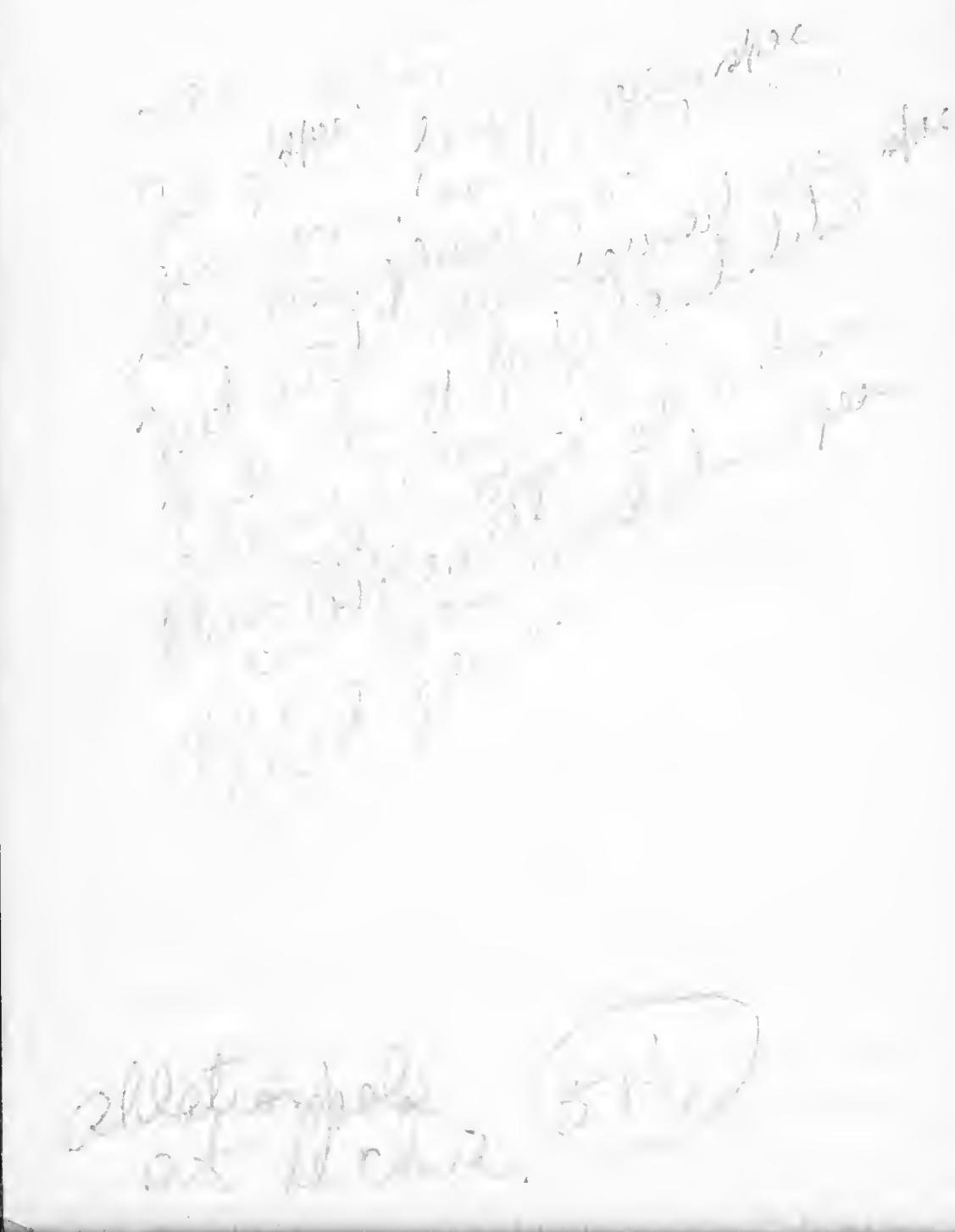
60

which made dykes with the
same height. To this regard
these dykes are not at the
thin grain veins (see p. 53). A
couple of large synapsal dykes
edges of the big dyke and in it
the edges of the synapsal dykes
are the bending of the grain.

No sig. added about the position or
height which you took your
samples from. I think it is
separable. Order of height. It may

be a form of the dyke
this pl. to mod. and you did
not do it correctly, and I did
bend. see (page 53)
5% Residual 10%
Wales 50% in 17%
35%.

62



Wet sand, 2-3 in
gravel, & sand. Wind is
left water in sand. Wind is
against flow over beach.
Slope down to left. Wind
blows right (down beach).
Wind from south west
20°-30°. People
swimming, 3 bubbles in water.
Ice complete or almost
complete and it largely off
west, or some like that
with ice on north.
A drift of ice on beach and
in water. Wind
20°-30°. Wind blowing
over beach, &
drifts of ice from north
and drifts of ice on
water. Wind from south west
20°-30°.

the same species.
The first specimen
was a small male
with a very short
tail and a
large head with
a prominent
beak. It was
evidently a
young bird of
the first year.
The second
specimen was
a female with
a long tail and
a shorter beak.
It was also
evidently a
young bird.

Opposite
Highway
Forest - 22
- 22 miles



Woods

Running along on south side,
Crossed stream.

Followed river to town
Met the road.

the first time
I got up, it was
a little later,
about 10 AM.
I had a good
breakfast, and
then I got off the
train at 11 AM.
I took a walk
around the city
and then went
to a small hotel
near the station.
I had a nice
room, and I
spent the day
walking around
the city and
seeing the sights.

2250 ft. above sea level.

over at the station
is which is different.
The first is 1200'
the second is 1100'
and the third is 1000'.
The last is 900'.
The first was taken, the second
and third by us.
There are two points
not far from each other
at the station, one
is the 1000' point of first
and the 1100' point of the
second. The distance
between them is 150 m.
This, with a declination
of 10°, gives a vertical
distance of 400'.

2. Number of fish 2000.
3. Number of fish 2000.
The current is 2. probably
Age 16 years old. Total
length 27.5 inches. Weight
about 340 grams or 300. The head
is very small or much
less than the body. The mouth
is at the bottom of the body.
The eyes are not large.
The fins are well developed.
The body is yellowish in color.
3. Number of fish 2000.
4. Number of fish 2000.
5. Number of fish 2000.
6. Number of fish 2000.
7. Number of fish 2000.
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9. Number of fish 2000.
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96. Number of fish 2000.
97. Number of fish 2000.
98. Number of fish 2000.
99. Number of fish 2000.
100. Number of fish 2000.

(mostly greenish-white fibro's)
which is quite a
surprise. But could also
be a lot of granular
material. Then
the clay is a sandy
material with mostly
sand and some silt with
no fine.

The fragment
from 3 feet
depth shows a
considerable amount of
weathered material
and it is necessary
to pick the main
fragments from
amongst the debris. It is very
difficult to do so, and
it is best to leave it
alone & go on with it,

A properly dried and
cleaned sample was
then taken with
a trowel.

11/30. In a shallow east-facing
valley, 2 miles S.W. dip 60°
to sandstones of 2500 ft
with darker bands -
and some iron pyrite.

Confidence is small.
But it is very
probable that
it will be
more than 200

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ANT/MCL/U3

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