

Bellevue

THAYER'S HOTEL,

H. L. THAYER & SON, Proprietors.

LITTLETON, N. H., Oct 29 1879

Misses Dawson

Darling

I have recently had the pleasure of spending a few days with Mr Edwyn in examining the rocks of the old Quebec group near the Vermont border. Mr Edwyn's views are well known to you I presume and the facts observed while we were together were confirmatory of what he had seen elsewhere further north.

What I wish to speak of particularly is in reference to Sir William Logan. He had his 1847 report with us, and it appears that his statements there about the position are correct. It must go as far south as West Farmhouse - a fact far south than he has allowed in his 1863 report. Whether says of the Sutton mountain antediluvial is more clear than its abridgement in 1863.

There are other parts also, which were
better stated in 1847 than later.

I understand also that Logan investigated
to some extent a prominent fault along
the St Francis about Melbourne, Richmond
Danville &c. which Mr. Deluge has since
studied more carefully. Now as Mr.
William discovered this fault, and its ex-
istence demolishes his ~~old~~ view of the
succession of Lewis, Lanes & Sillery, would
it not be proper to state in any notice
of Logan - which I understand you were
preparing - that he had discovered the
facts overthrowing the theory of 1863, while
he did not have time enough to extend
his observations sufficiently to be printed -
If he discovered this fault wh. demolished
his 1863 theory of Lewis at the bottom
and Sillery at the top, he must have
been satisfied that his earlier position
of 1847 was the more correct - and to
some of his friends he must have commu-
nicated this suspicion. If it were
possible to obtain such a statement
or having been made by him, whether

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if were made orally, or by letters it would be fair to give Sir. Williams' memory the credit of it. Or if nothing better can be ~~found~~ ^{said} than this - that he discovered a fault where the 1863 theory did not allow any, wh. when worked up shows the 1863 view erroneous, - this will be to his credit, and it will please his old friends that be by this discovery put his successors into the possession of the ammunition which destroyed his own fabric. If our cherished notions must be upset, it is a pleasure for us to ourselves strike the fatal blow - rather than to have it done by others -

My own notion is that Sir. Williams would never have discovered the 1863 mechanism of Lewisianum + Silley if he had been left to himself - His paleontological

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and mineralogical points led him astray,
his faith in them must have been very strong
to cause him to attack the powerful
antidote which Solway traces from the
provincial line across the St Francis - &
which doubtless extends to Gaspe - to say
nothing of its occurrence through Vermont
and Massachusetts to the south

Truly yours

L. W. Hitchcock

FORMATIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

I. STRATIFIED GROUPS.

	Thickness in feet.		
CENOZOIC.	Modified drift, including kames, gravel, and sand deposits, Champlain clays,	250	
	Glacial drift,	200	
	Total Cenozoic,	450	
PALEOZOIC.	Upper Helderberg (Vermont), 200, Lower Helderberg, 500,	700	
	Calciferous mica schist,	4,800	
	COÛS GROUP.	Staurolite slate,	3,000
		Mica schist, often stauroliferous,	3,300
		Quartzite,	1,000
	Cambrian slates (Connecticut valley),	3,000	
Total Paleozoic,	15,800		
PALEOZOIC?	Kearsarge andalusite group,	1,300	
	Rockingham mica schist,	6,000	
	Merrimack group,	4,300	
	Ferruginous slates, with steatite (probably repetition of preceding),	—	
Total Paleozoic?	11,600		
UPPER HURONIAN.	Auriferous conglomerate,	50 to 300	
	Lyman group,	2,330	
	Lisbon group, containing steatite and serpentine,	3,539	
	Swift Water series,	4,400	
	Hornblende schist,	1,580	
Total Upper Huronian,	12,129		
EOZOIC.	Lower Huronian, porphyries of Massachusetts,	—	
	Labrador system,	—	
	MONTALBAN.	Franconia breccia,	—
		Fibrolite schists, with gigantic granite veins,	1,370
		Ferruginous schists,	—
		Concord granite,	—
	Gneisses and feldspathic mica schists,	10,000	
	Total Montalban,	11,370	
LAURENTIAN.	Lake Winnipiseogee gneiss,	18,600	
	Bethlehem gneiss—fine-grained,	5,000	
	Bethlehem gneiss—ordinary,	6,300	
	Porphyritic gneiss,	5,000	
Total Laurentian,	34,900		
Total,	86,249		

II. ERUPTIVE MASSES.

GRANITIC.	Conway granite,	FELDSPATHIC.	Labradorite diorite,	AUGITIC.	Diorite, Dolerite.
	Albany granite,		Porphyry,		
	Chocorua series,		Pequawket breccia,		
	Granite cutting CoÛs group,		Trachyte.		
	Granite not otherwise assigned,				
	Sienite of Mt. Gunstock, etc.,				
Exeter sienite and diorite (Quincy),					

Ev & Pal
W. H. Wood
W. H. Wood

FORMATIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Thickness in feet	Formation	Geological Period
250	Glacial drift, including kames, gravel, and sand deposits, Champlain	CENOZOIC
200	Glacial drift	
450	Total Cenozoic	
700	Upper Helderberg (Vermont), 200; Lower Helderberg, 500	
4,800	Clintonian mica schist	
3,000	Vermont slate	
3,300	Clintonian mica schist, often stratoliteous	
1,000	Clintonian mica schist	
3,000	Clintonian slates (Connecticut valley)	
12,800	Total Paleozoic	
1,300	Keokuk andalusite group	MESOZOIC
6,000	Keokuk mica schist	
4,300	Keokuk group	
11,600	Keokuk slates, with stearite (probably repetition of preceding)	
50 to 300	Total Paleozoic?	
2,330	Keokuk conglomerate	
3,230	Keokuk group, containing stearite and serpentine	
4,400	Keokuk mica schist	
1,250	Keokuk mica schist	
12,120	Total Upper Mesozoic	
10,000	Keokuk mica schist	EZOIC
11,750	Keokuk mica schist	
18,600	Total Mesozoic	
2,000	Keokuk mica schist—fine grained	
6,300	Keokuk mica schist—ordinary	
2,000	Keokuk mica schist	
34,000	Total Mesozoic	
	Total	

II. Eruptive Masses.

Formation	Geological Period
Keokuk granite	CENOZOIC
Keokuk granite	
Keokuk granite	
Keokuk granite—fine grained	
Keokuk granite—ordinary	
Keokuk granite	
Total Keokuk granite	
Keokuk granite	
Keokuk granite	
Keokuk granite	

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