Notebook VI

No 1876
Win I. Kennedy State Co.
114 S. Fourth St.
St. Louis, Mo.

H. E. Ladd
1334 M. Chauncey Ave.
St. Louis, Mo.

1922

Summa

Lake Superior Trip

Index

Page

1-30 Geology notes
30-35 Ornithology
35-40 Entomology
45-45 Botanical collection
45-76 Daily log
76-77 Money
77-78 Correspondence
78-80 Index
Lake Superior Trip ~ note.

Formations of northern Minnesota

Cenozoic
Recent
Soil, etc.
Quaternary
Lake beaches, lacustrine clay, drift.

Mesozoic
Tertiary
Conglomerate-shale on Meade Range.

Paleozoic
Cambrian
Lake Superior sandstone.

Precambrian
Keweenawan
Upper Gogebican, s.s. shale.
Dubuque gabbro, green schist, clays and shale floors, a few conglomerates.
Lower Conglomerates, 88, 89, 90, male.

Huronian

Upper

Virginia & Ross formations (Quirkyick & Winchesti n. g.).
Kewagama quartzite
Wade (in base)
Kteequäche & Kashapoint gneiss.
Knife Lake slate.
Agawa iron formations.
Dagale conglomerates.

Archegone

Keewatin

Kewagama, Pauwand, or Segmaya quartzite.

Keewatin

Sagami iron formation.

Reading notes

Chop II - Bell II (2nd Ed.)
Wis. Geol. and Nat. Hist. Surv.

Tip

The town of South Range is about 6 miles south of Lake Superior. The lake is bordered by a plain 5-12 m in width, rising gently to points. On North Range the plain is 16 ft. above level of lake. A mile south of the town is a wide bluff against the northern flank of the South Range. It is underlain by till and drift-deposited clays which are laid down under lake water now higher. The underlain by S. Segmaya 55 & outcrop of that formation are outline of bluff.

II Hille Y. Douglas Range

100 - 300'. - general direction E. W.
Less 1-4 m calc-sterpil diluvium in N.
Lower Keewatin rocks exposed (igneous) & some outlying drift.
A gneiss, from Derbyshire, 
contains much of a crystalline granitic rock, 
small amount of 

Jewel Cave floor

Lack of concentric arrangement 
which should be present in 
Pleistocene glacial ice, 
long diameter with rotational unformity. 
Cracks may have come from 
large pressure on 

River flows are separated
by the Ordovician sandstone. 

1. Dyes or by colour of ground,

2. Amalgamation of 

3. Amalgamation of 

4. Surface of a rock 
   due to 
   pressure 
   and 
   deformation. 

5. Recrystallization of a rock 
   due to 
   temperature 
   and 
   pressure. 

6. Step-like topography (steps 
   are not caused by 
   different rock 
   beds). 
   Top to north 
   gentle slope to south.
Lake Superior

- North horizontal - composed essentially of granite - at contact with lake, bottom lower as song. - Began stage after clay. - Some shale layer. - Other which to reach from in raw interior molding.

- Separated from lower Kawanaa by distinct fault - depressed on N. & elevated on S. - Profound several hundred foot displacement in place.

- These located often to a distance of 400m.

- As a rule, does not show marked boundary in its travel. - Seen thrown into fold in broken into large faulted blocks.

- These are no formations in Douglas county younger than the Superior. 

- Then drift.

- Some occurrence.

- Unaffected drift at till which exists largely in the 3300 topo graphical departure.

- Striated drift - Barrens.

- Cliffs disposed near the end of the beach top in the first deep basin. - Sandstone by are inclined with the stratified drift & other together with the underlying clays which covers the northern part of the country.

### Geologic Structure

Kewaunee rock for a syncline where axis runs NE. & S.W. - FL.

- Is open & shallow - dip near.

- Entire is small but steep on edge averaging over about 40°

- Junction between Kewaunee.
Traverse & Lake Sup. 30m north is marked by a fault 555' dip at 80° low angle to the center of the Lake Superior basin (an practically horizontal).

Name: 

Says that about one point in Rumanian strata (both as Traverse) - one seven coincide with dip, another with strike, & sometimes a third variation. (name) your indication of dip & strike.

Historical Notes: 

In a very early period (Aboriginal) of great importance later than the \[ \text{Here cut] of the \text{Lake Superior} District. Long by the Lake covered by
seasoned boulders, mantle rock, & several thousand feet thick. There are the Lake Superior rocks.

Followed shortly by the description of the Lake Superior obliterator. These obliterator are from the Lake Superior floor and cut thoroughly in them.

Sand, sand, & gravel in long wind. It was probably at that time of elevation (Lake) that compression forces acting in a general NW to SE direction digged channels into present upheaval form.

Lake, the Northern part (all) of the region are covered by a layer of Lake Superior deposits (one?) the district is marked by an east & west feature, along which there is a displacement of the rocks. The name evidence it force that country was upheaved after the E. Lake covered by ice sheet.
**Douglas County**

Lake Superior

Copper Range

Douglas Range

Monongah 52 - Ch. E.

Vermillion Iron Dist. of Minn.

Sue in NE. M. M. on

St. Louis Lake, & Cook Country.

Ely quartzite - very resistant
forming most of hills & prominence
of metal; relaly - usually gray but
sometimes with darker formation.

various shades of gray (quartzite
+ some tuff & others). Ely quartzite
rounds to intermediate & relative 
basalt. Often show
amladoidal, spheneite, & ellipsoidal
structure.

But stratigraphic levels
Ely quartzite laid down in
primordial time & the sediment
deposited above it. Since that time
there have been 3 great periods of
deposition from horizontal, upper
Kaminak, Kaminakian, Cripple &
Cripplecone.

The were four great episodes
of igneous activity. On the
greenstone. The great batholithic intrusion at the end of Archean time, the Rapid Creek intrusion, was also important. The batholithic intrusion at the end of the Lower Proterozoic, the great Noranda period, is also important. There was also possibly contemporaneous volcanic activity at the time of the Kewaunee period. Finally, there were four great periods of organic metamorphosis, denudation, and metasomatism: Following the Archean series, follow the Lower Proterozoic, follow the Upper Proterozoic, and follow the Kewaunee.

Also there are three other great periods of denudation: Following the Cretaceous period of loess deposition, and finally the present.
The text on this page is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a handwritten page, possibly containing a narrative or an account, but the specifics cannot be accurately transcribed.
Barnesville Hotel
151 S. Main St.

Mellon Hotel
15 Main St.

Olearian House
17 Main St.

James Hotel
21 Main St.

Cutler Hotel
25 Main St.

Stone & Fugate Hotel
31 Main St.

Harmony Hotel
35 Main St.

8 Reservoirs
Thoro, N.C.
Pebble Texture

(From J. Sedl., vol. 1, p. 176-79)

Areas have been observed in which, in nearly all the samples, the complete independence of optical orientation characteristic of granular structure, and the entire of local continuity of the separated portions of the interpenetrating crystal individuals. These areas are in fact occupied by comparatively large individuals of one mineral, which is more or less completely filled with...
- M-W
- N-S

- Range

- Estimate the answer and check your work.
- A perfect or superior score is 70% or above.
- Record your score in the chart for each section.
- Practice the pattern with the next grid.
20
50
13
48
13
12.5
30
12.5
36
50
12.5
18
12.5
12
30
18
150
12
30
12
20
20
30
30
36
30

18 27 9

12.5
16
16
12.5
12.5
100
32
150
24
36
100
200
28
40
50
16
16
Entomology Note
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roll</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>American Falls, New York, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Delaware River, New York, USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thuringia, Germany</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(13779)*
Left on 11:30 C.M. A.S.D. for Chi. - remember to bring my flashlight. In Chi. also get Superior (Wis.) & Duluth (Minn.) logs sheets.
quail farm, in central build at the station area. Being a part of the station area, they have been carefully studied by the Walt Dischel staff. Of particular interest is the quail's ability to adapt to their environment. Under the quail's control, this has been carefully researched to ensure the success of the project. This study is an important step in the research of quail behavior, which is crucial for the development of quail farming techniques.
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8/23 7.10 4" 75.00

8/28 5.10 4" 75.00

8/30 2.25 4" 75.00
Lute

Zoological material

1. Notebook with map, fishing harness, etc.
2. Scale
3. Compass
4. Linometer
5. Hammer
6. Pocket lens
7. Colored pencils (6)
8. Collecting bag
9. Camera + flash (2 rolls of film)
10. Syringe + needles (tube 0.5 mg)

Clothing, bedding, etc

2 yd. flannel (6 oz. + 4 oz.)
1. Pants
2. Clothing bag
3. Lightweight woolen underclothes
4. High shirt
5. 2 canvas-shirts
6. Hunting coat
7. 5 buttons
8. 3 light + 2 knitted
9. Shoes - 15" canvas lace tied
10. Felt hat
11. Tennis shoes
12. 3 ft. (6 brandes)
13. Socket (length + hand)
14. Toothbrush + paste
15. Comb + brush
16. Strap, pen, pencil, + 2 rolls
17. Sewing kit
18. Belt
Miscellaneous
- waterproof match case
- knife
- anti-scorch oil for shoes
- sewing pinc, jet cord, skyline
- heavy salt box, 2 pinkers, flashlight
- Algum & gumine
- fly dope
- candle
- cigarette paper, toe, & pipe
- &p. glauser
- money
- matches
- regular salt
- tobacco pouch
- key - trunk

Work to Ex 4 left this
- grey suit
- white - 4
- collars - 2
- cotton button, Ex pin, sign, et
- tan shoes
- black shoes - 1
- B. V. Do - 1, cint
gardner
- 17th Inf
- Mitchell E.