

Florida, 1929-1930
Saspe', 1930
Vermont, 1930

doc 0139

Ch

Professor
Charles Schuchert
Peabody Museum
Yale University
New Haven
Conn.

1930.

If lost return to above address
please.



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THE WARDMAN PARK HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D C

1800 ROOMS

Deantar put up with me in 262 Wardman's. He
were together on Thursday and Friday nights, and D. left
Saturday afternoon.

Wednesday, December 25-1929

At 12.50 P.M. started for Washington and a winters sojourn in Florida. Snow is on the ground but the day is fairly bright although some snow is predicted for tonight and tomorrow. Arrived at 8.30 and at 9 P.M. I am at the Hardman Park Hotel.

December 26-27-28, Washington, D.C.

Attended the C. S. A. meetings. A long program and a great attendance. Purser elected President. Smoker and Rien' Presidential Address at National Museum. Banquet at Hardman Park Hotel where I am sitting; Lane toastmaster. The hit of the evening was the fun-making and singing by the Pratt and Hammer Club. The singing of the "Do as the Berrier of Baltimore" was the hit of the fun. The fun-making by Cotnam was greatly overdone and an insult to his vicinity. There was nothing unusual about the ^{scientific} program, a lot of local detail, though some was of importance. Lawson, Wolf, R.T. Hill, Collins, Brock, Crosser are some of the older men in attendance. Traverhipe is elected President of the Pal. Soc. As I hear so poorly I got but little of what I listened to.

Brock and Williams last summer found two or three dinosaur skeletons on the Pruce River.

Washington, Dec. 29 - 1929. Sunday

Strolled around the Capitol Building of the National Congress and Library, and arranged my package to St. Augustine, Florida. Called on Miss Mordey, and had dinner at seven at Mrs Merrill. Present here the Reiths and Perkins, (Maine).

Saw the volume of birthday (75) letters given to Merrill by Miss Mordey, having nearly 200 letters of congratulations, with many from foreign countries. As a frontispiece it had a picture of Merrill holding 2 cord and 2 haddock. The picture was an enlargement of one taken by his ^{youngest} daughter and in which Merrill had written "The end of a perfect day."

Monday, Dec 30 - Washington

Met Coburn at the National Museum at 9.10 and then introduced him to Bassler, Ulrich (Foster was here) Miss Mordey, and Resser (here Howell and Moore). They all agreed to let us see what Brachioptera we need to see. Resser's ambition is to spend the rest of his life in the libraries.

Saw Springer's room of Echinodermata, a large room full of specimens around three sides of the room. He also had a oil painting of Springer and Louis Agassiz. There is much unsorted crinoids (Brachioptera)

Handwritten notes on the right edge of the page, including the words "The" and "to".

Washington, D.C. Dec. 31-1929, Tuesday

Spent the morning at the U.S. G.S., mostly with Min Jones, and some with Stroe. Talked general stratigraphically around the Taconic disturbance. Stroe has no fossils in the Juniata, but in the white Tuscarora about 50' above base he has Artisiphon. In the Martinotung not far below the Tuscarora contact he has shales with the deep keel graptolites, Phyllograptus, Tetraportus etc, about 10 species. Higher come the Charmadell graptolites and the rugulatus Martinotung into Eden and even Mayville faunas. Follows Sellard in that the Juniata = Onondaga = Richmondian. As the Juniata ^{has no fossils and} goes into the Tuscarora = Medina the former can be late Ordovician = Richmondian.

Had lunch with Min Jones and then back to Grandman Hotel and at 3:05 I start for St. Augustine, Florida. It is the Oriskany along the Atlantic coast to Miami, Florida.

A soft balmy day.

Hotels in St. Augustine

| Name | Manager | Rms | Plan | Rate |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----|-------|---------------|
| Alcazar | James K. Hyde | 250 | A | \$8.00-26.00 |
| Albambra | H. Lewin | 65 | A & E | \$1.50-4.00 |
| Barcelona | T. E. Byron | 45 | A | \$6.00-7.00 |
| Bennett | Eugene Masters | 75 | A | \$5.00-12.00 |
| Bradshaw House | Mrs. Bradshaw | 50 | E | \$1.00 up |
| Buckingham | Warren & Maust | 90 | A | \$5.00-9.00 |
| Rucna Vista | Thos. Fillides | 50 | E | \$1.00-4.00 |
| Cordova | Jas. K. Hyde | 250 | E | \$3.00-12.00 |
| Dixie Highway | David Gerstel | 50 | E | \$1.50 up |
| Doreta | F. J. Stanchliffe | 25 | E | \$1.00-3.00 |
| Dunham House | Donald Dunham | 40 | A | \$3.00-3.50 |
| Estes House | J. W. Estes | 30 | E | \$1.50-6.00 |
| Florida | J. R. Waldrip | 40 | E | \$5-10 per wk |
| Kenwood | E. C. Salmon | 50 | E | \$1.50-4.00 |
| Marion | H. Mueller | 150 | A & E | \$2.00-7.00 |
| Monson | Chas. E. Young | 116 | A | \$5.50-9.00 |
| Monson Annex | Chas. E. Young | | E | \$2.50-7.00 |
| Ocean View | H. E. Hernandez | 75 | E | \$1.00-4.00 |
| Parks | R. L. Parks | 30 | E | \$1.00-2.00 |
| Poinsettia Villa | Wicki & Wicki | 25 | E | \$1.50-4.00 |
| Pomar Cottage | J. N. Pomar | 10 | F | \$1.00-2.50 |
| Ponce de Leon | B. R. Howe | 250 | A | \$9.00-28.00 |
| Rectors | Spero Zepatos | 60 | E | \$1.00 up |
| San Marco | H. E. Adams | 30 | E | \$1.00-2.00 |
| St. George | B. A. Dudley & Hill | 100 | A | \$5.00-16.00 |
| Valencia | Mrs. Eckert | 75 | A | \$3.00-10.00 |
| St. Augustine Beach | J. R. Stansberry | 35 | A | \$3.00-3.50 |
| Sevilla | Hazel K. Maudsley | 17 | E | On appl'n |



Old City Gates—Always Open

St. Augustine, Florida Jan 1 - 1930

Awoke here at 10.25 A.M., but were 10 minutes late. Checked my baggage at the depot and then walked around the village to see what I could get for a hotel. Went to the Chamber of Commerce for help and they gave me a lay look of about twenty rooms and hotels. The houses with rooms do not look inviting, and so I visited about half dozen of the cheaper hotels, only two of which looked acceptable. Finally took a large southeastern room without bath on the third floor (no elevator) of a frame annex of the Bevellington Hotel at six dollars per day, a special rate by the month. Unpacked and made myself at home during the rest of the afternoon.

It is a bright sunny warm day, almost too warm in the latter part of the day.



THE BUCKINGHAM

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

WARREN & MAUST

Handwritten notes on the right edge of the page, including the letters 'W', 'T', 'A', and 'S'.

St. Augustine Fla., March 30-1930

Yesterday morning, Saturday I finished the new Outlines. It has gone quicker than I expected, in fact I did not hope to finish it here in Florida. All in all I am satisfied with the book. It is now no longer by about 50 printed pages and is more biological than ever, as it should be from my standpoint as a naturalist.

This has been the first winter for weather of any of the six or seven or far spent away from New Haven. Jan. and Feb. were most delightful, nearly all the days sunny and most of them warm enough to wear my spring clothing. March has been more like half of the days dark and rain has fallen in great quantities. It is said more rain has fallen than is usual by here a few times.

The Buckingham Hotel is a comfortable place and very clean, nice and bright and clean. It is in every way a roomy hotel, and at all times have been about three ladies to one man. The great majority of guests are old people and this was more true in Jan. and Feb. During March the hotel filled up with all sorts of auto people, and families with from one to three small children. The hotel looks after their guests providing good lunches but nearly all the players are bridge women.

North America was first discovered by the
Normans in about the year 1000.

There is no doubt that the fishermen of Normandy,
Bretons and Basques were fishing about Newfoundland
land long before Columbus discovered America (Bahamas)
in 1492. A French vessel of the African coast in 1488
in a storm was blown to N. America. His name is
Cousin of Dieppe, and from that time the fishing began
or even sailed. Aboard Cousin's vessel was Pinzon
and he told Columbus of what he saw, and Pinzon
was with Columbus on his first voyage. There appears
to be documentary evidence of the fishing in 1497 and
certainly in 1504.

Jacques Cartier in the St. Lawrence in 1534,
1571 and 1573.

Sebastian Cabot of England sailed along the Amer.
Coast at least as far as Antillas in 1497.

Americus Vesputius sailed around Florida
in 1498 or 1499.

Juan Ponce de Leon came from Palo Viejo to Florida in
1572 (not 1573 as generally stated at N. York) seeing Florida
on March 7 and landed somewhere in northern Florida on
Palom Sunday April 2, 1572. In 1571 Ponce at Tamp
where he was shot by the Indians and died soon at Cuba.

St. Augustine, Monday March 31-1930

Shipped by Express collect the box of books and one of Cutlins to Peabody Museum. Also my layout material collect to 78 Howe St.

St. Augustine April 2-3-4-1930

Attended some of the Ponce de Leon - Menéndez celebration of the discovery of Florida, and the founding of the village of St. Augustine. The city people in getting its history wrong making the date of discovery April 2-1513 when it is 1512. Then they let the fountain of youth advertisement there make small spring that Ponce de Leon saw, or at least that was not the slightest proof of. What these people should read is Parkman's book, but I am thinking the city fathers are either all good Roman Catholics or soft business men, having the story one that might result if they did away with the fake "Fountain", which is no fountain at all.

Paid my hotel bill and at 8.00 P.M. Apr. 14, I am off for Cincinnati, Ohio, where I arrive tomorrow evening at 9.30 P.M. All in all this has been the best winter I any of yours. Not so much sun, but as regards temperature in general much more than elsewhere.

Part I.
See Partman's "France and England in 'N.A.'"
appeared first in 1865, and went through 20 editions, Pub.
by Little, Brown & Co., Boston. The one I read of 1890.

Also see "Hist. of Fla." by Geo. R. Fairbanks.
Information condensed and second or third hand. Pub.
at Jacksonville, and the school history.

"The Hist. of St. Augustine Fla." by William
H. Denham. Pub. G. P. Putnam's Sons N. Y. 1886.

There are many books on the history of Florida
but none so well documented as that of Partman's.

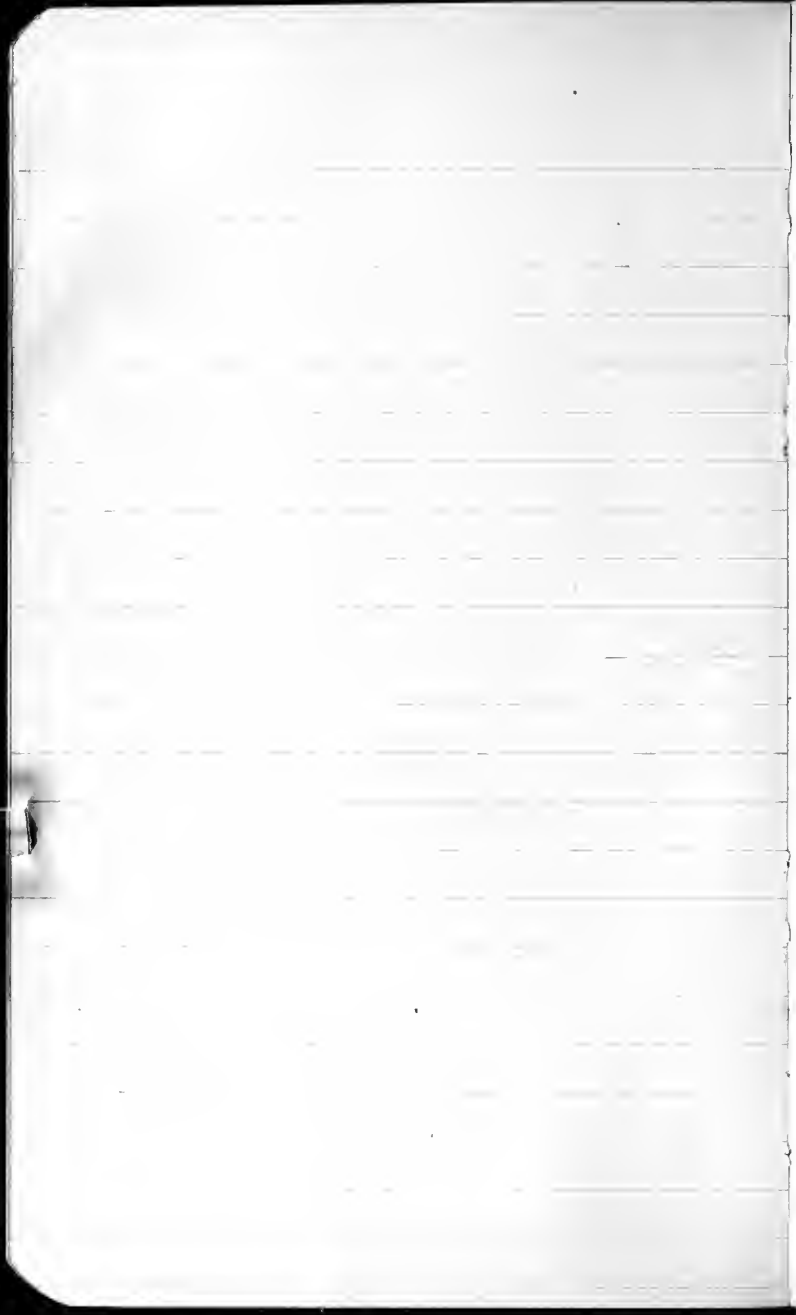
Cincinnati Ohio, April 4-5-1930

Got to Cincinnati, Ohio, at the Grand Central Station entrance at 10:30 P.M. Eastern Standard time. Brother Albert was at the station with his car to take me up to Avondale.

Sunday April 5 was a day of talk and meals with Albert's family and Sister Emma. A cool day. Took a little walk in the afternoon about Avondale. At ten P.M. Emma went home.

Cincinnati April 6 - 1930. Monday

Monday a cold windy day down in the 40's F. Reached around the city a little. Had lunch at the Titon Hotel. Spent two hours at the Cin. Art. Museum and found it nearly improved. How they have the new emergency collection of paintings, all by first class classical artists of the sixteenth and earlier centuries. The city is to be congratulated on its splendid art gallery and shown in the best modern manner. They have a portrait of George Washington by Rembrandt Peale, and another small portrait. Spent the rest of the day at the Public Library, looking up the Cin. Art - Meerdock - if my trip is cool days. Met Albert and Alice at 5:30 at the Titon store to go in their car to Emma's home for dinner.

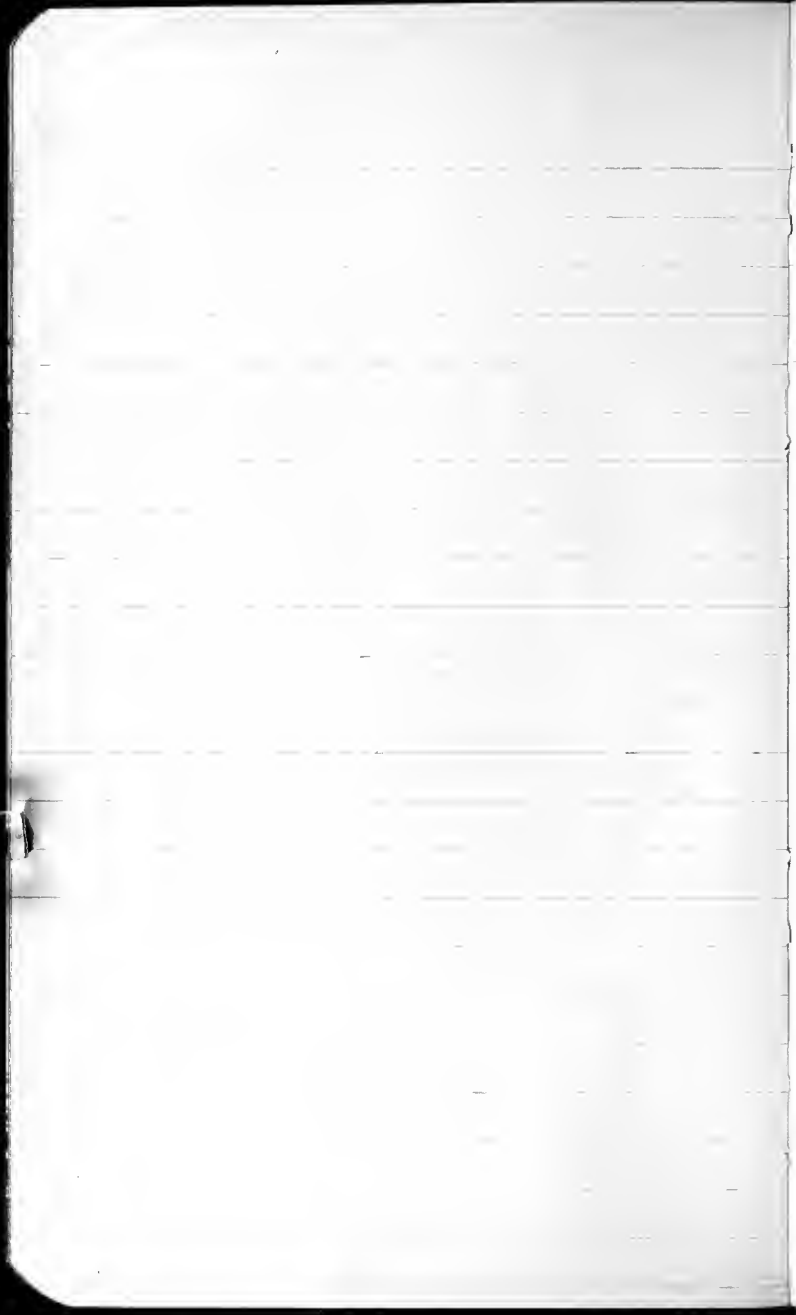


Cincinnati April 8 - 1930 Tuesday

Alice took me down to the Public Library and spent the day here looking up Murdoch, and the the early history of Cincinnati, Ohio. Walked down Fifth Street to see the place of my birth over the crowded-crowded mizzentown of old Cincinnati. Had lunch at the Ditson Hotel. Went to Alcoa's factory at 4.00 P.M. From here walked to the northern Penn. R.R. to take train for Norwood, where one met Alice at the Carnegie Norwood Library and then by car to their home for dinner. Here Alice had her room - a Mrs. Shauk - a graduate of Cin. Univ. A woman about 30 years old, rather studious and somewhat pessimistic, otherwise a nice fellow. A cold day.

Cincinnati, Wed. April 9 - 1930

An other sunny day, and not so cold. In the morning walked with Alice to the Norwood Library, her workshop. Had a very lunch. And the Altus in his car got Emma and at 1.30 P.M. together we are off to Canton, Ohio to call on the Phil. Changed cars at Columbus. Arrived at Canton on time at 8.30 P.M. Dorothy took us all home to Phil's home.



Canton, Ohio, April 10-1930. Thursday

Talked all morning with Phil. Early in the afternoon Drostey called in his large Buick and showed us the Mc Kinley memorial, then the Coney Island of Canton beside a large lake, then to the Fordgear Hangar near Akron, then to St. Louis at St. Joseph, and finally back to Phil. Here there was a dinner party on the Sharts (Phil's wife's family) and the Drostey's (Aunt and Mrs. and their daughter). Retired at 10.30 P.M.

Canton, April 11-1930. Friday.

Tracy car left Phil's home for the Akron Bus and at Akron changed to an electric car for Cleveland where I arrived at 11.30. Had another car to take me to the N. Y. Central Dept. Then to the Cleveland Nat. Hist. Museum or Euclid Ave car at about 2.30. It is a small museum in one of the former fine private residences, to be torn down later on. All is excellent what there is. Of Chalchaco they have six good but in all specimens all under two feet long. Also have a fine Leucisoma from Arizona, and a fine latyrhynchus from Texas. Also the Johnston Ornithomimus.



Canton April 11-1930 continued.

Then walked back to town, Had lunch at the Statler Hotel.

Then took a car ride, Cleveland in the new Terminal Building on the 102nd Floor. Tremendous view looking of the Lakeside down to the Cuyahoga River.

Cleveland proper now has 1,070,000 souls. Metropolitan Cleveland has 1,200,000.

Visited the new "Lafayette Library" and looked up the year of my first visit here. It was June 1874.

Then back to the Union Depot and onto Buffalo at 4.00 P.M. Arrived at Buffalo at 9. P.M.

Put up for the night at the new Buffalo Hotel one of the Statlers.

Spent the afternoon at Niagara Falls.

Got into a N.Y. Central Steamer at 7.30

at 9.00 P.M. We then studied the history.

On time at 7.30. A.M. April 13 Sunday.

Left Springfield at 8 and was at Buffalo

at 10.00 A.M. Spent the rest of the day at the museum looking up the accumulated mail.



Buffalo, N. Y. April 12-1930

Spent the morning at the new Natural Hist. Museum of the Buffalo Society of Nat. Sci. in Humboldt Park. A vast improvement over the old museum. The conception is rather brilliant, if purposes are local needs. Labels were here say that the present arrangement is temporary until the installations can be made permanent.

Marshall has but one fine piece of collection. A complete set of American seas, several deep with crinoids in abundance; more fine goniatite and a large Citharus.

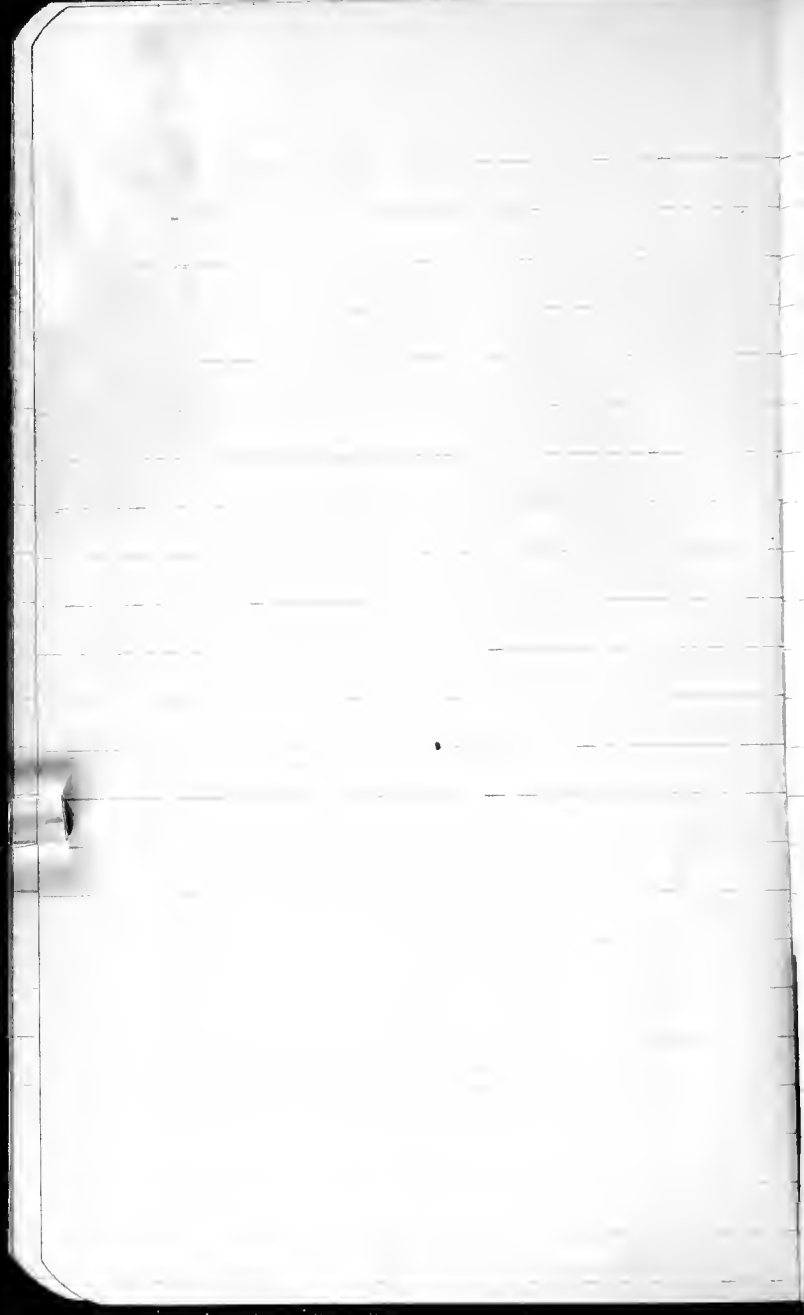
All over the Museum is a good one and should help to develop the collection.

Spent the afternoon at Niagara Falls.

Got into a N. Y. Central Station at 7:30 and at 9:00 P. M. the train started for Boston.

On time at 7:38 A. M. April 13 Sunday.

Left Springfield at 8 and was at home at 10:15 P. M. Spent the rest of the day at the museum looking up the accumulated mail.



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Trip to Gaspe Peninsula

August-September 1930

C. Schuchert (alone).

Started on # 267.

Sunday August 17-1930

Left New Haven at 10.25 P.M. for Quebec via Montreal. It is a cool fine day. All morning write letters to my sister and brother, and others. Packed up in the afternoon and read the N.Y. Times. Had a taxi take me to the station. Left at 10.25 P.M. Standard.

Montreal, Monday Aug. 18.

A fine morning arriving about 20 min. late in Montreal. Hunted up my suitcase case to have it inspected by the Customs and found it bonded to Campbellton. Adjusted the matter, and left at 9.30 A.M. (30 min. late) for Quebec where we arrived on time at 2.30 P.M. It is raining and so spent the rest of the day at the Chateau de Frontenac. Crossed the St. Lawrence river to Lévis and at 9 P.M. Standard time got aboard the sleeper (Gale) for Matapédia. Standing in front of the hotel and looking down the St. Lawrence Valley one is impressed with the fact that nowhere in N. America is there a grander river scene. To the N.W. are the Laurentides, then the terraced river on either side across the hills to the south rising to the dissected plateau.

Stopping at Mrs Clarence Bond
Point St. Peter, Gaspe Peninsula.

Matabedia, Tuesday August 19

On time at Matabedia 9.13 Standard, and at 9.30 am off for Barachois Station to go to Pointe St. Peter. A heavy clouded morning with showers in the air, but the sun is out as we start for Barachois. As we go east it shows more and more, and I see that all the streams are full. Towards evening it gets cold and dismal. Arrived at Barachois at 7.30 P.M., and Mr Bond was waiting for me with a car at the station.

Between St. Anne and Carleton the zone consists in a very coarse conglomerate, and dark red as is usual. Bedding about horizontal with local fracturing. The boulders are large - some 6 or 8 inches in diameter, of limestone (orals), quartzite and coarse ss.

A line across the structure all about to west of New Richmond.

On the north side of Cape de Bonaventure slopes to the N.E. at about 30 degrees, due to fracturing in the slope of Cape de Bonaventure.

The long area of Bonaventure is E. of Chandler all the way to Bonaventure Island and Mt St. Anne. There is no doubt that Bonaventure all the way from Percé to Annapolis.

When Goldring does not have this cgl. as her section
dips with Little Pointe St. Peter to the north, the second
joint north of Pointe St. Peter. Later on I see that all
the way from Pointe St. Peter to Little St. Peter is the
same cgl.

Saw many pieces of the crinoidal ls of the Pointe St. Peter
as on the beach road at Percé.

The layered boulders of ls, and about all are sub-
rounded and are not some of them.

The granite boulders and the vein quartz are well rounded
and have come farther. Probably none exceed 5 inches, the vein
quartz are say 1/2 inch wide across.

Quartzite are none, but one large one was seen 8" across.
None made out of the Lewis, but some probably out of the Silurian.

Some of the pieces of only 1/2 cgl. boulders (all small) are out of
the Lewis.

Pointe St. Peters, Wednesday, Aug 20

A fine sunny hot cool morning. Spent all of it on the sea front looking at the make up of the ^{middle of the head of St. Peters} conglomerate. Some of them like 45 feet thick. About three-fourths to seven-eighths of it is coarse congl. with the majority of the pebbles under 3 inches, the rest range up to 6 to 8 inches and some there is one up to 12 inches. From $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ the thickness is interbedded red weathering coarse calcareous sandstone in short irregular masses decidedly cross-bedded with scattering small pebbles up to one in diameter; these grains are firm a few inches to all up to 4 and even 6 feet in depth. In the cgl. about one half the stones are light blue like some of which are Catagoga and Leptaena nodules, also Favosites, radiolites, and trilobites. Other pebbles have Cyclaspia hami-
formis and small Rhynchonella. Also some Pentamerus oblongus. These pebbles are held in place by a matrix of Richmond age with the rest of the Silurian. Saw no evidence of the Halysites, or the Cristata, nor any trilobites. The rest of the cgl is about 20% of granite and vein quartz, the rest of all sorts; material from many formations and some is out of the Lewis (quartz cgl., gneiss and chert). There is also some iron and red. The cement of the cgl is all an anhydrous red feldspar grey common. There was no mica.

These beds dip toward Natlan Island less than 10° and not more than 50 to 60 .

← North

South → Prints of
Datta

Top of
1871

Little
Prop. of
1871

20 ft of
S. H. after
dunes.

Well
with
T. H. in
T. H.

① 3 May

Angle ①

No trace to the
point.

△
Point

Angle ①

Thickness
Estimate of 60'
at 180'

△
Point
Angle ①

Here 45' on
the side

The reddish
beds as
seen
in
1871

Thickness
Estimate of 180 S.E.
at 250'

The thickness of
beds in
see
22.



Estimate

One of these strata shows striking signs, and rather high, in a
mass of the same. Saw no evidence of fossils of any kind. Rapidly in places on steep
top saw no other fossils. The irregular mud-flint out of which, the same bedding and
fine-sanding in strata, but presence of small area over 18 to 200'

Wed. August 20, continued.

In the afternoon started north and down in the section. The highest conglomerate ① of Pointe St. Peter extends north into the harbor to a little point, and then on north making the east end of Little St. Peter. Around to the north one can see about 40 feet thickness of this cgl., but with all of it to ^{to some extent of the thickness} thicker. It is very little dip, but all of these is in the north. All of the remains on the previous page refer to this cgl.

To the N. around Little Pointe St. Peter in the deep core the cgl. ① is a series of thin bedded sandstones with thin zones of red and shale parts. It is decidedly arkosic and the red nodules are ^{quite} irregularly bedded and much cross-bedded. The thickness well exposed is about 100' thin, and to the west cgl. ② maybe 220' ^{200-250'} thick. Dip is 18° S.E.

To the N. is cgl. ② and is little ①. ^{estimated at 150'} The thickness is at least 60'. The dip is to the S.E. here, to the south and is not over 10°.

Below cgl. ② is a very much cross-bedded ss. Weathers reddish but inside tends to be greenish, with local zones of cgl. a few inches thick and an occasional local lense some feet thick. Possible thickness 125'

Next layer is a local cgl. as above, about 10' thick at center or more petering out to the N. Dip 15°-18°. Being in the dip pattern is less than 10°. Folding gives the dip as 12°-15°

Wed. Aug 20, continued

Point, June 20
at 4100'

Layer in iron-bedded ss as above. Thickness 20'

Further N in impl. (3) making another point, dip about 50 S.E. Est. Cristalline iron stone here. ^{at about} 40'

Thin layer ^{7-11'} in iron-bedded ss as above, but less iron-bedded, and has fewer congl. mass. Thickness about 200'

First bright green shale zone 6' thick.

A beautiful congl. of shale fossils and ss, 10' thick

Sandstone as above. Dip 150 S.E. ^{at 4100'} 60-70'

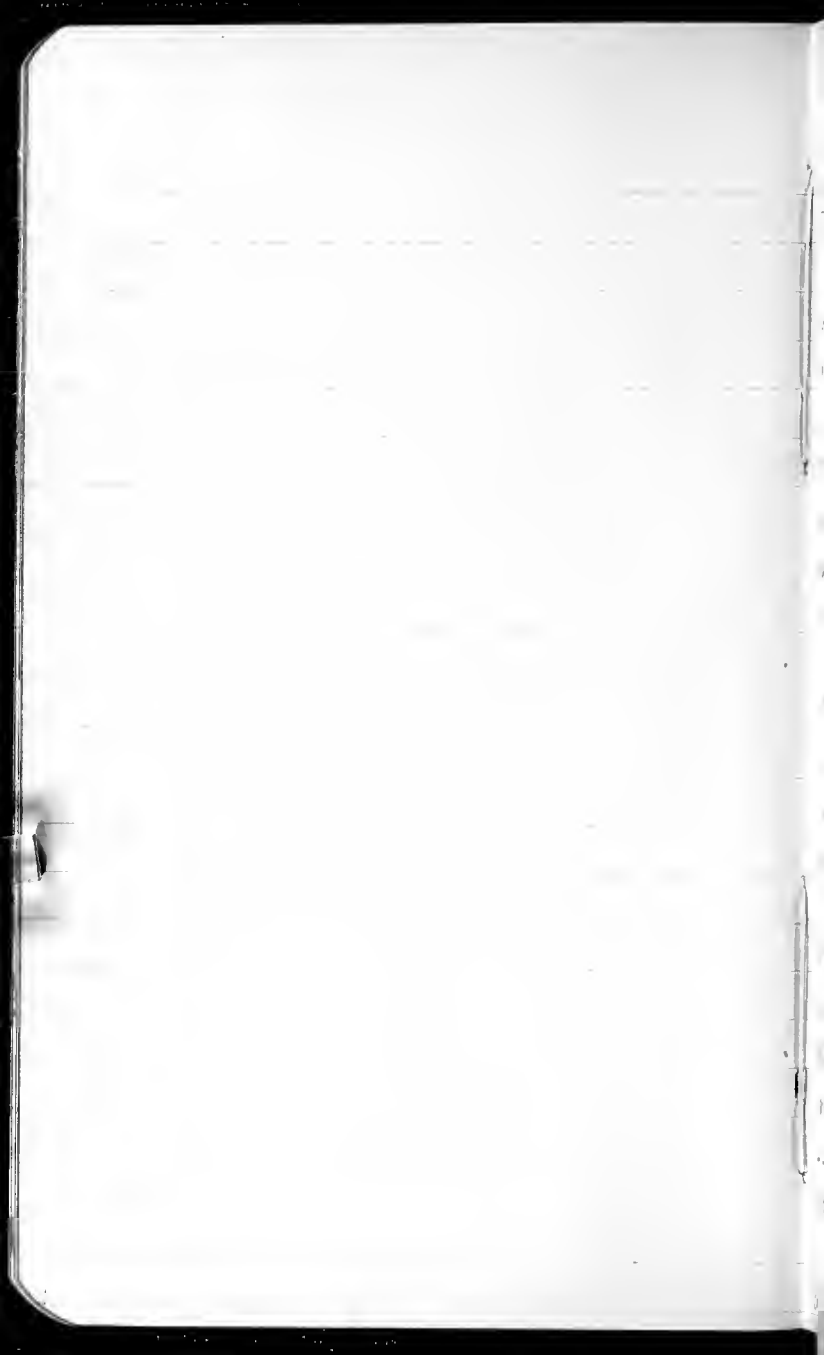
Further N, congl. (4) ^{appears on beach} at base of pink

unconsolidated sandstone beach from the high cliffs ^{rising to} to the left around which I could not get, and so about the days with. It took me 30 minutes to walk back to the sandstone distance about 1/2 miles. Was unable to determine thickness, will try for tomorrow.

at 4100'

All fine congl. seen today have the character of (1) described on an earlier page. Partly the boulders are ^{in lower congl.} getting smaller.

The intermediate sandstones towards the top are more conglomeratic and iron bedded, than the lower. The sandstone are somewhat coarse. Towards the top, but all are and with an abundance of ^{not} fossils. It is these fine fossils that were the ss. then we did not see but much of it is due to a ^{rather} ^{high} ^{and} ^{fine} ^{grained} ^{iron} ^{oxide} ^{matrix}. Some of the beds in the upper part of the formation are conglomeratic, all are terminal coarse ss.



Pointe St. Peter, Thursday Aug. 21 1930

Had lunch with me and spent the day examining the "Barentine" cliffs north to Red Head.

Started \bar{N} from north side of point ^(Cape Head) \bar{D} , which at the top of the cliff is about 18' thick. The lower surface is mud-cracked. I doubt if the congl. is more than 20' thick. ^{Estimated at 60'} Later

Then \bar{N} occur regularly bedded thin and thick green ss that weather a dull red; all are decidedly con-bedded. The coarser ss are still very arkosic with the red feldspars conspicuous, but less common than in younger beds. Nearly all of the more prominent bedding surfaces show red weathering shag - all in a thickness of a few inches up to one foot thick. Here and there are short lenses of sandy sh. Also the first evidence of land plants, circular to oval or flattened small stems that branch occasionally, all show a fibrous nature and often the outer part is coated with the center (layed), filled with mud or sand. Saw no leaves of any kind. Partly all are Silurian. These come in about 100' beneath \bar{D} . There is also a little of Silurian mica present. Saw a few current ripples and current surfaces = Silurian. From here down the land plants are Silurian - mostly in solid ss and most common in shaly thin bedded ss. The thickness of the main face is about 300'. Have then irregular beds of green sh. At the falls the dip is 20° S.E.

Same ss series continues below. At 300' here at falls saw a fine smooth? gastropod trail about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide and about

Thursday Aug 21, continued

Two feet long along the bedding.

Beneath the gale's horizon 250' beneath falls to ϕ layers on an inclined plane. Run about 100' more to ϕ (D). This makes the ss series bet. ϕ (A) and ϕ (D) about 700' thick. Later out. at 1000'

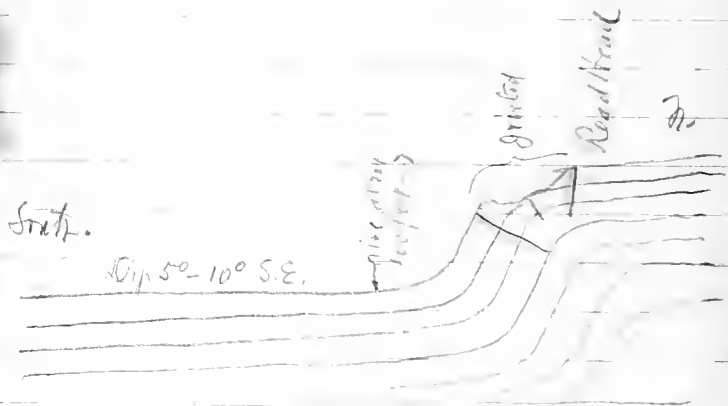
In ϕ (C) the pebbles are all smaller hardly any exceeding 1/2 inch. Most are ls pebbles, but very quartz are common. (Iron from the soil) along with long quartz. The largest boulder seen is 6 inches across. The fossils seen and taken along are Cataglyphis Leslie, Halysites, Stomatopora and Coelospira lamplii. The ϕ (B) makes a little local N. of peak. Run on plane and over a short trail to the top. Had to make a detour of one mile N. to St. Senyoschewick and walk back along shore, easy to do since all the prints are small due to thick bedded ss. ϕ (D) appears not to exceed 40' thick.

Run with ϕ (D) is more ss as above, but weathered more dull red than those. The upper zone without interbedded sh is about 150' thick. The lower shaly zone and weathering more red than any of the upper beds is 50' thick after fault. Est. at 350'

Then comes the Bonaventure fault, only the "Bona-venture" to the east and hence east-N. See sketch opposite. Run as 'till. it in the ϕ (D) F. 1.

To the N. of the fault follows the green Barpe's ss series and here it stands nearly vertical, at 70° dipping E_N while on the other side of the fault the "Bonaventure" dips S.E.

The point is in Plane numbers.



Black crust

... of ... according to
 ... dip of ... (S. 30 E.).

| Height | Logans fig. | Logans adjusted Total. | Anderson and native congl (1) to Platens d. |
|----------------------|-------------|------------------------|--|
| 300' | 300' | 300 | |
| 187' ^{open} | 187' | 185 | Congl. (1) |
| 225' | | 250 | SS |
| 60 | | 150 | Congl. (2) |
| 210 | | 225 | SS |
| 40 | | 100 | Congl. (3) |
| 340 | | 400 | SS |
| 25? | | 60 | Congl. (4) |
| 750 | | 1000 | SS |
| 40 | | 40 | Congl. (5) |
| 200 | | 350 | SS |

Fault

Barress = 7036' in

| | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 2077' | 3066' | 3060' |
|-------|-------|-------|

Thursday, Aug. 21 1930, continued

a long straight plane cutting all sort slaps / protruding in
zones a foot or more thick. All is a grey to white lami-
nated arkosic sand (see sample) with some of the planes
subsequently disturbed red by percolating water. Saw a little
of mud cracking. The whole appears to me to be a delta
on the land side and when by the winds blow the sands
into low dunes that the river probably cut off and then
present to sands of it. repeat the process over and over
again.

After leaving the disturbed area, the ss constantly
show Psilophyton, but at no place does one see
leaves, and my one piece that I took along appears to
show no ribs. If so it must be a club moss.

Some of the local cngl. of the surface I saw
an imbedded slab in the cngl. 16" long and 2 1/2" - 6"
thick. It is the same as the one to be seen in the
house to "P. ovifera" at Beaumont.

Logan gives the thickness of the so-called
Barren zone as 2766', and of which he estimates 1/4
is cngl. = 690' (I have reduced it to 530'). Then
he estimates over cngl. of zone in 300' out to Pla-
teau level = 3066'. I have changed my field figures
to agree with his making 3060' as an approximate left.

Congl. ① goes W along the shore. It takes to a place E of
Murray Cove and is 3/4 in. thick on the inside. There is
a high cliff along its right meeting the E. horn of the large one.
Beneath it and the Congl. ① if a small cliff occurs the
beds are cross-bedded ss that dips westerly S. In the lower
beds of the Congl. the pebbles are much smaller than usual
and more angular, probably one-half the size of the higher beds.
The ss gr. for 200 yds along the shore of Murray
Cove, where Congl. ② appears and continues on W, I suppose
I could see the same.

The lower beds of Congl. ① are composed of small
pebbles that are more angular than higher up. They are
probably half the size here than at half way up to the
top.

^{of the shore}
These ss are beneath the top of the shore on
the south side of the.

200'

to the west side of Pointe Petre

Pointe St Peters, Friday Aug 22-1930

Took trips early during the morning, but studied
Coyl. (D) from the Point around into Mallag. Saw one
ls boulder 15" long. Dip in one place is $18^{\circ} E, 100^{\circ} S$.
Farther south it is $20^{\circ} SE$. In places there are ^{short} lenses
of decidedly even bedded ss but I doubt if these make up
more than 75 percent of the whole of Coyl. (D).

About half way down in Coyl. (D) bedded in which
are the boulders in layers averaging 2" to 14", the layers
being ss, (of the type of Silurian), usually 1/3 and 1/5.
All are of subrounded.

... in which all the
little lies in a cement of calcite. This must be con-
cretion that took place during deposition since all around
all the boulders are filled by the calcite
sands.

(Foot)

Coyl. (D) was V1 along the north of Mallag to within
a strip of ls to the N. of Point St. Peters, about one mile,
one-half mile of Mallag. The distance from here
subsequent to the top of the ss to the top of the
V1 appears to be regular green ss of weather
red, and if it is decidedly even bedded. These ss dip
about $20^{\circ} SE$ or $110^{\circ} E, 100^{\circ} S$. Recently the
is to vertical ^(about 20' high) (Coyl. (D) we see about 30° . These ss then go
V1 along Mallag in 200 yds steps with an average
dip of not less than 150° (holding true $110^{\circ}-120^{\circ} S$,
 $50^{\circ}-60^{\circ} E. = 100^{\circ} N, 140^{\circ} E.$)

Saw Cochran's plan revised in encl. (2)

Should yield about 150'

Should yield about 225' to open on the N. side →

This encl. (3) is low much thicker than on N. side →

Should yield about 400' to a pen with N. side

This enyl (4) is here much thinner than on N. side
Probably really be an extra enyl. From here on the
two sides do not agree very well. The distance from
N. to S. is now greater and the enyl. are probably
all lenses and do not go far

Saturday, August 23 continued

17. 2 1/2 miles N. of Bell Curve, Tenn. exp. (3) from pin to
out to the west.

Further down road in ... ss with thin
layers of small ... dip 10° SE. These strata
W. of ... of Bell Curve or about 1 1/2 miles
west of ... These ss have many local
thin lenses of ... up to ...
... and the ss have ... As a rule the
pebbles in these ... but others occur up
to 8" diam. The ss are ...
... long ...
... color ...

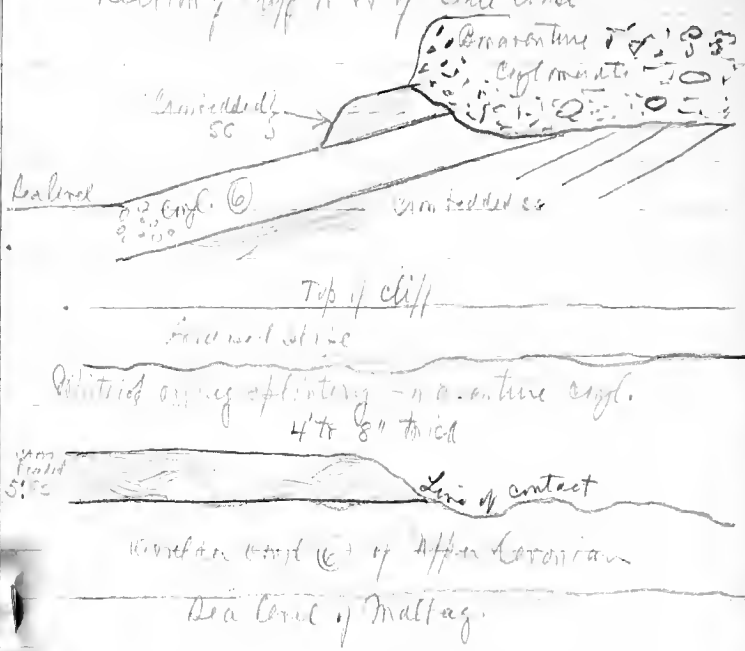
... W. of ...
... pinching
out to the ... W. ...
... Silurian
... about.

... Equibelle
...
... light ...
... pebbles are ...
...
... All appear to be of the ...
... Has ...

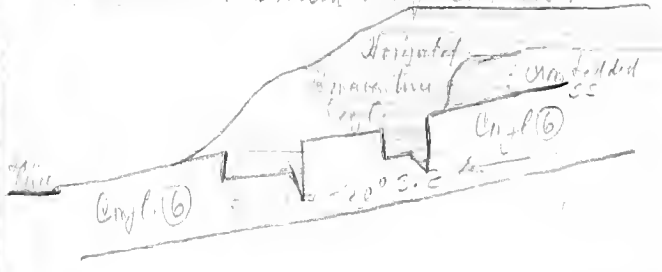
Should go d 1000' to apex with N. side

This may = core of N. side. If so is thicker than
on N. side = 60'

Section of cliff to W of Sille Anse



This section shows the folded and granitic
Pre-Cambrian eroded surface thus:



Saturday August 23, continued

more than 200 ft. The upper surface of the ...
where irregular ... so that the ... an-
gular ...
... See the ...

The ... along the ... cliff to the W. of ...
... is not composed of such ...
...
... The ... can always be ...

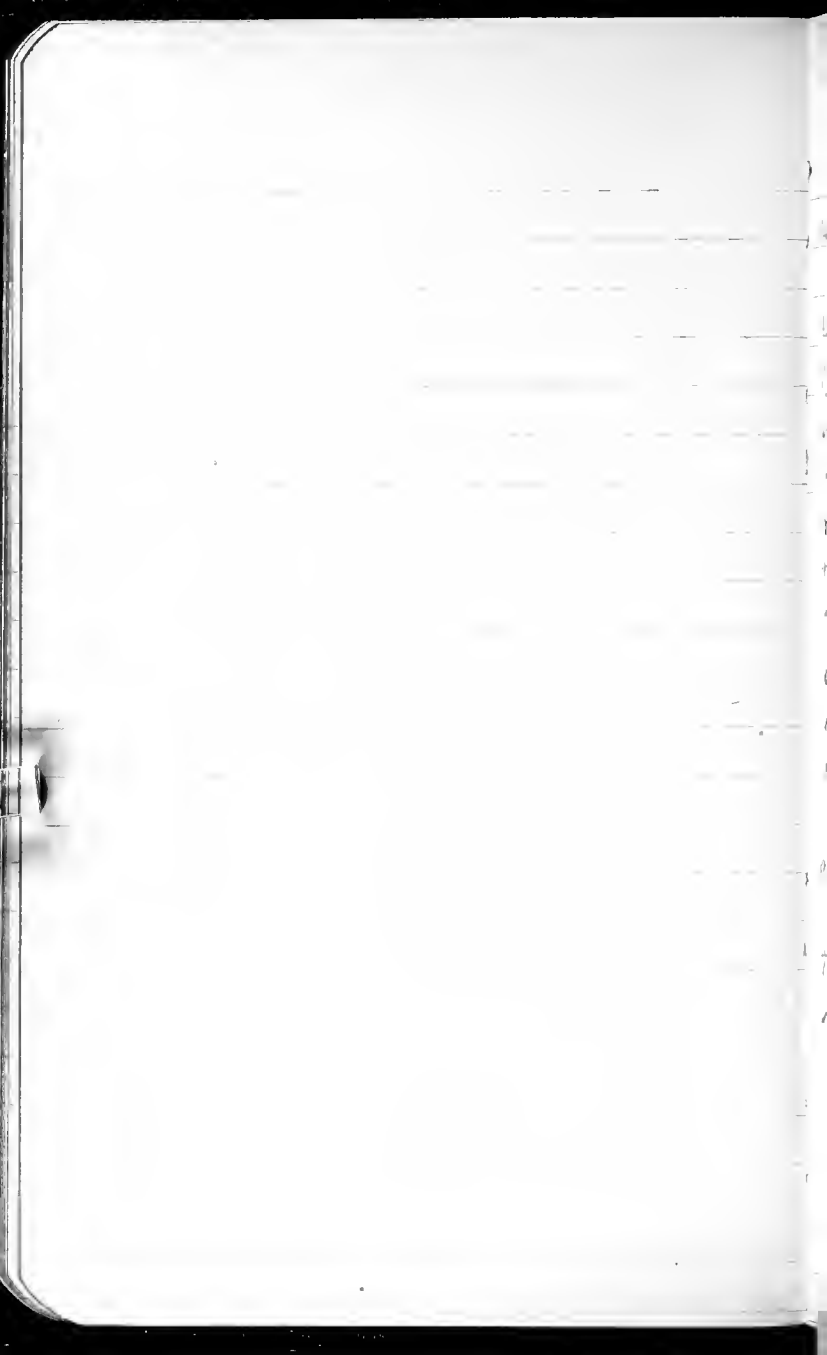
... follows: (1) The B. lies hori-
zontal and the D. is ... at least 100; (2) The B. is a
... introducing ...
...
... or of ...

(3) The contact between Band D is an ... and an-
... unconformity with the former ... of the latter
... and ... sandstones.

... a fault here as ...
holding ... and ... the ...
... east of where she draws it in
her ...

The ... overlaps the ... and
... surface is ...
... and to the ...
... and probably no more of the ...

Looking at the best, or at least in Memoré Mag. by Clarke
it may well be that the N.W. syncline leading S.E. into
Malley Dome and lies S.E. into the Devonian rocks
along the east shore of Malley into Conroy the Beach,
and so into the Dev. at the Peace Rock. In this event
the sandstone with Oriskany prints is at the base of the baspe
ss and go north into gray or gray baspe ss.
Here the Oriskany ss and the baspe stand at about 80° dip-
ping along to the north into Malley.



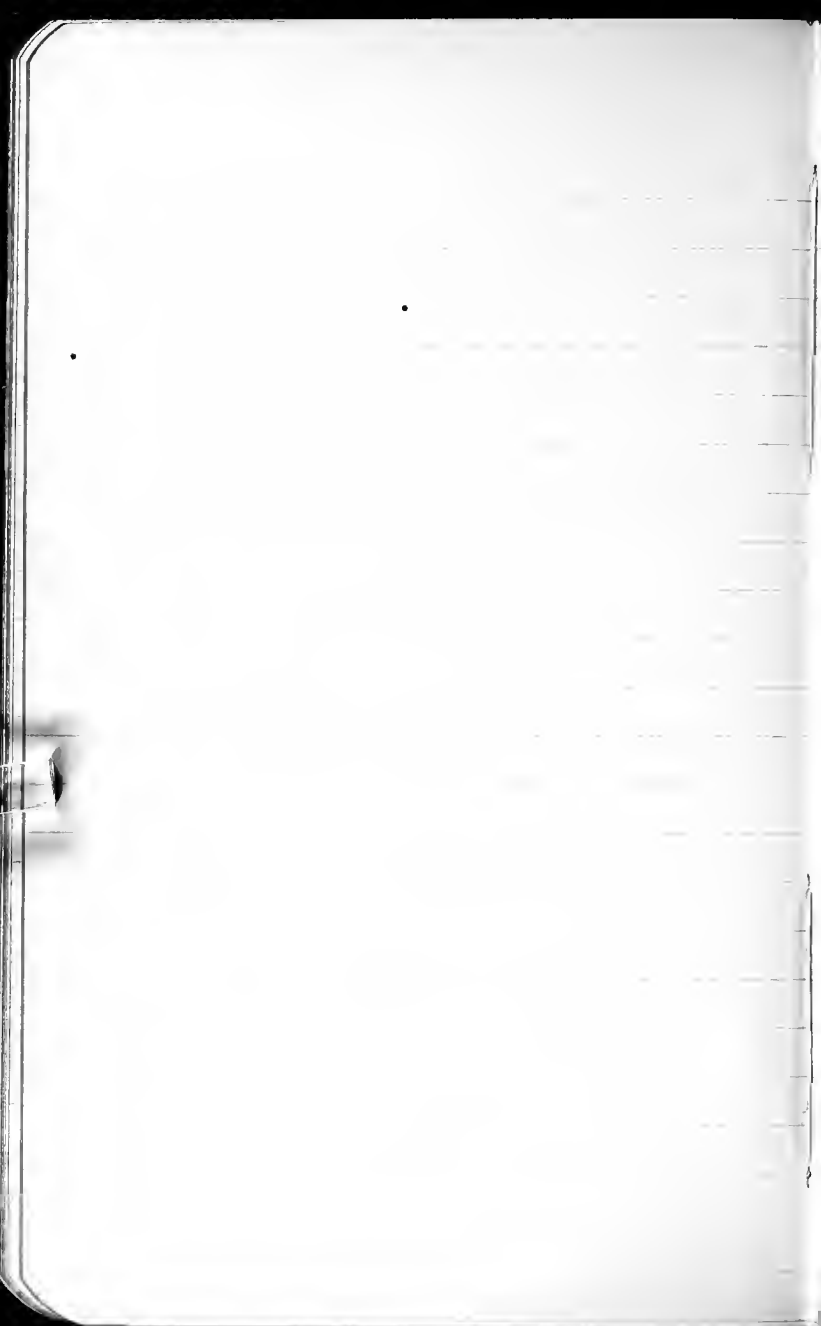
Pointe St. Peter, Sunday Aug 24-1930

A foggy morning that turned into a misty rain all the day.

Worked most of the day on these notes and comparing them with Logan's and Miss Goldring's results. If Logan had seen the contact Isargot today on either side Belle Anse he would now have made the St. Peter series Fide of Bonaventure age. This series would then have been the top of the Devonian, making the whole thickness of Sarpe ss. about 12,000' thick, namely 3000' of St. Peter, 7000' Sarpe ss., and 2000' of Sarpe limestone. This is about the same thickness as the Maryland Devonian, but not quite ^{as thick as} that of western Germany.

Walked north for half an hour and back again to the home of the Bonds.

Miss Goldring stopped for a month here with the family, was seen at the graph station. I did not stop with the Bonds during the past two years.



Pointe St. Peter, Monday Aug 25-1930

Another bright day with fog about Perce' and Sops' but not around the low Pointe St. Peter. Took life easy and collected a few fossils in the tundra. (D.)

In the afternoon read some, packed my box of rocks and fossils, and walked around a little.

Ready to move over to manna to Corner on the Beach.

On Tuesday morning about 8:30 the north Italian stopping at Bond's home took me in his car. Fossil along with Clarence went to Ans Kiberts Hotel at Corner on the Beach where we got at 9:15.

Small Plateau Island is flat topped about 30' above sea level with a small flask-like light structure on its top. It is of the Peter Point series with the strata dipping something like 100° to the E. I did not go over to it. It is less than one-half mile E of Pointe St. Peter.

Corner of the Beach Section. Strike of strata nearly
that of shore. Beginning at west end there is

Red weathering ss, about 10' dip 40° 10

Small pebble congl, green, 30' " 40° 30

Red weathering muddy ss, 20' 20

Green ss, 10' [It is here that occur the tree logs, 1938] 10

Small pebble greenish congl at top with a ss zone
and then coarse congl. About 50' 50

Bright-red muddy ss with "caliche" zones. About 75' 75

Red very coarse congl. with blocks of ls up to 2'-4' of
limestone sandy matrix ls. 50' 50

(See sketch of road on map opposite page)

In 1938 I see that the "caliche" zone is the same as
Proctor's - see map.

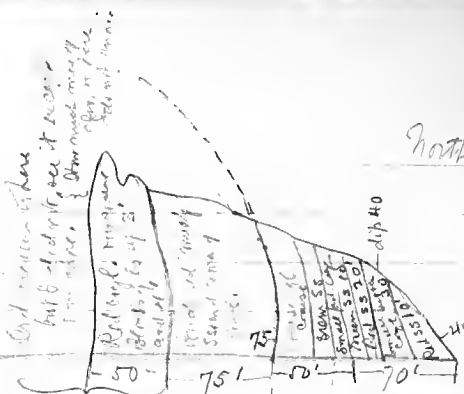
Cornwall, Tuesday Aug. 26-1930

Got here this morning at 9, it and before 10 o'clock
I was in my way to see the cliffs to the south west. The head
of Maltray has a ^{long} sand spit several miles across from the south
with the Tickle at its north end which the rail way crosses an
iron bridge. ^{or W} But the spit is one of the large Barachois
of Safer and it might be a typical example. The P.O. of
Barachois is on the north shore of Maltray and ^{or E} the
Tickle and there are leaves the P.O. of Pointe St Peter.

As one gets to the ^{NW} end of the cliff on a high south
shore of Maltray one meets with about 50' of vertically bedded dull-
red weathered fine grained carbonaceous ss (less than 1/3) and a
carbonaceous greenish-grey congl. (1/3) made of thin shaly ss. Small
under two inches in diameter are much larger up to
six inches or more across. In the higher congl. about 1/2 of the pebbles
are yellow stained well rounded vein quartz, some are
not that dark and are 1/2". There is a bit of mica at the top
and granite is comparatively rare, along with a little of a
stone. Limestones are not common at the top but they are
down the well and all the same into several levels. See
the samples. ^{some} [but
are more frequent as the top of the cliff is reached.]
[In the green shaly ss there are beds with an abundance of
carboniferous fragments and among them are pieces that look
like Psiloptera. In the lower congl. there is an abundance
of carboniferous ^{with equal layers of 6" on top and 4" on bottom} ^{or 6" at top and 10" below}

South

North



End of section where
but I did not see it
I am sure. } Down road many
feet or more

Base in of the
Sandstone zone.

Total thickness 124'

Thalway
Corner on the Beach
Sea level
comparison section
with some or more
to compare des
Probes for thickness.
This one is more reliable
than this sketch.

See the same section in the log page to left.

again looked at the immense
fallen masses of the coast part of the same. I now
see that this is a fault trace in, made of mostly of
the black sandstone. The sandstone is siliceous ls. The
Hood sandstone is a red ss, and if the small pebbles
only, all marked with the brick-red sandy
matrix. All is a mass of the soft to red ss, and it
can be seen in which, while the mass the left down
Surface, very broken. The great fault lies between them.

Tuesday Aug 26, continued

and 10' long; still another several feet long and of which I have three pieces. One suggests a trunk; a deep furrow, a c...
...the the

Looked hard for fossils and saw but one on all pieces of a Favosites This may be of the

These strata stand in and ranging in dip from 40° ^{or more to} 75° ^(incl East) N. 50 E. (to N. 30 W.). They are along the northern limit of an incline with the arch to the S and the syncline to the N. in all directions. See to sketch to left.

Small are about 7' of a thick-red muddy ss with green ... (due to ferruginous matter) and zones of
for the (due to) ... zones of 'caliche' due to

Under these beneath the thick-red zone lie immense masses of with hard up to 3' or more across. Some zones are of as
... .. from the of the cliff. At first I thought these beds must be Bonaventurine lying unconformably over the top of the I delimited up 250' as far as I could get and saw that they stand on
... .. of red beds are such good blocks of some are angular
... .. of are much rounded. of
... .. the of the
... .. near a fault line to the
These are the lowest strata seen and I am wondering if they are

[This red cgl. is now called Carrière des Roches and is basal
Amarantens. It is not a part of the Halpe series.]

The great fault lies between this red cgl. and the
shale. On one side (S) is thick sandstone, and on the other
Halpe ss. All of the Lower Devonian is on the same. The
dip of the fault is $75^{\circ}-80^{\circ}$ N.E. and strikes N. 50° W.

[This trilobite is now described by Worsan and is still and
named after one. It is in the name of Brachyarthrus schuchmanii
In 1938 I got more of these fossil forms in the ss.]

Corner of the Beach

Bedrock, August 27 - 1930

On the Perce Road south of the corner and just S of the English Church just before coming to a fork is an outcrop of the red Devonian ^{at fork lying S on opposite} ~~basal~~ ^{shale} ~~conglomerate~~. It stands almost on end, about 80° and dipping N.E. ^{formed by} strike N.W. ^{to S.W.} One sees of it about 200' ^{but there is much more than here to W.} in the ^{near} cut, the ^{same} SS.

West is a little hollow 30' across probably having the same shale as the rest. ^{This is the Whitehead fm.}

On the blue shale, 20' ^{is} ^{seen} ^{above} the ls of the ^{Whitehead} ^{formation}, and seen at ^{some} ^{places}.

Very light blue or light grey ^{all} ^{with} ^{weathering} ^{thin} ^{bedded} ^{ls} ^{and} ^{sh.} Dip about 30° ^{or} ^{less} ^{N.W.} ^{strike} about N. 20° ^{W.} ^{at} ^{base} is exposed on the north side of the road and beside the brook. The ^{only} ^{place} ^{is} ^{an} ^{area} ^{of} ^{limestone}. In the brook I found several ^{species} of ^{fish} ^{fossils}, Halimondella, Amotzgia i.e. On the north side of the road there is 50' of the same bed exposed and ^{is} ^{about} ^{30'} ^{thick}. [= Whitehead and Canine des Roches]

Between these two formations is the rest of the ^{at least} ^{shale} ^{SS.} to the top, and cutting out all of the ^{known} ^{Devonian} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{area} (Mt. Isli and Perce series).

On the Perce road 1/2 mile from the ⁱⁿ ^{place} ^{the} ^{road} cutting out of the ^{rough} ^{edge} ^{of} ^{the} ^{Devonian} and ^{the} ^{rest} ^{of} ^{the} ^{Devonian} Richmond of the ^{type} ^{is} ^{not} ^{typical}.

I observed a cool fog with a cloud in
the air all day.

The sequence across the strata down the road to
Cannes des Roches is as follows: [This is the Cannes des Roches
of Kille - the name is not used]

The Richmond is at the intersection of the road.

Great Fault in a little rollers.

Thick bedded red congl like the one near the English Church
near Cannes in the beach. Dip ^{say E 60° N} nearly vertical. Thickness
seen about 10'

Coarse grey fine bog distance down the road to the sea.
About 280 yards as stepped land along the winding of the road. Or
about 400 of my usual steps. It is in an [Cannes des Roches -
is a very small place]

Small pebble greenish congl 6'

Very fine 70 yards

Red coarse bedded ss 5'

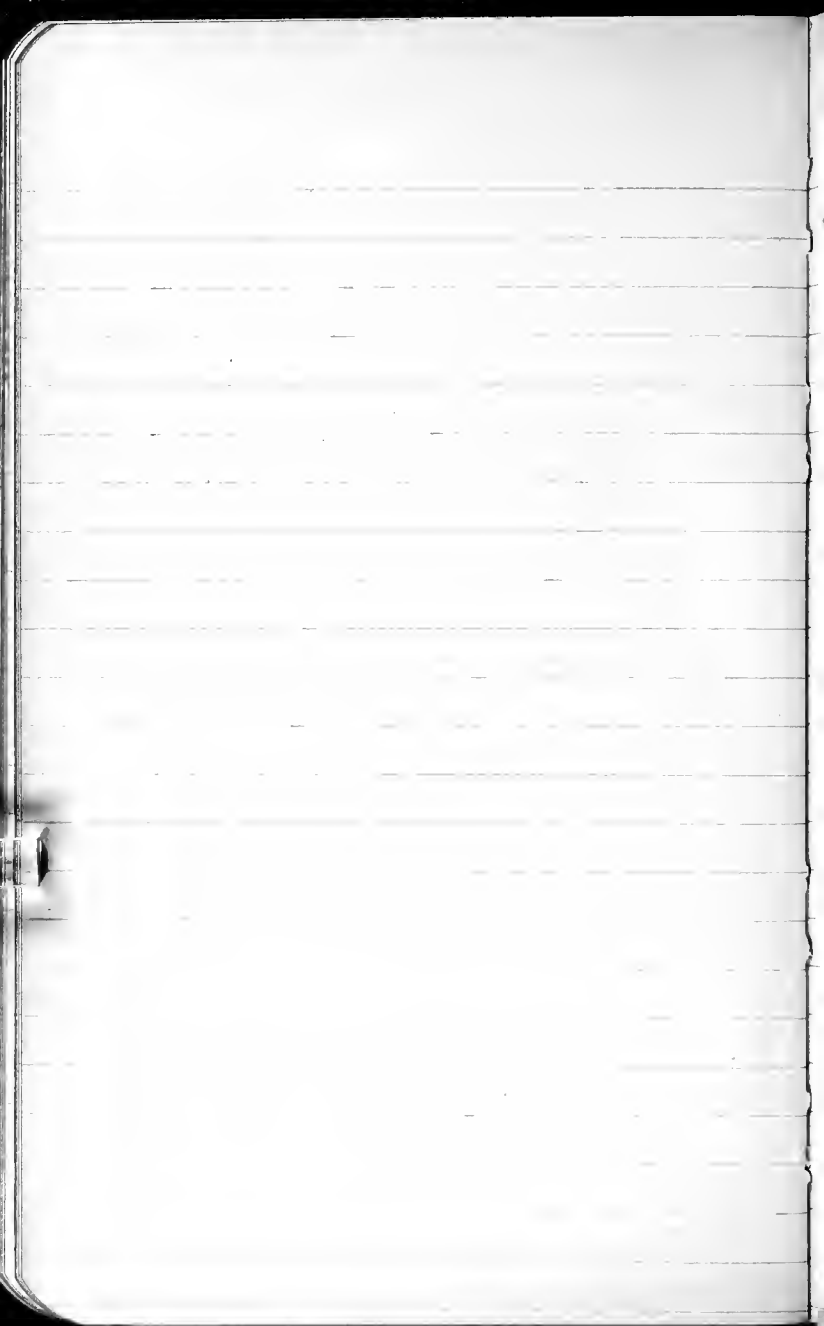
Red sh. as stepped

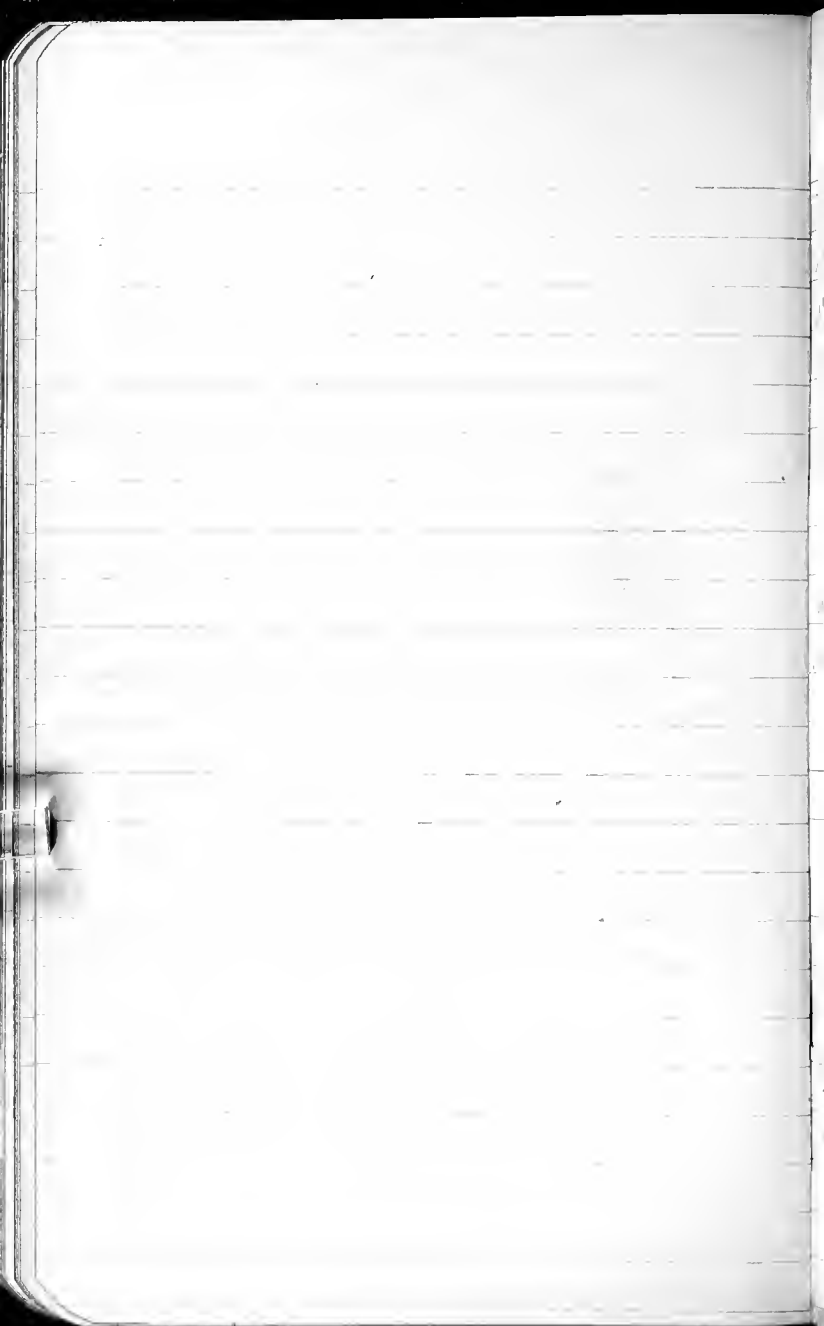
Small pebble greenish congl, about 10'

Red sh. with some red ss, 70 yards across

Thick bedded red pebble congl, greenish sh. dip 32° N. 70° E

Then the rest of - contains in right hand & goes →





Corner of the Beach

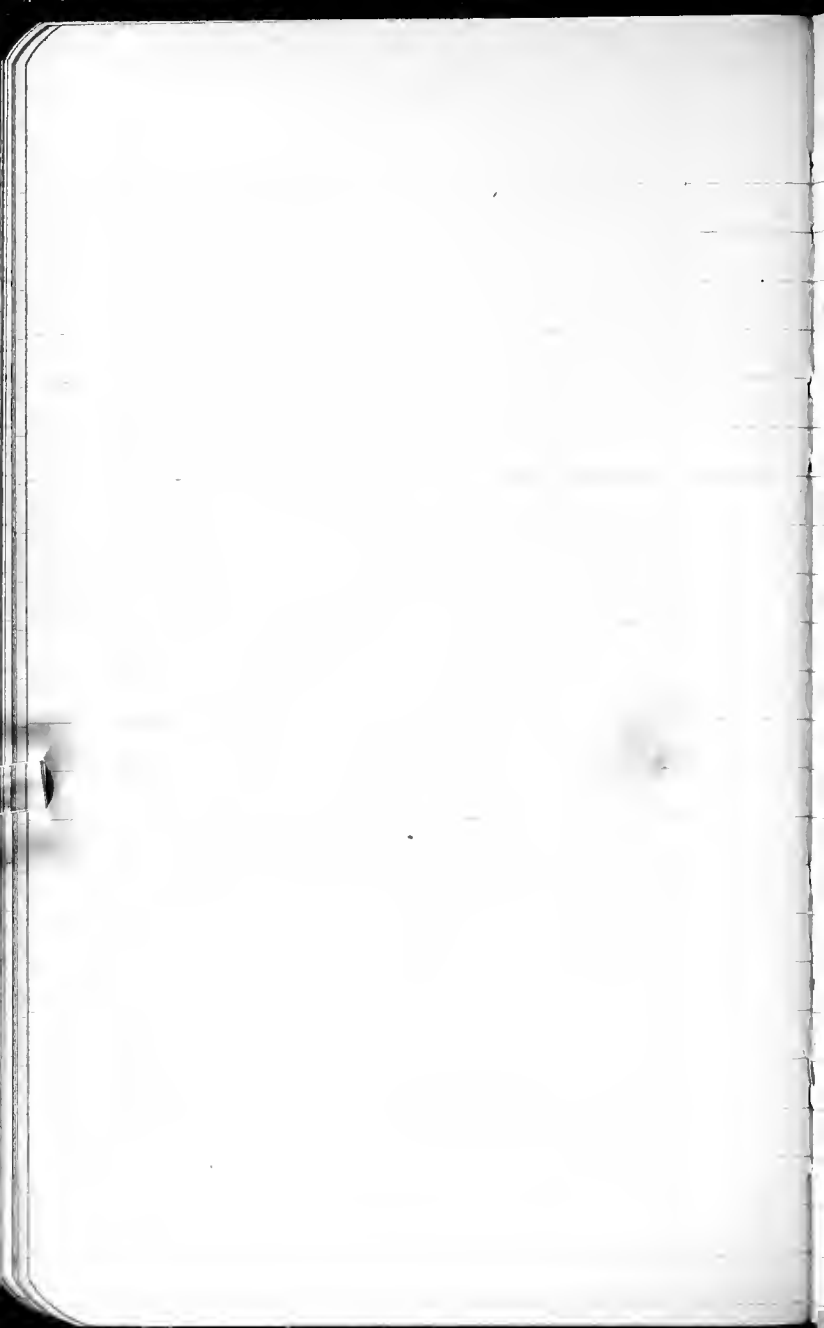
Tuesday, May 28, 1930.

My room looks directly east across the dunes and
out my window about 1/2 mile a long sun rose at 5
A.M. and the sky out to sea got dull red and then bright.
At first this had no name and was white at mid
day. The red mixing with the blue sky made it an
orange red and this was reflected by the sea, but
toward land there was a faint red. As the sun came
down the red in the sky lost its power and took
on the color of grey. At 6 then the sun began to show
above the horizon and the sky turned dark across the
sea. The sun does in moon-light nights.

Went to the beach Road to see what was
to be seen. To the south of the
road there are some very large hills of
sand. This side of the road, this side the
side is very high and shows the example of what
the sand has done. It is too high
to reveal fossils and shows none.

From here I found it in the former
road. The road is very high and
that the corner of the beach Road will go, and in that
at the corner of the beach Road to go
down to the beach via the beach road.

Tried again to get around the road some about 3/4



Thursday Aug 28-1930. Continued

mile S of the Canre camp but failed again.

Then tried to collect fossils out of the Richmond crumpled strata in the shale but got only three Corals, 3 Algae, trilobite tails and a small trilobite. All the fossils are of Richmond age and were made the fossils of the Prickers road and Grand Coupe.

My log is about on the strike. It appears to dip 45 S-E or 30 E. This is near the dip of the same strata in the area.

[This is the Monty locality about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on
road to Grise de la file].

Corner of the Beach

Friday August 29 - 1930

Too stiff and tired today to work.

At nine A.M. took a walk over the road on my way back when near the Vibert Hotel who should meet me on a wagon onto the farm etc. At first I did not care to talk much to him because of his suspicion that I am not in his territory. He says that I have specialized in stratigraphy, I am more than 30 years.

He is very much perplexed over the structure and especially about his place when he got the upper corner of the beach. He said the place was within 1/2 mile of the corner and twice volunteered to take me to the place provided I would not put him in the locality. I will not put him in but I did not care to commit myself to him. I did, however, say that he is sitting on a block ^{by} the fault that has been traced out during the past three days.

If the weather is good tomorrow and I can stay in my car, I will be ^{of the Cape} there but I have no idea where the locality is other than that it must be along the front side of the hills ^{to the} says Barabois. I went a little again in the late afternoon but we spoke only a few minutes.

It reminds one of the Upper Cambrian in the Lewis
conglomerate and especially of the form Ditellonoceras
found in the Ottawa conglomerate! At last we have found
the source of these limestone pebbles. It lies beneath the
Upper Cambrian, the Lower Cambrian with its Algonkian
fauna! It must be here to furnish the pebbles with L. C.
forms so common in the Ottawa Congl. & C.

Outlying this Cambrian is the Beaufort also seen
in the Lewis Congl. If it must be found on the Beaufort
road.

This Beaufort lies in line of strike of the Cambrian, and
the Beaufort must be here in line with. —————>

Curiously Clarke's map shows the Beaufort striking the
M.N. and Beaufort's S.E. This means that the Beaufort is
found Beaufort.

Saturday August 30, continued

our ideas on the direction of the main structure, On the other hand there might
be a great fault meeting here. Certainly it is not a great fault
line and it is not of course from the Perce' River
N.W. and at the Waltay equal is has been pushed
south over the Perce' and it is made in about 1000
feet. If this is true the we will come to the all
of our ideas as to the direction of the structure
Instead of coming from the Canadian Shield
from the Labradorian part of the
Canadian Shield. Then the would then explain the
in the St. Lawrence and
all along the S.E. side the are
here? I we have the major structure
and it is not different in its direction
the

This "Bappe 55" - Bonaventure fm.

Corner on the Beach

Sunday August 31, 1930

Sitting on the Vivat Hotel on a brilliant Sunday I am thinking why the "Barpe SS" from Corner on the Beach to the Grand Coups is not downfallen Bonaventure as Clark claims.

(1) These dev. SS. are far too regularly bedded and not conglomeratic enough to be like Bonaventure. Besides the congl. are very different.

(2) There is no Bonaventure above to have fallen down. Even if once such was present the "fallen masses" have the strike and dip of the Barpe SS, of which one and one is to be seen to the west.

(3) Bonaventure congl. lies horizontal or nearly so except where deposited on the old post dev. Topography as on the S side of Pic d'Aurore where the dip and slope is about 40° S.

(1a) B. consists of thick zones of well bedded greenish strata with much carbon (fossiliferous), one of the chief characteristics of the dev.

(2a) The "down fallen" B. has the dip and strike of the Barpe SS

(3a) B. is a greater variety of rocks in the congl. than those of the dev., though the Point St. Peter congl. are not so unlike. The former however always have pieces of ls and fossils, while the latter have only Rickonian and sayf bed fossils.

(4) The B. cement is an iron oxide, a coating common seen on the Barpe SS on the Point St. Peter congl. The Barpe SS weather red but internally are green and the same is true of St. Peter congl.

The Cambrian may have a thickness of some
hundreds of feet.

Can this be the Mid. Ord. ? →

Hardly, because at Little River west and farther west
the ? Vind. sh. is well exposed, but what is more important is
extensive detrit. masses is a considerable extent. The
same is true based of Pal. Daniel where there are also separ-
tions. One small mass of separations occurs S of Seauford (see
Chadler's map in Mem. G.). Other masses occur to the W. of
Hager Basin.

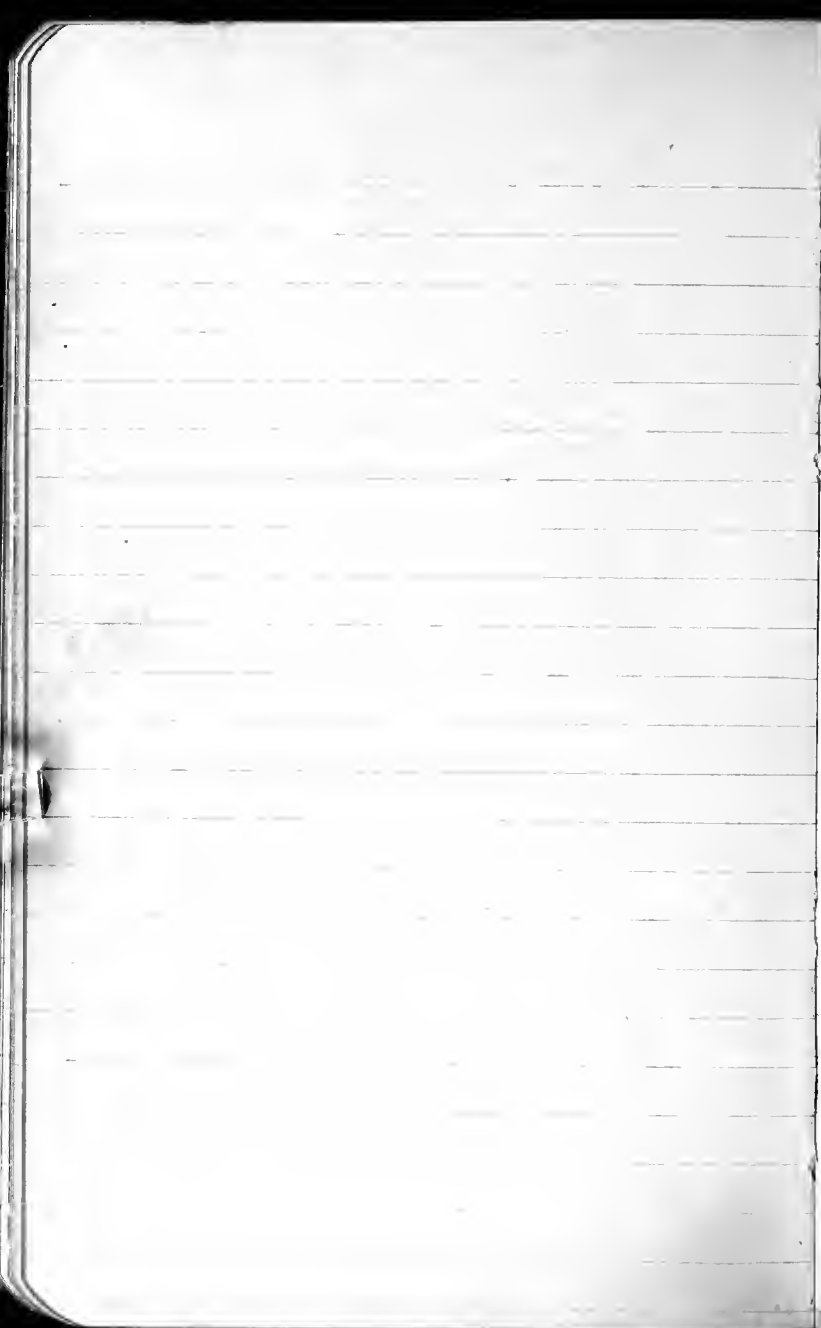
Sunday August 31-1930, continued

What makes the lower 55 or 60 ft red I do not know but the samples taken should explain this.

In the late afternoon had an auto take me back to the Cambrian locality and found it to be $2\frac{4}{10}$ miles from Corner on the Beach. Then drove on to $5\frac{3}{10}$ mile and turned back.

S and W of the Cambrian loc, some hundreds of feet one sees large pieces of the Cambrian and one block had a red top. Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ^{Cambrian outcrop} beyond comes in a greenish-grey ^{green} micaeous shale ^(see sample) that stands out. Then about a ^{1/2 to 3/4} mile of thin bedded dense ls. This is devoid of all fossils. It reminds me of the ^{St. Lawrence} ^{valley} but what is it is ^{green} ^{shale} ^{under}. It has a dip of about 80° N, 70° W.

The green shale once going to the E and as the road here runs along the strike of the E may not be much above the E ls. ^{To the S} ^{above} ^{the} ^{thin} ^{bedded} ls of upper ^{Richmond} ^{is}. I saw not the slightest evidence of weathering and the entire sequence seems to be normal. In this event all the ^{middle} ^{Ordovician} ^{is} ^{normal}. If so this is a remarkable occurrence after what we expected from our knowledge of the St. Lawrence Valley.



Campbellton, N.B.

Monday September 1-1930

A brilliant morning and the Ribut family is all
gathered for the wedding. The bride is to be married after mass
in the beautiful stone catholic church of Peace. At 7.45 they
all go into the centre of the village in a motor car.

The letter is in the P.O. at Campbellton for an employee.
relating to the firm in question. The firm are decorated
with red streamers and are met by the Canadian Hops.
The bride is all in light blue dress and carries one of those
awfully large straw hats made again in 1930, which is a job.

At 8.45 the priest comes and picks me up and talks me, my
two cartons of books, and baggage to be taken at the long sta-
tion instead of the station at the corner of the beach. At
9.20 I am off for Elm Point.

At Beauport (station in Peace) I see a herd of cattle and
the owner of the place. The cattle are to be taken
from the car window, more do they come into what is a
change.

At Beauport the best exposure of the granite is
to be seen. The village and bay are extensive. I ought to put
some young man to work out his report. It will be a good
structural and geological area. Of fossils there is not much
at all though I should look for Mid. Ord. graptolites. It looks
as if the place might be a continuation of the St. Lawrence
channel of against the middle part of the New Brunswick
frontal line.

See forward under date of August 14th as they took
Pomarine Lee's hospital. Evidently in the poor evening light
I did not see things correctly.

We are 10 min late at New Carlisle and lose 20
more in remaining to leave. Its many passengers that a
third ^{coach} ~~coach~~ is added; one of these is a chair car, many filled
with ^{tramp} ~~passengers~~ from Gaspe Basin. Drove off to the W at
1.0 P.M. or 20 min late.

East of Carleton about one mile there is an Amazontian
Stony ridge. It has greenish Amazontian Gaspe SS.
Look this up. They are the Devonian. At least one of the
rocks is very much shale sided, and or maybe
jointed and cliffed surfaces. Before getting to the next town
over, St. Lawrence, all is gone. I shall be greatly surprised
if here shales turn out to be undeformed Amazontian;
they have the characteristics of the deformed Gaspe SS
and Point St Peter series. Look all over about these
shales very carefully, or even E. M. Middle.

Got to Crum Pointe 30 min late, or at 6.15. Then
via Auto to the farm over the Restigouche River that took
me to Chateau Restigouche - chateau of 100 m ± 4
junctions up. Took a room with bath, and since
since I am in the land of congrats, not what it should
be but much better than ever in Quebec.

Section of Kern Kernian W. of (Crested) 7 E.

Approximate Stratigraphy

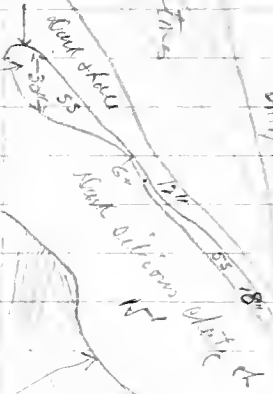
← Strata and
Basin
etc.

↑
Range at least 10'

(Are these basins
0.5 mi = 1 mi
high?)

basal sandstones
Olivaceous
blue siltstone

W. of tracks of *Silurian* fossils



This section is quarried
at present

Shaded Kernian
200-300' S E
Thickness hundreds of feet.

Small fault zone about
after is important
feature in section
etc.

Campbellton N. B.

Tuesday September 2 1930

It rained but very little during the night not enough to ^{lay} the streets.

Unpacked my sleeping on Fridays evening, Tuesday, and then walked along the road and along the International railway track to see the Lower Devonian that furnished Ford many years ago some of his best fossiliferous and *Cotacoda*.

Beginning about 3/4 mile west of railway station, one sees an exposure about 100' long of thin bedded (weathered to) whitish siliceous or cherty ls with some greenish slightly micaceous fine grained sandstones. The whitest ls are finely bedded with ^{thin} ^{beds} ^{of} ^{ls} ^{at} ^{an} ^{angle} ^{of} ^{about} ^{20°-30°}. ^{These} ^{beds} ^{are} ^{from} ¹⁰ ^{to} ²⁰ ^{feet} ^{thick} ^{or} ^{more} ⁱⁿ ^{places} ^{if} ^{many} ^{hundreds} ^{of} ^{feet}. And they go on west into lower beds seen in place along the road. The ^{beds} ^{are} ^{thin} ^{bedded} ^{ls} ^{at} ^{an} ^{angle} ^{of} ^{about} ^{20°-30°}.

At the west end of these ls then appear to be a ^{small} fault, more probably a slide due to the incompetent sh that come in above. This is a dark blue-black flinty siliceous siliceous sh ^{when exposed} ^{is} ^{about} ¹⁵ ^{to} ²⁰ ^{feet} ^{thick}. See section to left.

To the E, a higher, full to thick bedded dark granular mine aligned coarse ss (have a piece) ^{one} ^{seen} ⁱⁿ ^{about} ¹⁵⁰ ^{feet} ^{when} ^{the} ^{section} ^{is} ^{erect} ^{with} ^{by} ^{turning}. Dip 30° S.E.



Tuesday Sep. 2 - 1930 continued

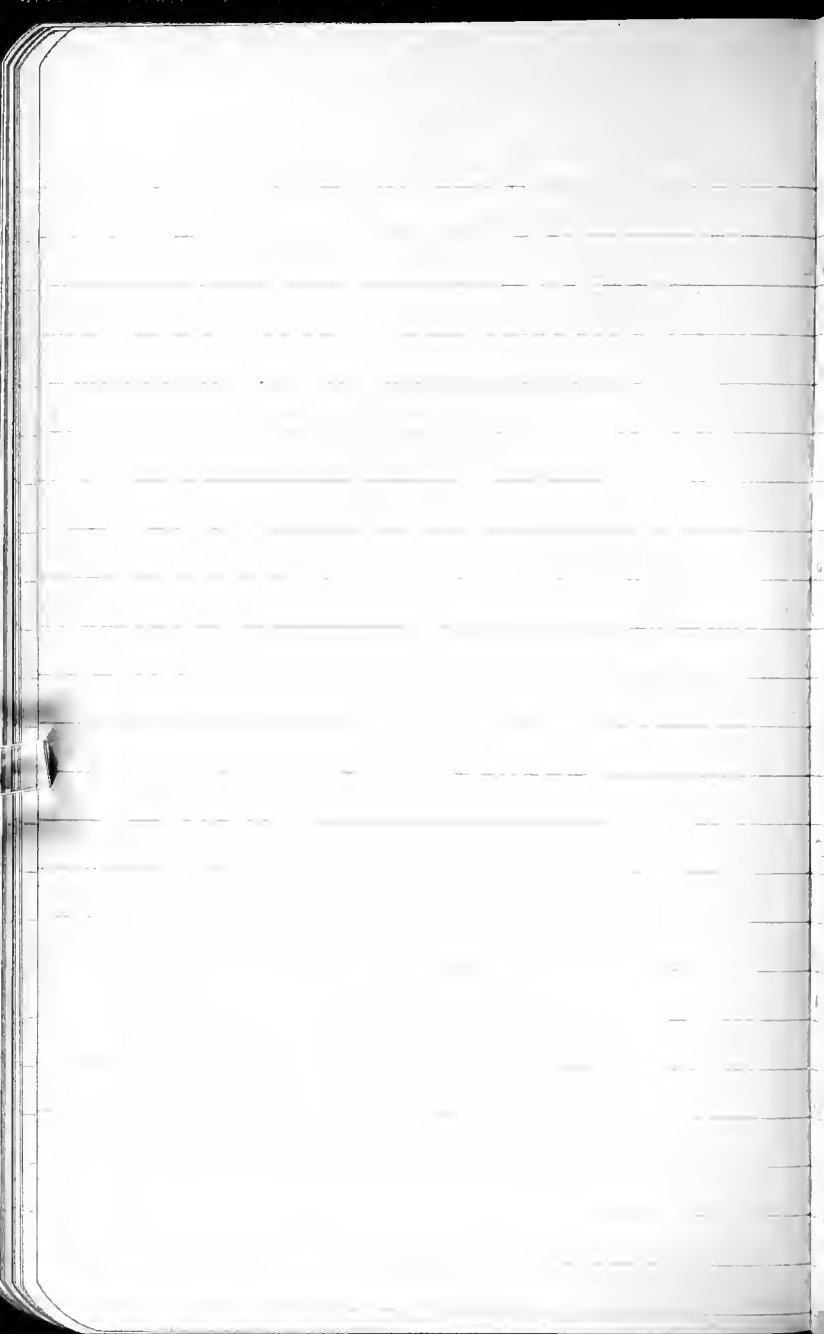
It is about 16 miles E to Dalhousie where still
some Lower Devonian appears and on the off site of a
beach near Bay occurs the Upper Devonian Carpenter's
Lower trifid beds.

To the W towards Matapedia the section goes down
in the Highland area. At that between Dalhousie
and Matapedia most of the area is taken up by
Lower Devonian in the S of the, while on the N. side
the whole of the Basal SS come in with the so-called
Point Peter series. Evidently
the Point Peter series is made up of the same beds as the Point Peter series.
The Point Peter series is made up of the same beds as the Point Peter series.
The Point Peter series is made up of the same beds as the Point Peter series.

Left Point Peter series at 2 P.M. for Dalhousie area
a small bus. It took 30 minutes to get to Dalhousie.

At 2:30 P.M. I went to take another look at Stewart's
Point Peter series and get some fossils. Stewart's
are more particularly Point Peter, but good tracks outside
of Leptaerobryozoa are very today. Carpenter's trifid beds are very today.
The Point Peter series is made up of the same beds as the Point Peter series.
The Point Peter series is made up of the same beds as the Point Peter series.
The Point Peter series is made up of the same beds as the Point Peter series.

Got back to Chaleur Is. at 6 P.M. with little
accomplished.



Dalhousie N. B.

Hearing of Feb. 10, 1900

As I got up I found my gun in the hall, and
immediately I got ready to catch the morning ferry to Ingon-
waka, but as I got on the beach it began to rain hard
and kept it up until 11:30 when the fog was thick again.
As all looked gloomy I decided to go back to the Inn, but
by 12:00 the sun was out and clearing. As it grew

The Ingonwaka road N. to the Nouvelle 4 or 5 miles
into the hills. The hills are high making the road narrow
and the hills are of the High Canadian type.

From the Ingonwaka road I went to St. Anne and
Halifax and I have concluded to spend the day for 1/2 mile
to the N. of Halifax. The R.R. station is 4 miles to St. Anne and 3 miles
to Halifax.

Rebased on the "Zonoventive" at Halifax point made
up by a small bar of the 870 estimated by Vindler. It has
been as low as 1/2 mile N. of E as seen
from the bay. There is another bar of the 870 at
200, but it is not up to the level of the 870.
It should be hard in the afternoon.

outline of map of a part around for the Muscels.

Muscels Island

Muscels River

St. Anne's

Causton E

Point of View
← 1/4 mile to Ferry Landing

Point of View

Point of View

Low water (Blueville)

This creek may be 8 miles long.

Water around the bridge with a low creek.

SE 1/4 200
SS

SS

apt
mass shale

SS

SE 1/4 200
shale

How to connect to Blueville

See Bonaventure formation.



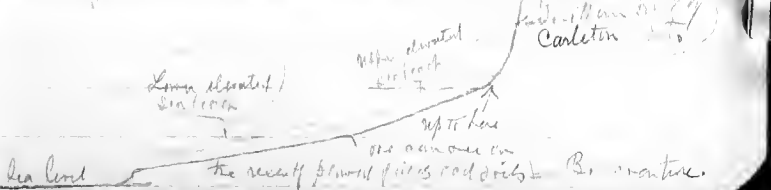
This is an interesting and beautiful view, since one sees the high-standing volcanic piles. In early Devonian time it was a region of volcanic piles, exploding volcanoes with ash distributed far and wide, and quiet lava flows. Probably also injections.

Thursday Sep. 4, 1930, continued

The High Hill cliffs are W of Muga... landing below are the greenish Upper Devonian... and ss top of the... making cliffs about 70' high. Then from 1/4 mile N. are the high Red Devonian... ^{and the rest is a typical} top. At the landing is an arch in the strata (as does not exist since the... here is all glacial clay over the... eroded case). To the N the strata descend in low dips and then to near horizontal, I should think is... ^{but a... of the weather and a... of the... of the...} To the E. of the landing about 1000' the Devonian... E dips and the... basal... that make... Point. Farther E are... Devonian... red sh only... of ss and...

From the sea looking back to... impression that... was... the... and... since the high hills to N. and... all dip in... direct. - lava flows down the sides of the... The E front of the... is... and...

From the... one... of... of the high elevated... stream... to E. It is... level...



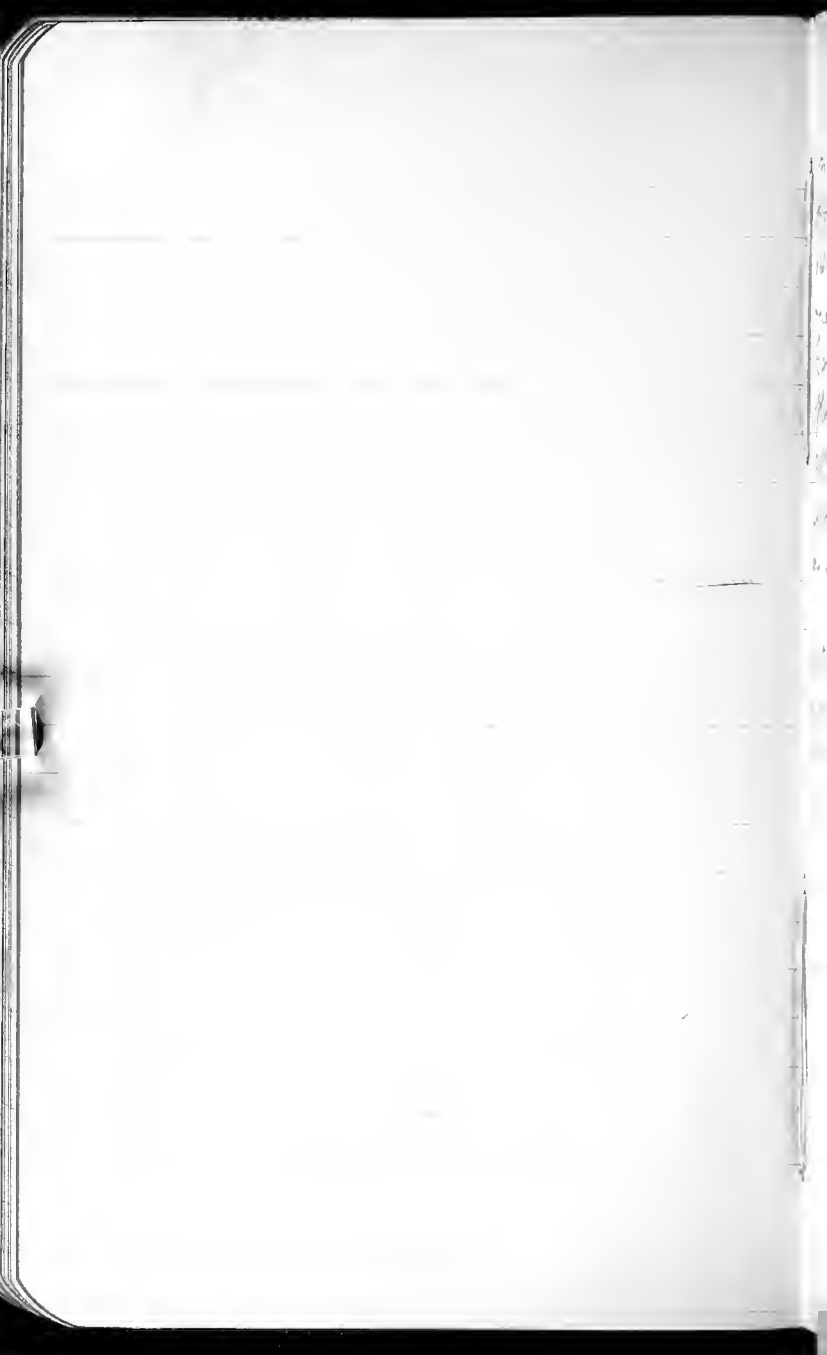
Several small hotels at Carleton. The best looking
one is Hotel Wilfred. A French one is St. Louis Hotel.

The Bonaventure here must be of the same type
as at Gault Point. In other words basal Bonaventure
congl. followed by a sand at lower dip (30°) by the red sand
beds with thin zones and patches of congl.

See the several rock samples.

It is about 30 miles from Corlinton to St. Omer,
5 to Newville, and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles on my farm
road to Mapunaka Landing.

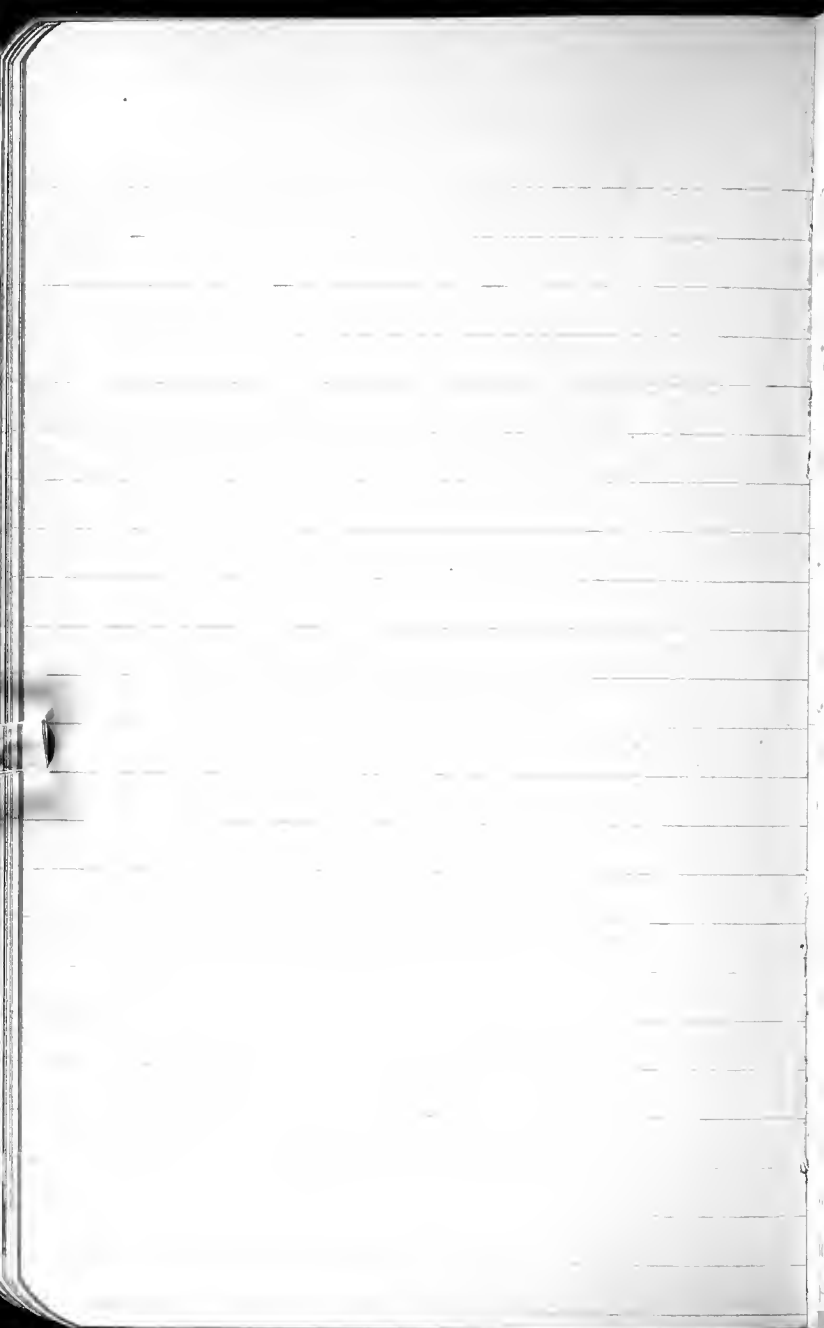
Look up Ell's report about the structural conditions
see. He may have the explanation of these suspended
rods.



Thursday, Sep. 4, 1930, continued

with the corners rounded off a little. It is material that has not come far. Volcanic rocks are fairly common but do not make up more than 10% of the cngl. The great field of boulders and pebbles appear to be the slabby Gaspe ss. Folded thin bedded sandy sandstones are often seen and probably are a type of Ordovician. In all of these rocks I did not see a single fossil not even a crinoid stem or al. A granite dike runs, and of no great thickness six miles across.

In the course of the cngl I see, as yet, no clear clue to distinguish the Bonaventure from the Point St Peter series or even to say if the lower Gaspe ss. that I saw on the corner of the beach. It will be the position of things that will distinguish the various Bonaventure-like cngl.



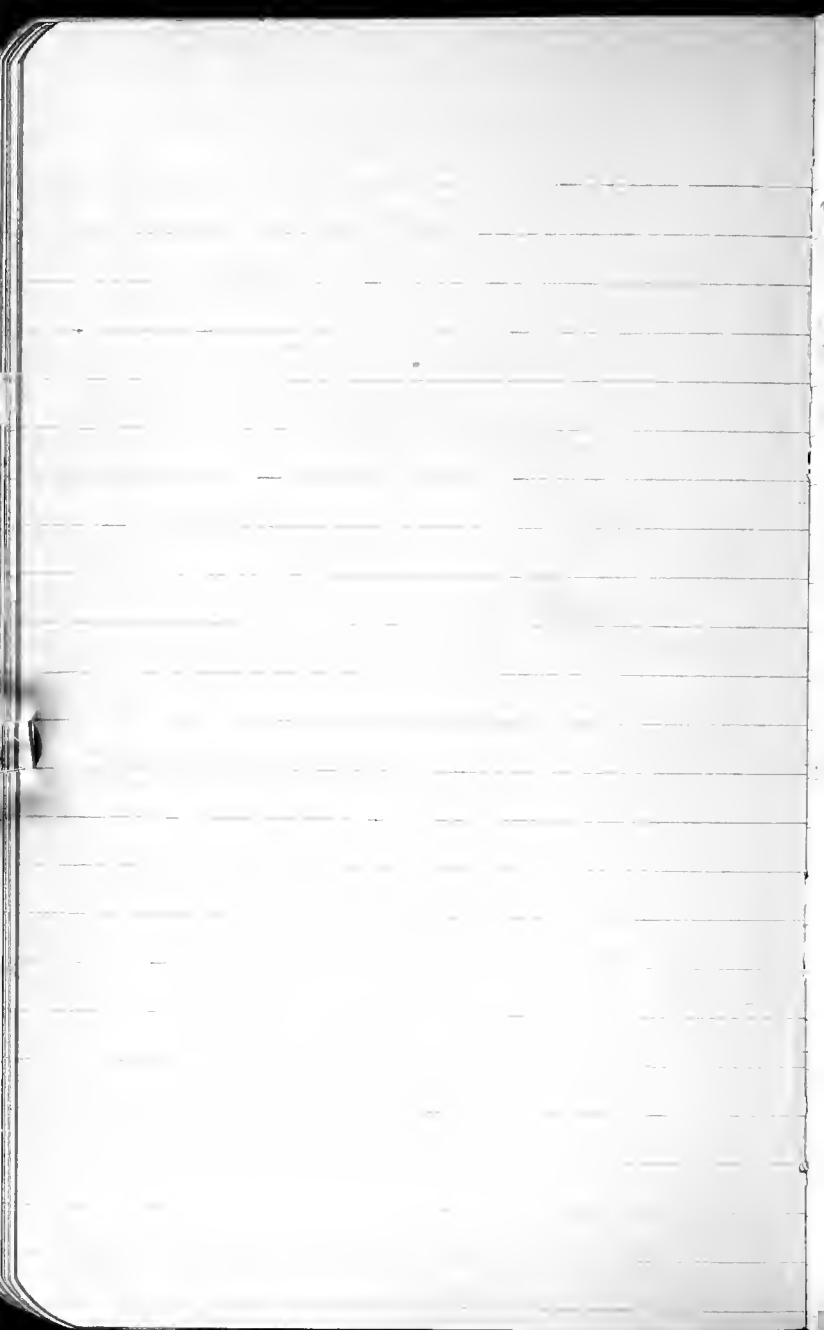
- Magnasha Landings
St Omer, Quebec, Friday Sep 12, 1930

A cold night and a cool but brilliant morning.
At 8 A.M. I started for Magnasha Landings where I
arrived at 9:15. There is about 1/4 mile north to the first
stratigraphic layer SS appear dipping to E and a little S.
The dip increases from 20° to 27°

In the basal ^{3 1/2' - 4' of} sandstone and occur large pieces
of the underlying sandstone, part is figured by Kille. The
contact is a distinct, irregular cross in irregularities of
conformity. The sandstone is also layered up to 16"

These facts indicate a ^{thin bedded} sandstone
sandstone about 10' - 20' thick. The lower sandstone appears to
be 75' thick with upper part about 75' ^{100'} making the
whole near from 165' - 195'. The lower sandstone
is much ^{more} vesicular and more rich

The ^{in place, 1921-1922} sandstone are ^{all} made of nearly pure
bedded SS, all of which are more or less conglomeratic
but with ^{the} pebbles small. These SS are highly
much ^{more} bedded, show current bedding and on one
side ^{are} considerable ^{amounts} of calcite. These
much ^{more} bedded by calcite (see specimen), and are
lenses pinching out E. The interbedded ^{are}
more regularly bedded. In the upper part of these shales
there is a calciche layer 2' - 3' thick (see sample), it occurs
beneath a coarse sandstone; it has sand and some pebbles.

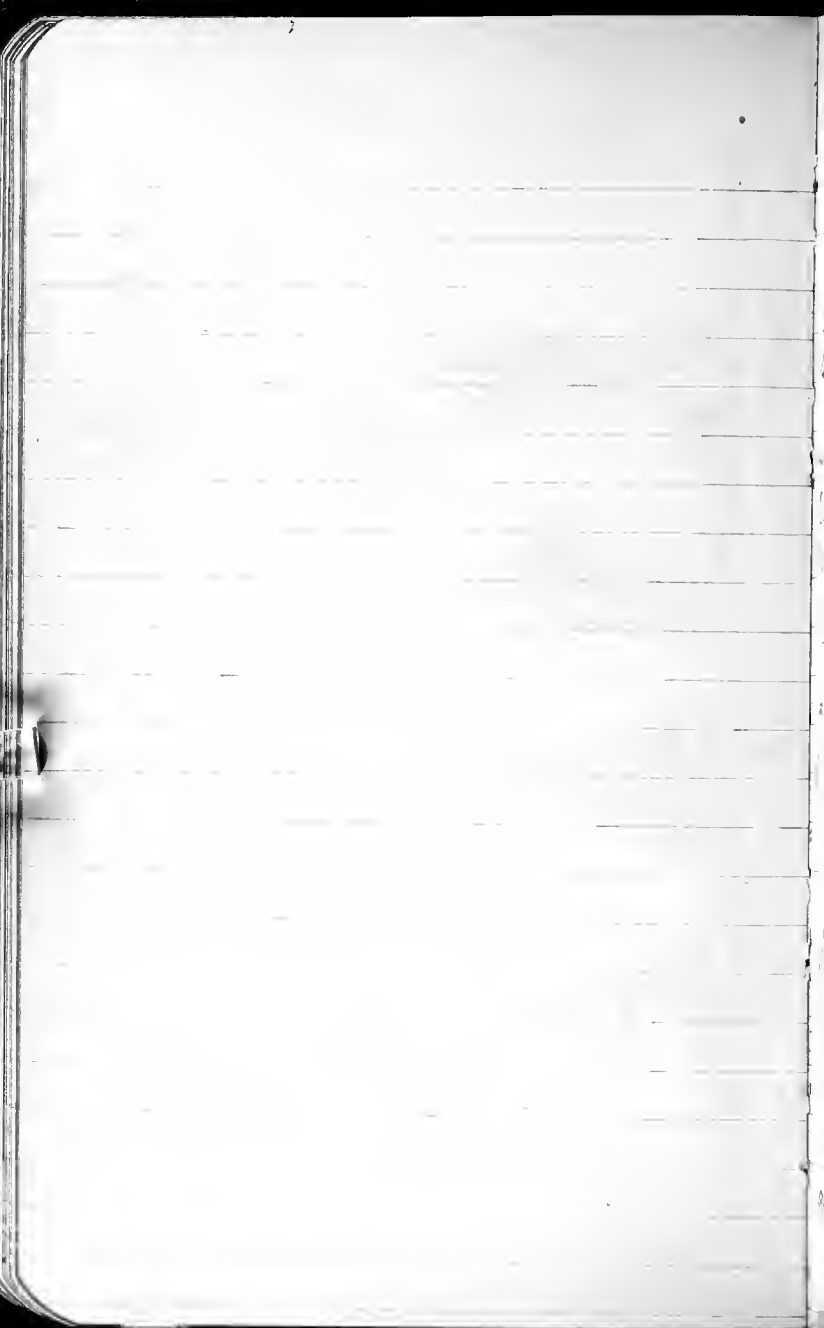


Friday Sep. 6, 1930, continued

Got back to the Chaleur Inn for lunch.
Then packed up including one small carton with
tools that I will ship at Campbellton. A business
man of Campbellton took me in his car from
Dalt House. Left Campbellton at 6:10 P.M. on
the Quebec - St. Montreal.

En Route Home, Saturday Sep. 7, 1930

At first we went out (6:45 A.M.) in cloudy evening.
Left on the Antares at 7:55 A.M. Chaired care
of White Pine furniture and gear at Shingfield.
Got home at 8 P.M. A dark stormy day.



The next day Longwell concluded that the 60' lentil may also be in place in the Highgate that was unconformity by the sea and that it finally fell over and slumped over. It is therefore both a boulder and a lentil in place.

Elsewhere he discovered rocks near the Highgate, showing the importance and extent of the overlap of the Inverton. Later it was seen that this dit. is not the Inverton.

The outcrop of the Ginn rocks on what I thought was the Chazy (south of Inverton) is not, in fact, the latter is more probably the lower Beal mountain. Longwell says the lower white formation is siliceous and not a limestone. Later I saw it is no limestone at all. Both are of the Ginn rocks formation.

St. Albans, Vt, Saturday Oct. 18-1930

A fire survey comprising Lukas and Knopf did not arrive until 8.25 we did not get started until after 9 A.M. Went north to see the Swanton (= Keel) congl. All were thrilled at the evidence but no one was finally able to prove of the big ls about 60' long in a boulder or a lentil resting on the Highgate slate. The bigger one at Rockledge Longwell felt might be a lentil in the Highgate slate and one which the Swanton congl. formed upon formation.

Then slipped to see the Swanton congl. a little north of Shells Corner. Here it soon became evident that the Swanton congl. lies angularly unconformably above the Mallett sandy slate. ^{There is a possibility of direct contact of the Mallett and the Swanton} ^{See the specimen of Longwell and Knopf that the} close of the Comstock (i.e. after Highgate slate time) the E. was deposited ^(probably not strongly so but at least enough to make an angular unconformity) and eroded before the early Ordovician (Acadia) sea transgressed across a heavily sea-eroded, sitting down the elevations above sea level and ^{the debris} the local lenses of Swanton (Keel) congl. ^{Longwell says the dips and strike of the E. formations is different from that of the Swanton congl. This then proves that the} angular unconformity of Keel, Swanton, and down 1/2 mile south of Comstock border is actually an unconformity, and that Raymond is wrong in saying there is none here.

The great blocks of ls in the Swanton congl. puzzles all. The apparent flow structure may all be due to a caudal flow



Oct. 18-1930 continued.

like growth, and the dolomite inclined to fall down pieces of a different character made up leading in the diagenetic changes to dolomite. In other cases the dol. may have formed in pockets in the unaltered surface.

This deformation at the close of the Cambrian then, is the one that made the ^{medial} barrier separating the St. Lawrence from the Champlain into two troughs, a narrow one and an eastern one with the latter the latter channel. Again I advise the reader to see that I have in my paper on Croydon to be published here in the A.

About 2 P.M. it began getting cold, and soon it rained hard, followed by hail - snow squalls. It then cleared over more, over rain and cold. In the morning changed into a windy, cold rainy afternoon. It was very wet about it out in the field until dusk.

As the day drew we saw the Trinacra dol. re-
-thrust on the mantle group of the Lower Red Mountain near the Fonda Line Quarries. There is no any disturbance or alteration.

The morning we did cross to cross St. Albans
to reach the lake and see the *Hinorolli* nesting on the
margin of the Iron Beach mountains. We saw the actual
contact, and it agreed with the place seen yesterday
south of Stanton near the Ford's quarries in the same
Beach mountain mantle.

Then walked east across the strike of the *Hinorolli*
(a new quarry has been dug up taken out great blocks)
and over a portion of the *Mallett* (which is "sandy stone")
Then examined the *Ball* *Prin* *and* *the* *Adams*
parture, and all said it looked so much like the
Shel *eye*. It might be so but for the *form* *I* *will*
hold it to be older and underlying the *Highgate* and
underlying the *St Albans* *shale*. It looks more plausible
that all these *beds* of the *Shel* type are of the *T* *and*
underlying the *Caribbean* and *the* *trace*
of the *Scap* *in* *the* *series*.

St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19, 1930
Sunday

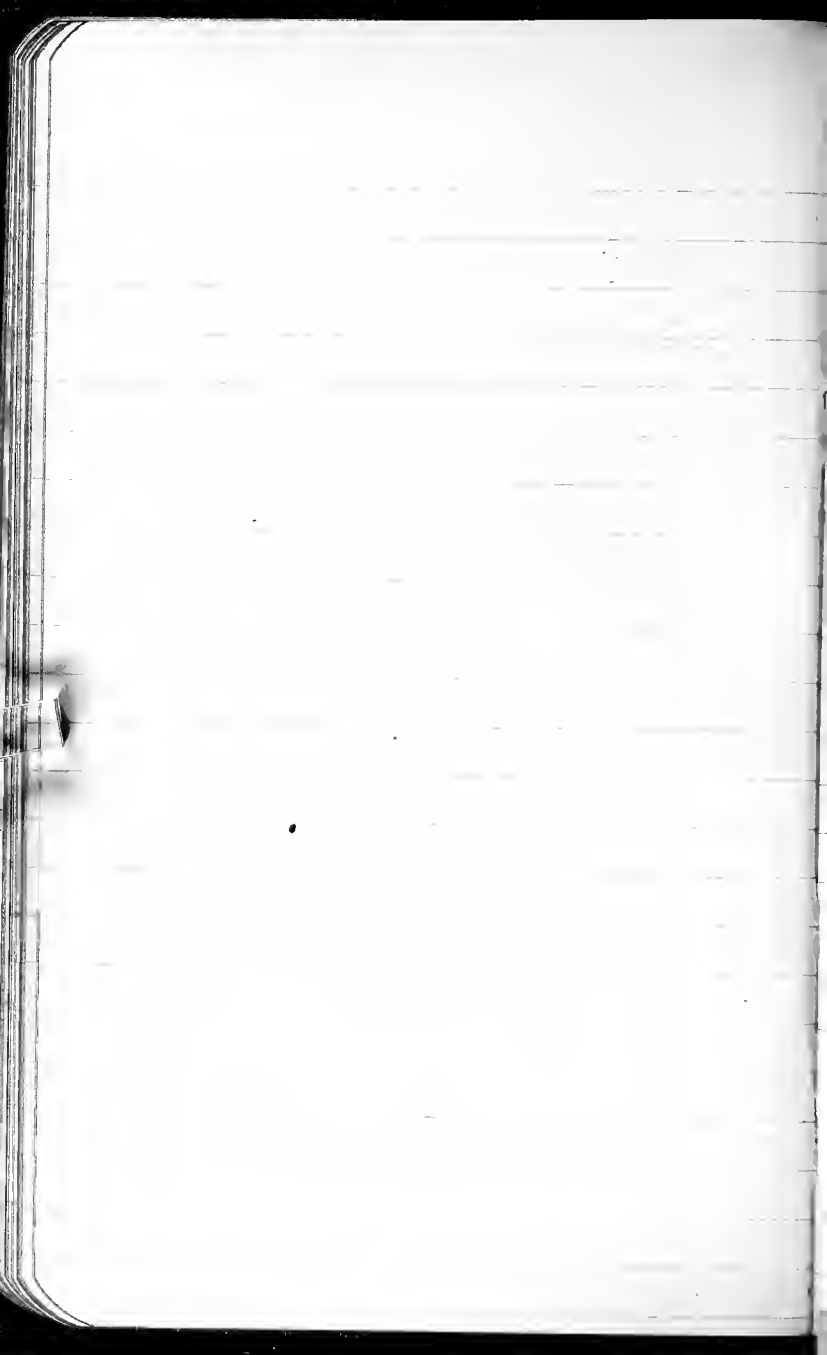
A bright cool morning that soon clouded over
with slight snow squalls and much wind in the
afternoon.

Started out at 8.45 A.M. ^(Lancaster - Pittsford) with the Magic Lodge
of Swanton Col. Lowell was at once attracted by the
cable track, but he thought must be of Ordovician. How-
ever the structure soon showed him that the dip of the
strata was at a low angle but more a low fold with a
low cut in the middle. The whole is much obscured
and is very out of the way, being only near a waste heap.

At first he thought was 17', it to be over 100', but
when a low dip was discovered we concluded the thickness
probably did not exceed or could be allowed 30'.

There are Agassiz ls boulders that had much
angularity to them. At another time he said we
to more regular type, very typical.

There were to see the large ls lenses and the true small
ones in the Highgate. He agreed that Highgate is correct in
regarding the growth of the Highgate but was in vertical
columns but we can see at least the fact by the amount
of the beds in the Highgate. The beds and lenses were shown
some of the type of Cyrtospora. I must look up the trilobite
collected to see if it is one of Highgate time.



Sunday Oct 19 - 1930 continued

Next visited the old Parkers Quarry and looked at Malott's trilobite diggings. Here we found an abundance of the Utriclella in Linnæus small size
no trilobites.

Near the top of the Chlorostro section later S d light
blue old (weather) a reddish yellow. Over the chlorostro
lies the Milton and we dip at about 20° to the E.

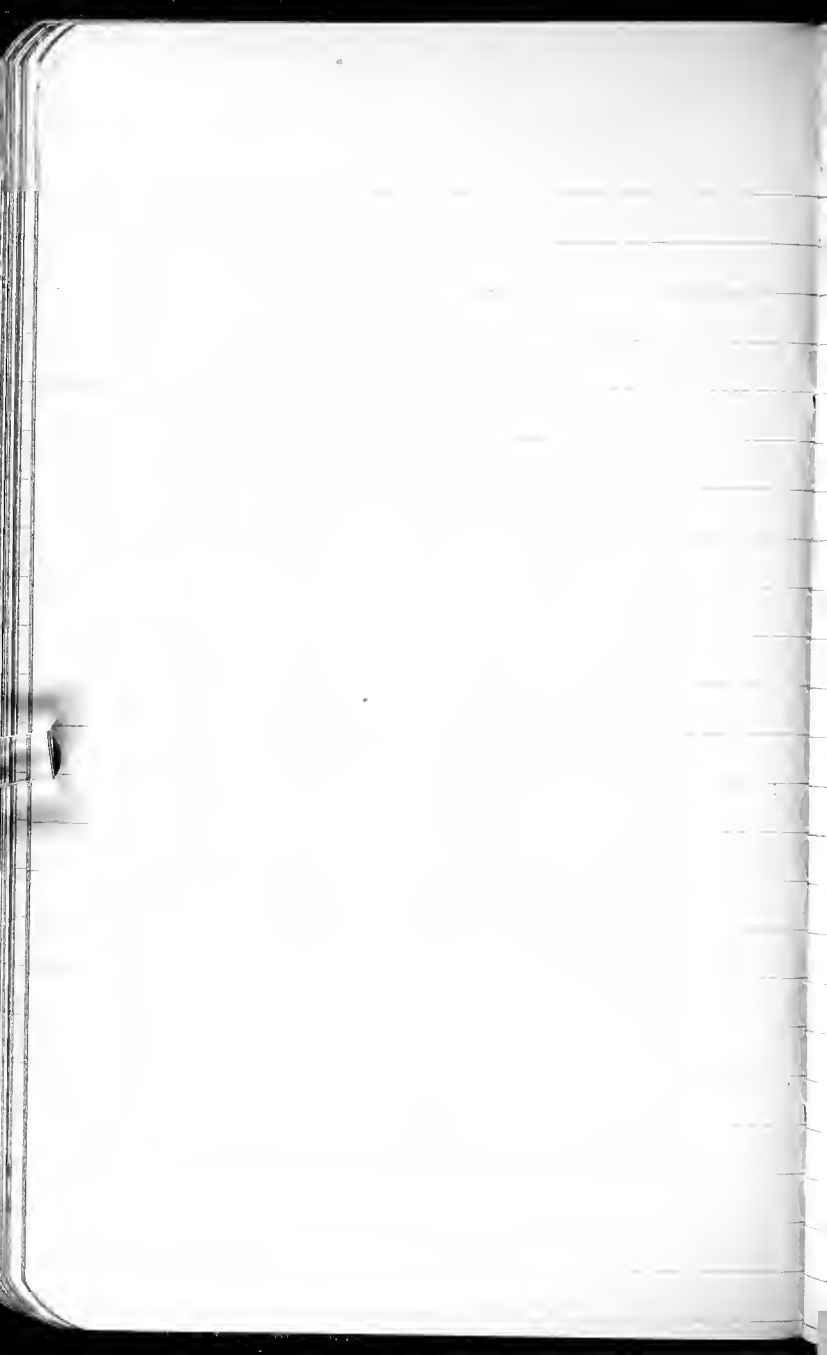
Next we went S.W. to the lake front to see the Trinodus
and the mallo zone of the Beall member, but no ac-
tual contact was seen. Mainly the trilobite fault.

We then returned back via Benjamin road and
road back and before getting to Benjamin Center saw
more of the sketch-like beds. See my collection notes
for the details of this place.

One of the Benjamin are stopped at a narrow road side
dipping into Benjamin fillite. It is a much pitted
and cleared road. There were both a large fillite
show the fold and clearings.

Not to be at Rutland.

See. Look of my paleogeographic maps.









B&PN: 3812½

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Christmas greetings from

Alex W. McCoy

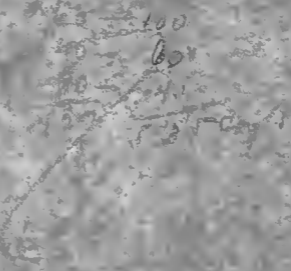
Alex III

Phyllis

Tom



3187 - 185 + 300 60
 25 - 20 20
 607 - 110 40
 100 + 25 225
 40 - 100 100
 340 - 55 400
 287 - 60 2766
 700 - 1000 + 300 1/2 11 200
 40 - 40 = 690
 200 - 350 300' more to Platina
 fault
 1890 - 2760 - 3000' Platina
 187
 2071



10
2
4
7

10/10

10/10

10/10

10/10

10/10

