Breger

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

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FIELD LABEL.
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Note Book: 1907
Page: 3
Locality: Eastfork Quadrangle
Aug. 26, 1907—Not. No. 3
Collector: (3)
Examination was made of the area of lake and streambank in the vicinity of the railroad crossing near the Little River. The highway layout is made across the gently undulating ground in the railroad embankment area, and east-west in the majority of the road. The section along the railroad and embankment is shown in the railroad embankment area, making use of long segments of the road. The section along the railroad and embankment is shown in the railroad embankment area, making use of long segments of the road.
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The proprietors of the estate in Broad Cove when followed me
around the estate, not only the great quantity of
vegetation but also the great number of trees, plants, and flowers.

The estate was located on the shore of a large lake, surrounded by
steep hills. The lake was filled with clear, cold water, and was
surrounded by dense forests.

Broad Cove

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The proprietor's house was situated at the foot of a hill, with
a beautiful garden in front. The house was surrounded by
fields of crops and gardens, with fruit trees scattered throughout.

The lake was a popular spot for swimming and fishing, and
was surrounded by a beautiful park with walking trails and
picnic areas.

The estate was known for its abundant wildlife, including
various birds, mammals, and reptiles. The proprietors were
dedicated to preserving the natural beauty of the estate.

The estate was a haven for nature lovers, providing a
peaceful escape from the hustle and bustle of city life.
Friday, May 30, 1861

When we first arrived, we concluded that the gray clays here were simply responsible for the red clay that we had seen to the northeast, but later on we learned that the gray clays extend far to the north and the red clays are the result of the action of water on the gray clays. The clay here appears to be a mixture of red and gray clays, with a thin layer of black sand on top. The red clays here are surrounded by a series of small hills, which are covered with a light layer of vegetation. The surface of the red clays is rough and uneven, with small depressions and protrusions. The gray clays, on the other hand, are much smoother and more even. The boundary between the two types of clay is clear and can be easily identified.

The gray clays of the Co. 85 section are quite different from the red clays. The gray clays are darker and richer in color than the red clays, which are more reddish-brown. The gray clays are also more cohesive and form larger masses. The red clays, on the other hand, are more crumbly and form smaller particles. The boundary between the two types of clay is clear and can be easily identified.
Garnet Point.

In the south side and west face of Garnet Point there is an excellent exposure of the whole variety of the beds. The烘托 of the trap is about twenty feet thick and the lowermost is a dark purplish-brown color, containing some garnet. The rocks veer

...
Perry Series: east side of Hersey's Point.

Just past the gate of Conrad Perry, the entrance of the field gives a small glimpse of Oglethorpe River, which flows out against the west half of 2 1/2, and it is a straight line from the house to the gate, 1/4 mile away. The field is level and extends along the bank and shows a small amount of growth, especially along the edge of the 2 1/2 and 3 1/2. The bank is not as steep as it was in previous years, probably due to the higher water levels. The field is covered with a light layer of grass, and the trees along the bank are mostly deciduous, including birch and maple.

Pennamaquid River West Umburake

On Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1907

The Pennamaquid River flows in a northeasterly direction from the west side of Oglethorpe River. The river is about 1/4 mile wide at its widest point, and it flows through a valley with steep banks on either side. The river is shallow and clear, with a few rocks visible at the bottom. The banks are covered with a mix of shrubs and grasses, and there are a few trees along the edges. The river is bordered on the south by a small hill, and on the north by a flat area.

The river is spanned by a wooden footbridge at the mouth of the river, and there are a few small islands in the middle of the stream. The river is navigable, but the current is strong and the water is shallow in some areas. The river is home to a variety of fish and other aquatic life, including bass, trout, and salmon. The river is also a popular spot for canoeing and kayaking. The river is a significant waterway for the local community, providing a source of water for drinking, irrigation, and fishing.

The area around the river is predominantly forested, with a mix of coniferous and deciduous trees. The trees are mostly pine and oak, with a few maple and birch trees scattered throughout. The forest is home to a variety of wildlife, including deer, rabbits, and foxes. The area is also home to a variety of birds, including songbirds, hawks, and owls.

The river is an important part of the local economy, providing a source of water for local industries and a source of income for local farmers. The river also supports a variety of recreational activities, including fishing, boating, and hiking. The area around the river is a popular destination for tourists and visitors, who come to enjoy the natural beauty of the region.
Black form some containing the expressions 'transverse section of the tuff apex.' Below are following stylizations of names: intact, intact plate, large-sized blisters, corn, hatches, etc. The issue of the tuff's not adhering is not included in the text following the top.

Text continues:

...and these variactions in the extreme cases of the core to the most west side reaching NW and the same running across the NE in the center of the picture towards the northward. Throughout this, seeing the reader that the site is from the little crack to the brown nearly along the three discussed steps which are exposed in the N40°W and passing ENE.

In the same passage, 20°3 of Faraday of 1979 and its boundary to 1979 the tuff opposite studying N50°W and adding NW. The whole appears on another and another drawing on the core. This core is such that no form appears on the tuff. At least in reach no changes in the tuffs are indicated, e.g., Camaroonch, Camaroon, Tentaculae, Phlostropis, Brythea, Acrothelae, Camaroonch, Grammenea, Murales, Mammillaria, Acanthophyllum of 1979.

This tuff is another type of tuff known from the surface of the plateau, hilly area, and the tuff's block is sometimes used as a site for the tuff, because it is only a few cm wide. It leads to the interpretation of the tuff, where a new establishment gradual development is also found in the data of 1979. The tuff is another type of tuff known from the surface of the plateau, hilly area, and the tuff's block is sometimes used as a site for the tuff, because it is only a few cm wide. It leads to the interpretation of the tuff, where a new establishment gradual development is also found in the data of 1979. The tuff is another type of tuff known from the surface of the plateau, hilly area, and the tuff's block is sometimes used as a site for the tuff, because it is only a few cm wide. It leads to the interpretation of the tuff, where a new establishment gradual development is also found in the data of 1979. The tuff is another type of tuff known from the surface of the plateau, hilly area, and the tuff's block is sometimes used as a site for the tuff, because it is only a few cm wide. It leads to the interpretation of the tuff, where a new establishment gradual development is also found in the data of 1979. The tuff is another type of tuff known from the surface of the plateau, hilly area, and the tuff's block is sometimes used as a site for the tuff, because it is only a few cm wide. It leads to the interpretation of the tuff, where a new establishment gradual development is also found in the data of 1979. The tuff is another type of tuff known from the surface of the plateau, hilly area, and the tuff's block is sometimes used as a site for the tuff, because it is only a few cm wide. It leads to the interpretation of the tuff, where a new establishment gradual development is also found in the data of 1979. The tuff is another type of tuff known from the surface of the plateau, hilly area, and the tuff's block is sometimes used as a site for the tuff, because it is only a few cm wide. It leads to the interpretation of the tuff, where a new establishment gradual development is also found in the data of 1979. The tuff is another type of tuff known from the surface of the plateau, hilly area, and the tuff's block is sometimes used as a site for the tuff, because it is only a few cm wide. It leads to the interpretation of the tuff, where a new establishment gradual development is also found in the data of 1979. The tuff is another type of tuff known from the surface of the plateau, hilly area, and the tuff's block is sometimes used as a site for the tuff, because it is only a few cm wide. It leads to the interpretation of the tuff, where a new establishment gradual development is also found in the data of 1979. The tuff is another type of tuff known from the surface of the plateau, hilly area, and the tuff's block is sometimes used as a site for the tuff, because it is only a few cm wide. It leads to the interpretation of the tuff, where a new establishment gradual development is also found in the data of 1979. The tuff is another type of tuff known from the surface of the plateau, hilly area, and the tuff's block is sometimes used as a site for the tuff, because it is only a few cm wide. It leads to the interpretation of the tuff, where a new establishment gradual development is also found in the data of 1979. The tuff is another type of tuff known from the surface of the plateau, hilly area, and the tuff's block is sometimes used as a site for the tuff, because it is only a few cm wide. It leads to the interpretation of the tuff, where a new establishment gradual development is also found in the data of 1979.
In the area of the section including 5.3S.2.6.4.0.0 on the southeast side of Fall Cr. there is a covered gap about 15 yards wide in which there appear sheets of dark clotted black obsidian glass (gage 20) and a mass of bright white glamping (gage 5) about 10 yards. These sheets render a 5 inch blue gray glamping flag, and extending in the district to the west is a tuff which contains massive tuff, striking WSW, and up hanging to the left, and extending a mass of about 20 yards. These tuffs form the shore bank for nearly half a mile on the southeast side of Fall Cr. December 1879; 1880, 1881, 1882.

The rock may be called a black obsidian basalt; the massive mass of black glass which, over large rounded basalt knobs, in general surface, is about 2 miles north-northwest is covered by a mass of bright white glamping glass and obsidian glass, suggesting that they were not contemporaneous fragments but instead large blocks included in the tuff, perhaps while still clay. These obsidian glass sheets, and no tuff, are extensive. There are large blocks which are identifiable, 512,32, including a small embedment composed of small blocks and sand, and no tuff.

About 100 yards southwest of the area mass of the white clumped tuff, and still in the tuff, there is a small white spaghetti, tuff, bearing a very interesting form. The tuff is not as very fine grained with the white clumped, glassy, but many blocks of white tuff, there is also embedded a couple of marble tuff, with clay, and the edge of this. These observations were made in the fall of 1882 and represent the area of 38"S. The point of interest bore 65.20° from a little land and island showing a couple of years after.72 mile to the NW of the tip of Fall Cr., this forms an 80°.45° and includes:

- Willin, abundant
- Camarotchea
- Campaspe
- Elfinvalla
- Elginville
- Icefishing
- Iceberg
- Astrolaferro
- Grammar
- Mayer
- Pierrot
- Minnottad
- Harvard
- Warneras (very large, 10 craters)
- Otterburn pyrite
- Conifer
- Tamarica
- Dalmatian

as well as:

- Winchester...
Denysville

...
In the middle of the strata is a very fragmentary lens of a clayey-grey glauconitic sandstone, which is about 5 ft. thick and is situated near the bottom of the strata. This lens is composed of small fragments of rock, including clays, sandstones, and other sedimentary materials. The fragments are rounded and the bedding is well defined. The strata above and below the lens are more massive and less well bedded. The lenses of this type are common in the region and are typical of the depositional environment in the area. The lenses are generally elongated and strike in a north-south direction.
The seaward slope of Victoria Stream bed is composed of a varied assortment of pink, reddish-brown, green, blue, orange, black, gray, greenish, yellow, and black pebbles, with some fine fragmental debris. The 2nd contour is the boundary between 152°6' and 152°7' with some coarse calcareous gravel resembling sandstone gravel. A couple of hundred yards to the southeast on the 2nd contour at 21.5' occur some fine of dark greenish gray shale, gray and green shales, and brown, fragmented tuff. A few black rocks and weathering a few basalt rocks.

The outlet continues downs and ending all the point in 4.32, but along the southeast of this point below high tide occurs some beds of dark greenish gray shale, gray and green shales, and brown, fragmented tuff. A few black rocks and weathering a few basalts.

4.32 A (Victoria Stream outlet noted)

(further description in field notes book 635, p. 82)
East Side of Wilson's Stream.

On the east side of the little peninsula getting from 1,421 to 1,523 ft. Wilson's stream there are some
important unfossiliferous tuffs near the edge and
about 15-20 ft. above that.

A 20 foot wall above the river and the middle
striking N. 80° W. in the east side of the
variegated and east Dyke. These seem to be identified
by a fine pattern. These tuffs strike N. 45° W.
and dropping S. 30° E. towards the south side of
Wilson's stream. These are mostly granulated and
the rock is very thin in the little part near
the river. X 5. 50 feet in the above wall seem now like limestone striking N. 45° W. and dropping S. 30° E.
These are taken from pinnacles and show a
pattern that is not identifiable but it seems to
show some thin variegated tuffs and a
foot thick and measured. The 50 foot of grantulated tuffs
which are differently colored in the lower 50
feet. The variegated tuffs are about 20 feet
high and form a hill.

- *Spirifer varians*
- *Spirifer reticularis*
- *Lepidostrophia*
- *Ctenophora*
- *Lophocera*
- *Wilsonia*
- *Dolina*
- *Dolostromatia*
- *Varicosus*
- *Usambaria*
- *Hemicyclus*
- *Wilsonia*
- *Reticularia*

(Handwritten notes on the page.)
On the northeastern side of Banco a large area of shales, with occasional quartzites, is exposed along the coastal cliffs. The shales are dark grey and are interbedded with thin layers of sandstone. The quartzites are grey with occasional red and black bands. The contact between the shales and the quartzites is sharp and well-defined. The area is rich in fossils, including various types of marine invertebrates and vertebrates. Further exploration of the area is recommended to understand the geological history of the region.
Horan Head

Black Head

The map on the left illustrates the coastal features of the area. The map on the right provides additional details on the geological formations. The text on the page describes the boundary of the Coast Survey area and the location of certain points of interest. The map shows a line drawn near the coast, which indicates the coastline. The text also mentions the presence of certain geological formations and their locations. The page contains a series of hand-drawn illustrations and annotations that provide further details on the area.

Note: The text is partially visible due to the handwriting style. Some sections may require additional clarification or translation for a full understanding.
The southern margin trends N 35° E.

In the north end of Red Clay, near the mouth of Fish River, a shallow sta. was made. The sea bottom is covered with mud and silt, covered by a layer of sand, and the bottom is quite level. The st. was named "Red Clay." The mouth of Fish River is about 1/2 mile wide.

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The mouth of Fish River is about 1/2 mile wide.
In the stream at the bridge, over the bridge, and in the old cattle ground, there is a thick drift of silt. N.10 W. dip 48° 45' 36". This drift is hard and firm. On the south side of the stream near the bridge, there is a narrow strand of silt. N.10 W. dip 48° 50' 15". A specimen a couple of feet deep. The north contact is 32° 28', it is moderately coarse for a gabbro. The middle of the strand is a hard, coarse gabbro. The pink foliose gabbro is not very prominent. The west part of the strand is 200 yards. It is shrubbed with tall, rank, and dry, narrow shoots of grass (as) bunches, a couple of feet in height. It is a stiffly climbing plant at the stone. The base of this strand continues under a quartzite of the same age. It was 12 feet thick. The west part is a uniform slope of N.10 E. W. and dip 22° 58'. In the west part, a specimen is found near the surface. It is 6 feet thick and 12 feet high. The sandstone is found in the same stratigraphic position as the shale in the lower bed of the sandstone. The contact is 6 feet thick. The N.10 E. W. dip 22° 58'. In the west part, a specimen is found near the surface. It is 6 feet thick and 12 feet high. The sandstone is found in the same stratigraphic position as the shale in the lower bed of the sandstone. The contact is 6 feet thick. The N.10 E. W. dip 22° 58'.
Supreme Court, 6:52 a.m.

On the north end of the Bay, including the area now called *Caldar Island*, a large area of submerged coral has been discovered. The area is characterized by a shallow, sandy bottom with numerous small reefs and shallows.

**Caldar Island**
- **Location**: Near the north end of the Bay, facing east.
- **Features**: Large submerged coral reef, shallow, sandy bottom, numerous small reefs.

**Supreme Court, 6:52 a.m.**

The area near the north end of the Bay is rich in marine life. There are numerous small fish and crustaceans, as well as larger species such as rays and sharks.

**Caldar Island**

- **Fish Species**: Small fish, rays, sharks.
- **Crustaceans**: Crabs, lobsters.

**Supreme Court, 6:52 a.m.**

The area near the north end of the Bay is a popular fishing spot. The local fishermen have established a small fleet of boats and are known for their catches of fish and seafood.

**Caldar Island**

- **Fishing Fleet**: Small fleet of boats.
- **Catches**: Fish, seafood.