Bringing NYSGA Guidebooks to Google Earth

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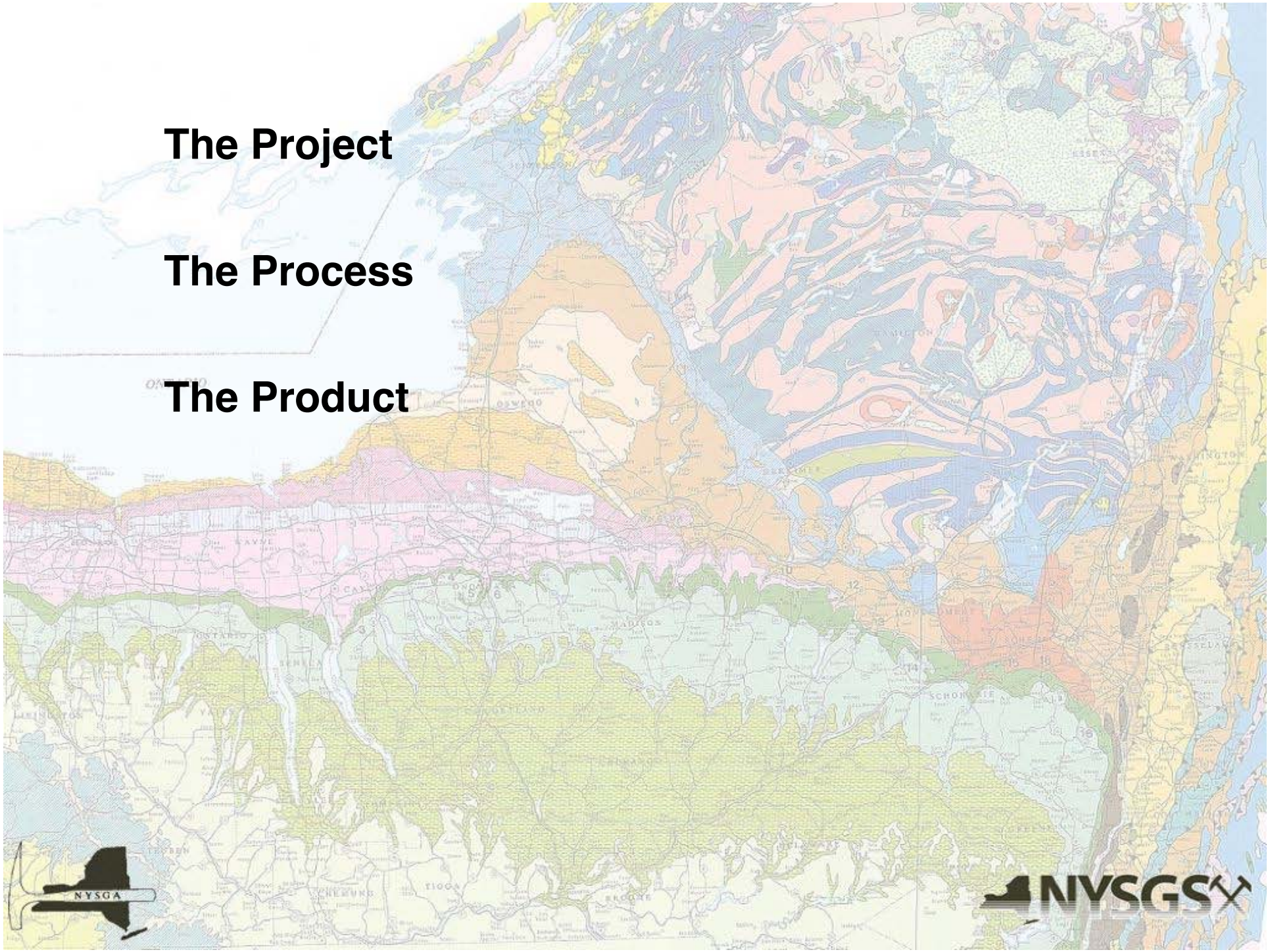

The Project

The Process

The Product

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NYSGS

The Project

NYSGA Guidebooks to Field Trips

Only trip Introductions and Road Logs entered

Guidebooks from 1956 to the present

Progress to date

The Process

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55 years of evolving thoughts
...about the same rocks

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NYSGA Guidebooks to Field Trips

Only trip Introductions and Road Logs entered

Guidebooks available from NYSGA

Free PDF files online for 1956 - 1969

Others available in hard copy, ~ $30 each

Guidebooks from 1956 to the present

Progress to date

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Guidebooks from 1956 to the present

Progress to date

18 Guidebooks: 1956 - 1969, 1982 - 1985

123 Trips

2160 Placemarks

The Process

The Product

Year	Host Institution	Location	Pages	Price
1956	University of Rochester	Rochester	121	Free pdf
1957	NY State Museum	Wellsville	66	Free pdf
1958	City College of CUNY	Peekskill	51	Free pdf
1959	Cornell University	Ithaca	136	Free pdf
1960	Hamilton College	Clinton	61	Free pdf
1961	R.P.I.	Troy	96	Free pdf
1962	Brooklyn College	Port Jervis	90	Free pdf
1963	SUNY Binghamton	Binghamton	116	Free pdf
1964	Syracuse University	Syracuse	126	Free pdf
1965	Union College	Schenectady	111	Free pdf
1966	SUNY Buffalo	Niagara Falls	116	Free pdf
1967	SUNY New Paltz	Newburgh	128	Free pdf
1968	Queens Coll. CUNY	Flushing	260	Free pdf
1969	SUNY Plattsburgh	Plattsburgh	183	Free pdf
1970	SUNY Cortland	Cortland	139	$25.00
1971	SUNY Potsdam	Potsdam	150	$25.00
1972	Colgate; Utica College	Utica	222	$25.00
1973	SUNY Brockport	Rochester	177	$25.00
1974	SUNY Fredonia	Fredonia	187	$25.00
1975	Hofstra University	Hempstead	327	$30.00
1976	Vassar College	Poughkeepsie	297	$30.00
1977	SUNY Oneonta	Oneonta	455	$30.00
1978	Syracuse University	Syracuse	385	$30.00
1979	RPI	Troy	457	$30.00
1980	Rutgers at Newark	Newark, NJ	400	$30.00
1981	SUNY Binghamton	Binghamton	282	$30.00
1982	SUNY at Buffalo	Amherst	385	$30.00
1983	SUNY Potsdam	Potsdam	103	$20.00
1984	Hamilton College	Clinton	352	$30.00
1985	Skidmore College	Saratoga Springs	268	$25.00
1986	Cornell University	Ithaca	279	$30.00
1987	SUNY New Paltz	Kingston	350	$30.00
1988	SUNY Plattsburgh	Plattsburgh	278	$30.00
1989	OCCC	Middletown	302	$30.00
1990	SUNY Fredonia	Fredonia	437	$30.00
1991	SUNY Oneonta	Oneonta	488	$30.00
1992	Colgate (2 Volumes)	Hamilton	258	$30.00
		Saranac Lake	75	
1993	St Lawrence Univ.	Canton	271	$30.00
1994	U. of Rochester	Rochester	590	$30.00
1995	Union College	Schenectady	425	$30.00
1996	Coll. of Staten Island CUNY	Staten Island	178	$25.00
1997	Hamilton College	Clinton	264	$25.00
1998	SUNY Binghamton	Binghamton	135	$25.00
1999	SUNY Fredonia	Fredonia	412	$30.00
2000	Hobart & William Smith Colleges	Geneva	178	$25.00
2001	LDEO/ Columbia University	Lower Hudson Valley	204	$25.00
2002	Colgate University	Lake George	375	$30.00
2003	SUNY-Oneonta + Hartwick College	Oneonta	292	$30.00
2004	SUNY-Potsdam	Potsdam	283	$30.00
2005	SUNY-Oswego	Oswego	125	$30.00
2006	SUNY- University at Buffalo	Buffalo	478	$30.00
2007	SUNY-Cortland	Cortland	187	$30.00
2008	Colgate University	Lake George	154	$30.00
2009	SUNY New Paltz	New Paltz, NY	254	$60.00
2010	College of Staten Island/CUNY	Staten Island, NY	190	$60.00

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Plot route on GE

Put Placemarks on route with results from OCR

Adjust content, styles, etc., of kml file

Clean up in Filemaker or Google Refine

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The Product

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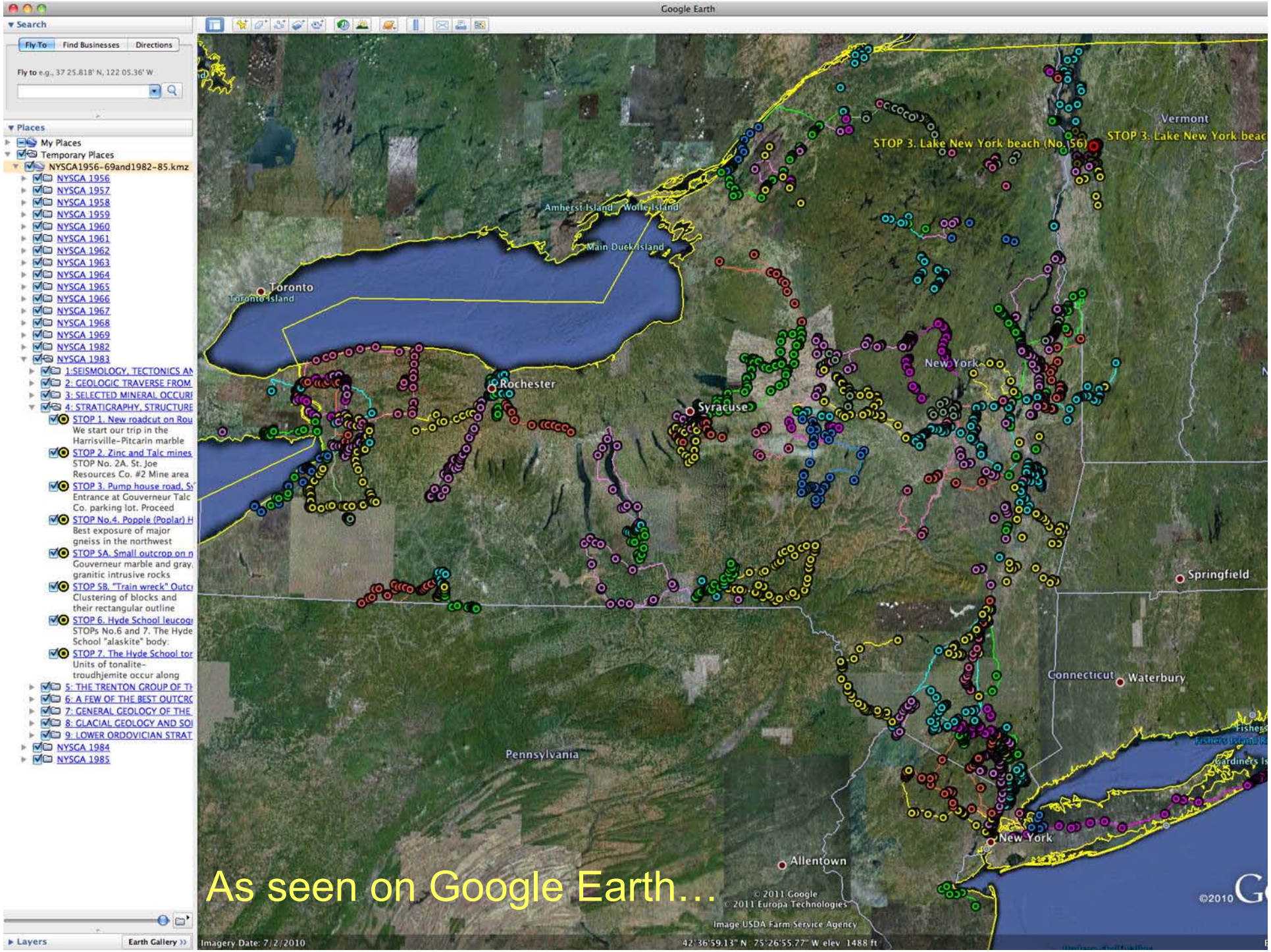
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2: GEOLOGIC TRAVERSE FROM
3: SELECTED MINERAL OCCURI
4: STRATIGRAPHY, STRUCTURE
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We start our trip in the Harrisville-Pitcarin marble
STOP 2. Zinc and Talc mines
STOP No. 2A. St. Joe Resources Co. #2 Mine area
STOP 3. Pump house road, S
Entrance at Gouverneur Talc Co. parking lot. Proceed
STOP No.4. Popple (Poplar) H
Best exposure of major gneiss in the northwest
STOP 5A. Small outcrop on n
Gouverneur marble and gray granitic intrusive rocks
STOP 5B. "Train wreck" Outcr
Clustering of blocks and their rectangular outline
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Toronto Island
Rochester
Syracuse
New York
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42°36'59.13" N 75°26'55.77" W elev 1488 ft

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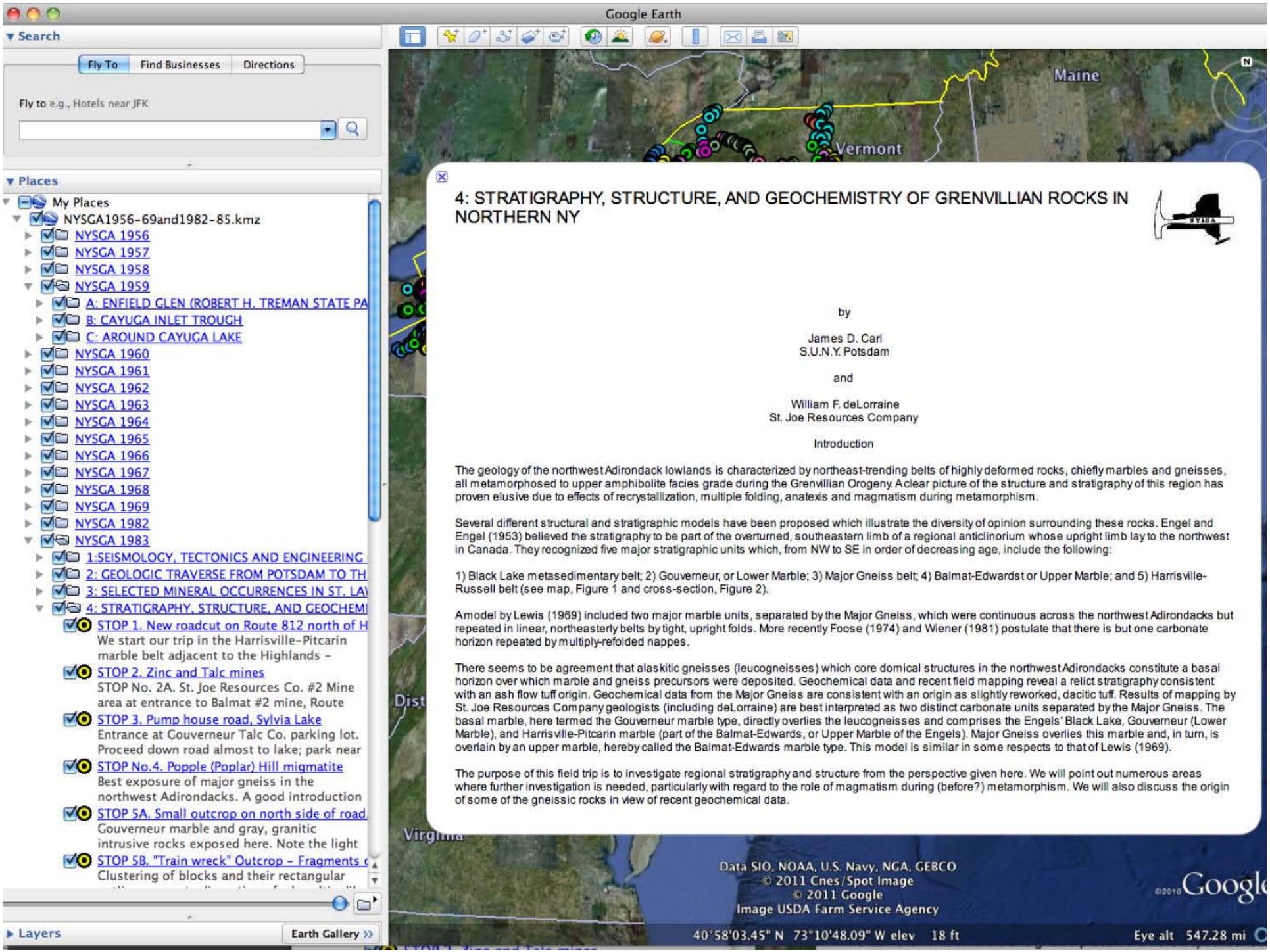

4: STRATIGRAPHY, STRUCTURE, AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF GRENVILLIAN ROCKS IN NORTHERN NY

by

James D. Carl
S.U.N.Y. Potsdam

and

William F. deLorraine
St. Joe Resources Company

Introduction

The geology of the northwest Adirondack lowlands is characterized by northeast-trending belts of highly deformed rocks, chiefly marbles and gneisses, all metamorphosed to upper amphibolite facies grade during the Grenvillian Orogeny. A clear picture of the structure and stratigraphy of this region has proven elusive due to effects of recrystallization, multiple folding, anatexis and magmatism during metamorphism.

Several different structural and stratigraphic models have been proposed which illustrate the diversity of opinion surrounding these rocks. Engel and Engel (1953) believed the stratigraphy to be part of the overturned, southeastern limb of a regional anticlinorium whose upright limb lay to the northwest in Canada. They recognized five major stratigraphic units which, from NW to SE in order of decreasing age, include the following:

1) Black Lake metasedimentary belt; 2) Gouverneur, or Lower Marble; 3) Major Gneiss belt; 4) Balmat-Edwardst or Upper Marble; and 5) Harrisville-Russell belt (see map, Figure 1 and cross-section, Figure 2).

A model by Lewis (1969) included two major marble units, separated by the Major Gneiss, which were continuous across the northwest Adirondacks but repeated in linear, northeasterly belts by tight, upright folds. More recently Foose (1974) and Wiener (1981) postulate that there is but one carbonate horizon repeated by multiply-refolded nappes.

There seems to be agreement that alaskitic gneisses (leucogneisses) which core domical structures in the northwest Adirondacks constitute a basal horizon over which marble and gneiss precursors were deposited. Geochemical data and recent field mapping reveal a relict stratigraphy consistent with an ash flow tuff origin. Geochemical data from the Major Gneiss are consistent with an origin as slightly reworked, dacitic tuff. Results of mapping by St. Joe Resources Company geologists (including deLorraine) are best interpreted as two distinct carbonate units separated by the Major Gneiss. The basal marble, here termed the Gouverneur marble type, directly overlies the leucogneisses and comprises the Engels' Black Lake, Gouverneur (Lower Marble), and Harrisville-Pitcarin marble (part of the Balmat-Edwards, or Upper Marble of the Engels). Major Gneiss overlies this marble and, in turn, is overlain by an upper marble, hereby called the Balmat-Edwards marble type. This model is similar in some respects to that of Lewis (1969).

The purpose of this field trip is to investigate regional stratigraphy and structure from the perspective given here. We will point out numerous areas where further investigation is needed, particularly with regard to the role of magmatism during (before?) metamorphism. We will also discuss the origin of some of the gneissic rocks in view of recent geochemical data.

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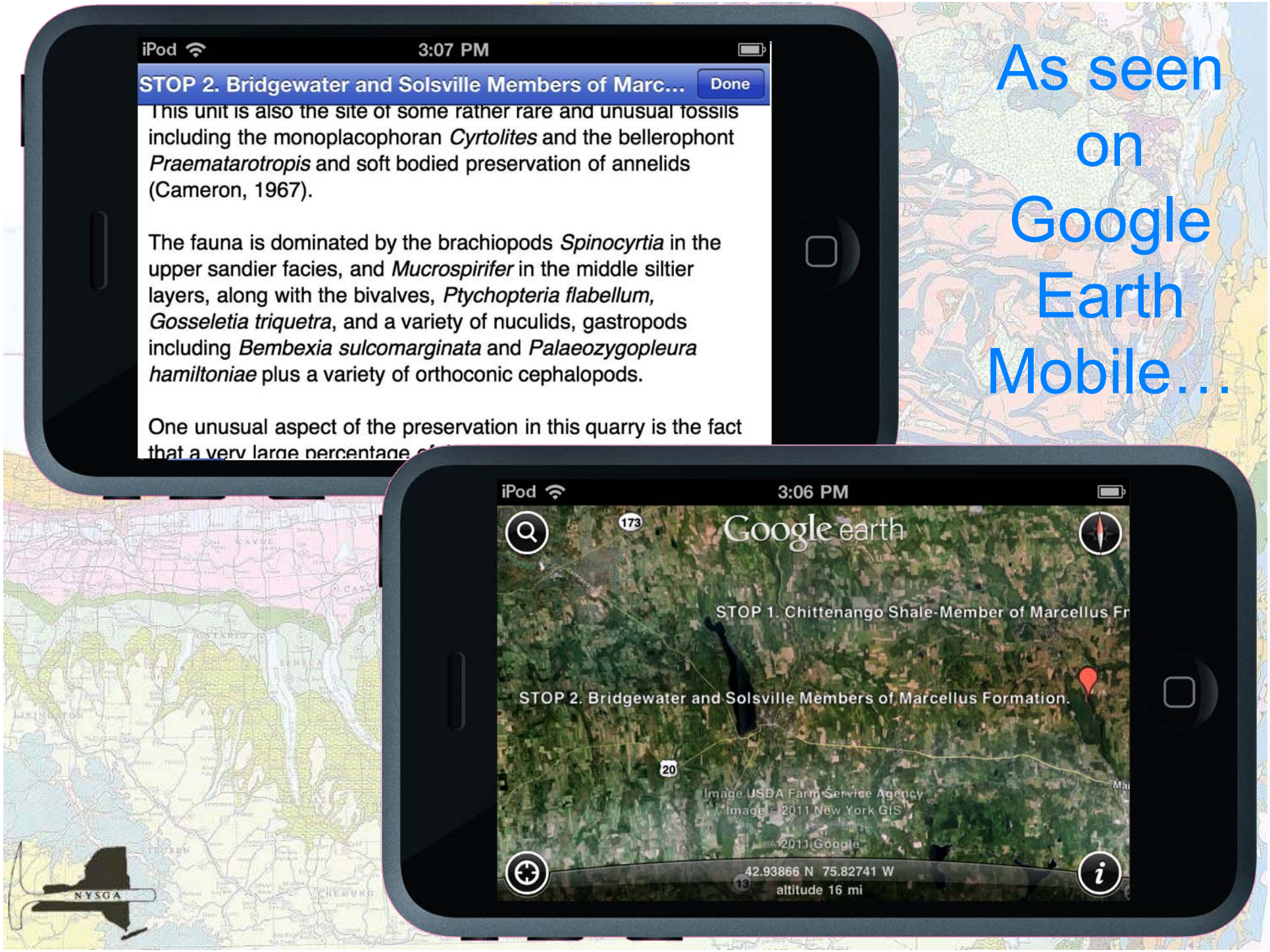

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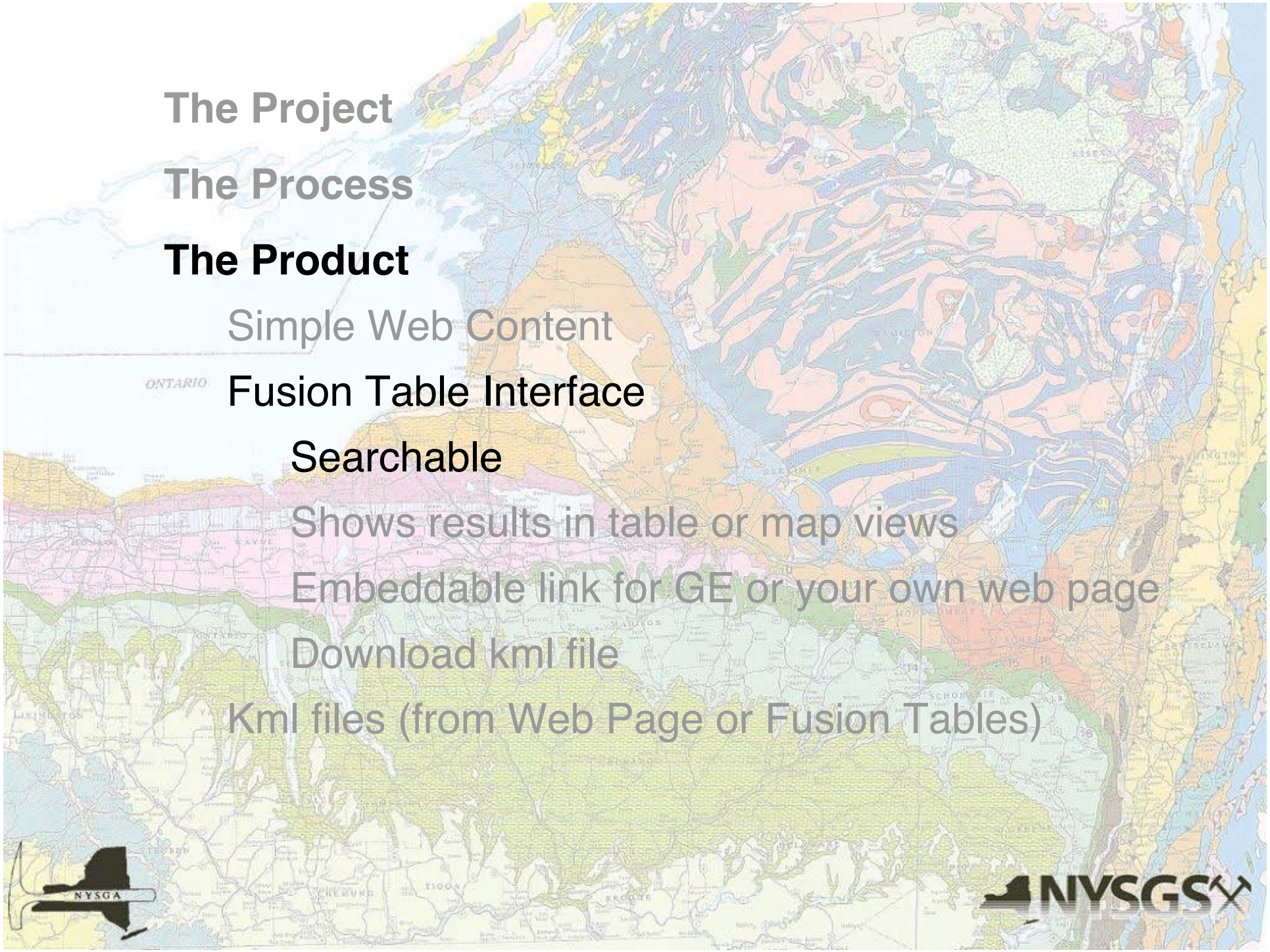
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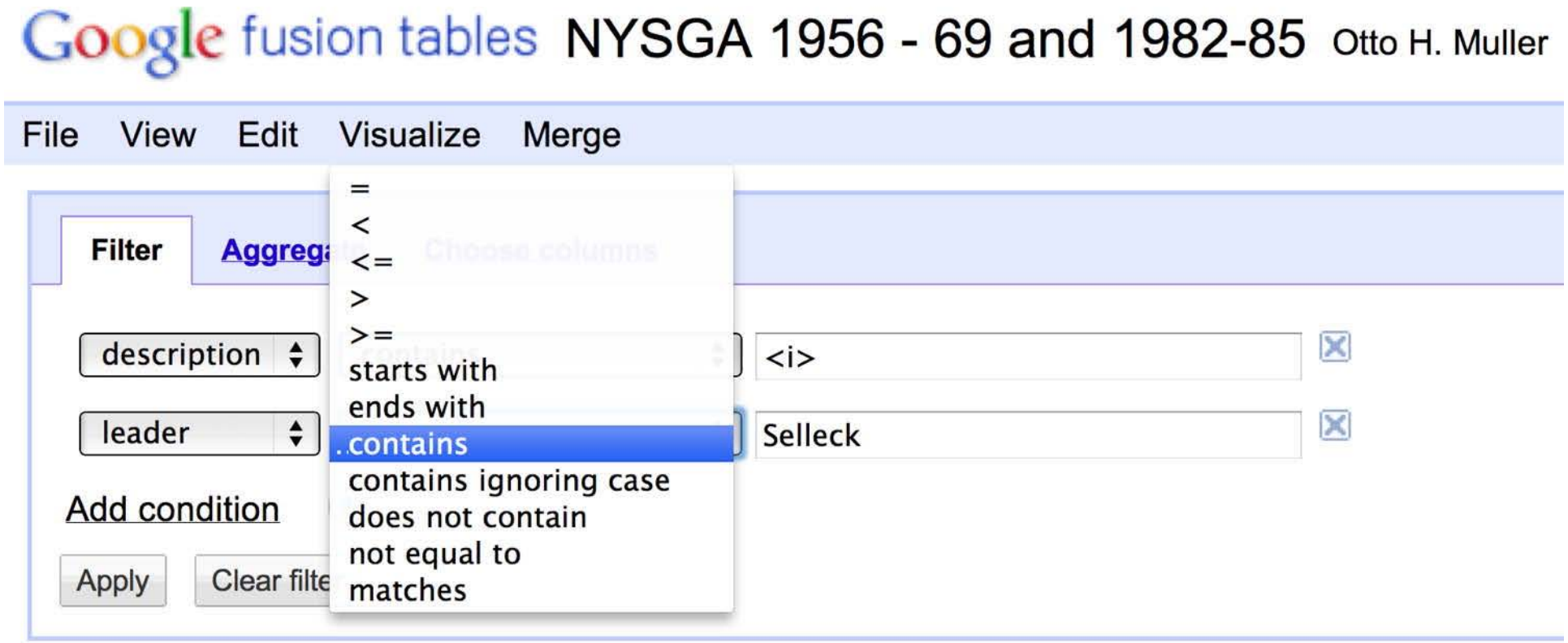

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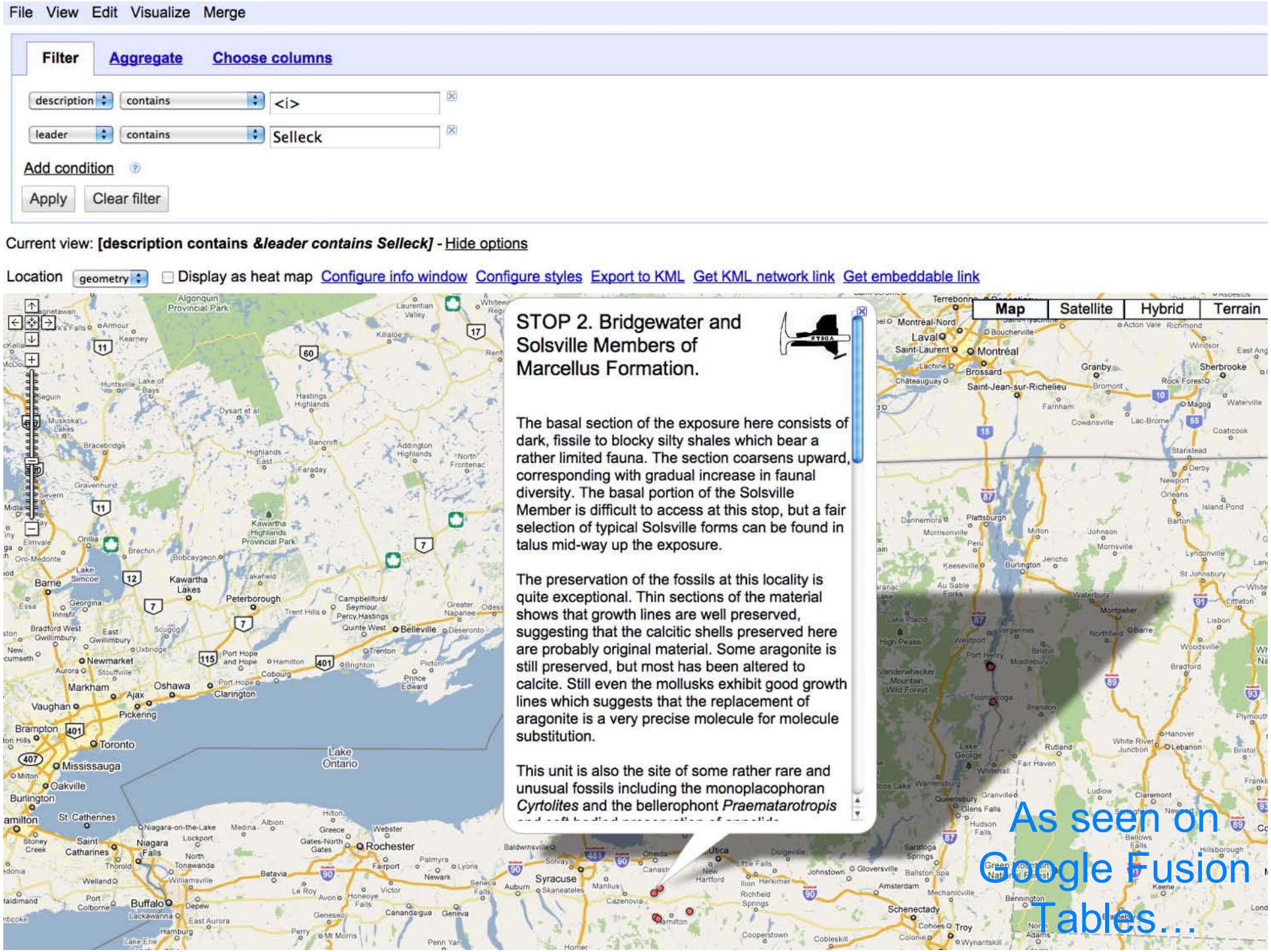
Roadcut on left. Stratigraphy/Sedim...	STOP 1. Chittenango Shale-Member of Marcellus Fm
The basal section of the exposure here consists	STOP 2. Bridgewater and Solsville Members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Get KML network link
Get embeddable link
Map
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Hybrid
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STOP 2. Bridgewater and Solsville Members of Marcellus Formation.
The basal section of the exposure here consists of dark, fissile to blocky silty shales which bear a rather limited fauna. The section coarsens upward, corresponding with gradual increase in faunal diversity. The basal portion of the Solsville Member is difficult to access at this stop, but a fair selection of typical Solsville forms can be found in talus mid-way up the exposure.
The preservation of the fossils at this locality is quite exceptional. Thin sections of the material shows that growth lines are well preserved, suggesting that the calcitic shells preserved here are probably original material. Some aragonite is still preserved, but most has been altered to calcite. Still even the mollusks exhibit good growth lines which suggests that the replacement of aragonite is a very precise molecule for molecule substitution.
This unit is also the site of some rather rare and unusual fossils including the monoplacophoran Cyrtolites and the bellerophont Praematarotropis
Lake Ontario
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NYSGA Trips 1956-69 and 1982-85

Otto H. Muller, Alfred University

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shale </td> <td width="125">portion near top</td> </tr> </table> The accompanying map and perspective sketch indicate the field relations. The letters in the following discussion refer to these illustrations. The Levanna shale (A) is in typical black shale, Leiorhynchus facies, exposed in the stream bank. The Levanna–Centerfield contact is covered and the actual thickness of the Centerfield cannot be determined. Unweathered blocks occur in place, with horizontal bedding at B, and from here eastward for more than a mile. Most of the material in		56	U of R Students and Staff	3A	1.00	*kml…*	
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At junction with gravel road, forking downhill to ...	STOP 5 Stratigraphic section on "City Brook"	1960	J.R.Dunn	D	5.00	*kml…*	
Quarry southwest of Route 209 on west side of King...	STOP 4. Ulster County Highway Department Quarry, K...	1962	W.A.Oliver, J.H.Johnsen,J.B.	A	4.00	*kml…*	


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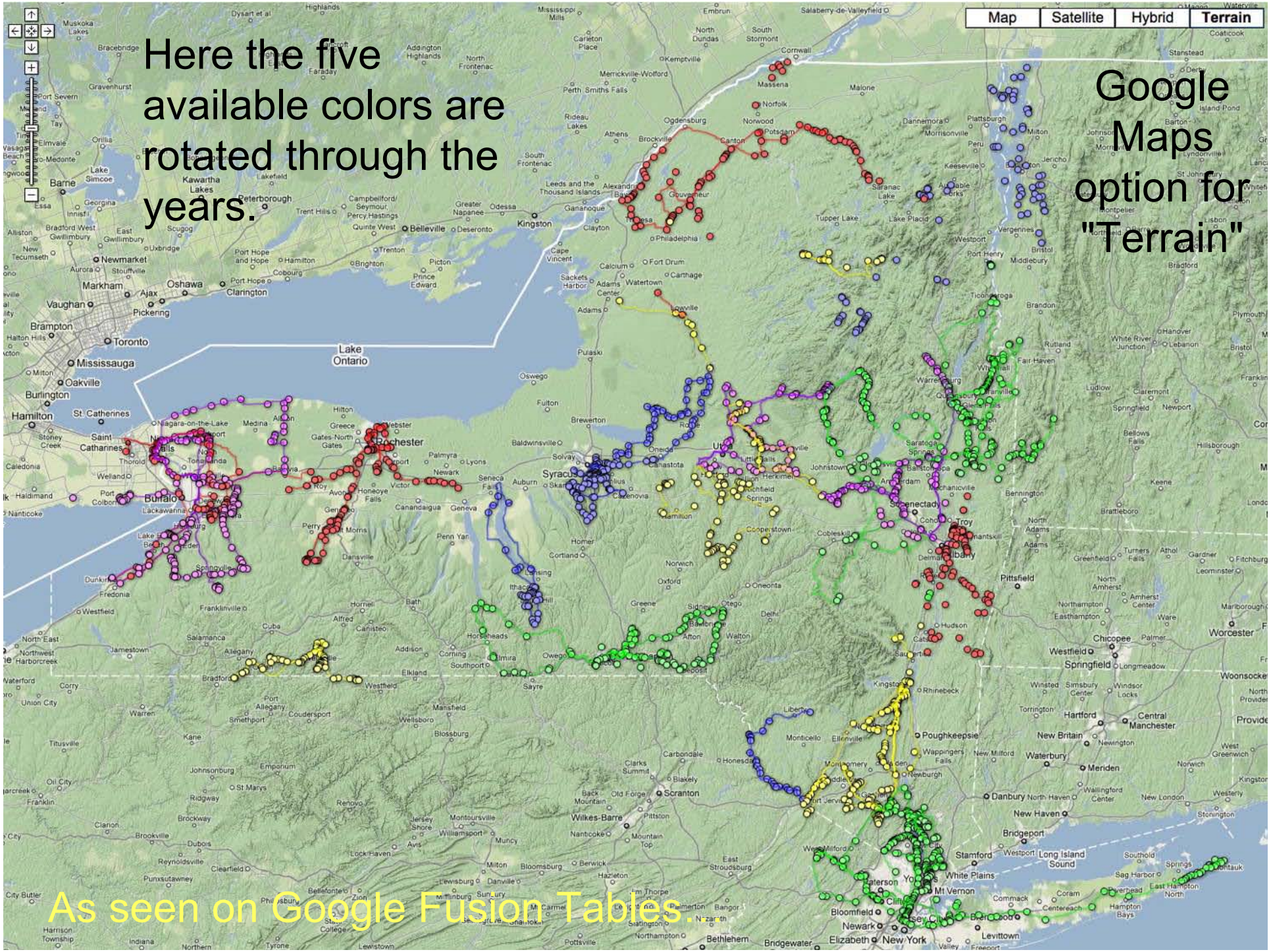
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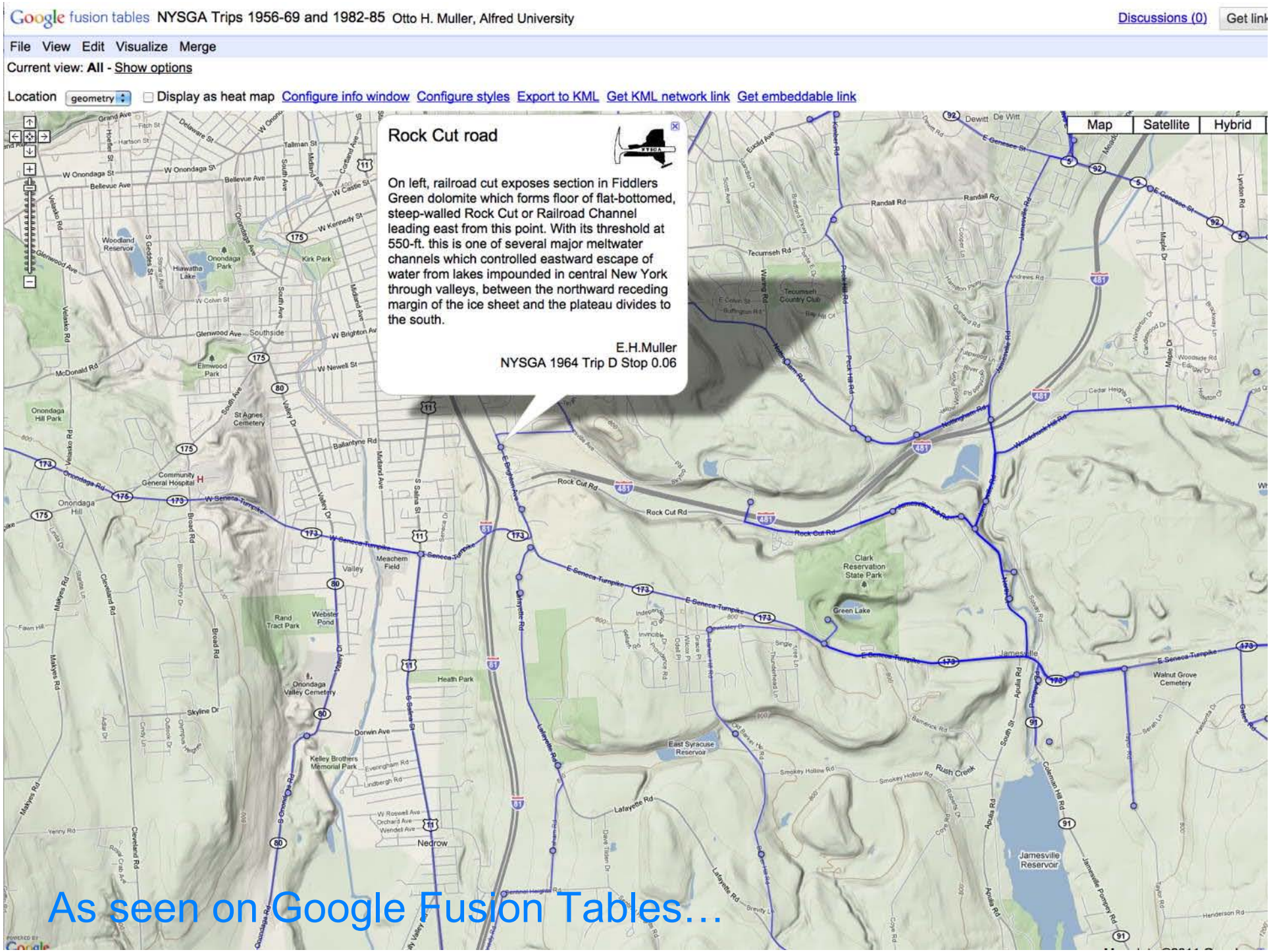
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Rock Cut road
On left, railroad cut exposes section in Fiddlers Green dolomite which forms floor of flat-bottomed, steep-walled Rock Cut or Railroad Channel leading east from this point. With its threshold at 550-ft. this is one of several major meltwater channels which controlled eastward escape of water from lakes impounded in central New York through valleys, between the northward receding margin of the ice sheet and the plateau divides to the south.
E.H.Muller
NYSGA 1964 Trip D Stop 0.06
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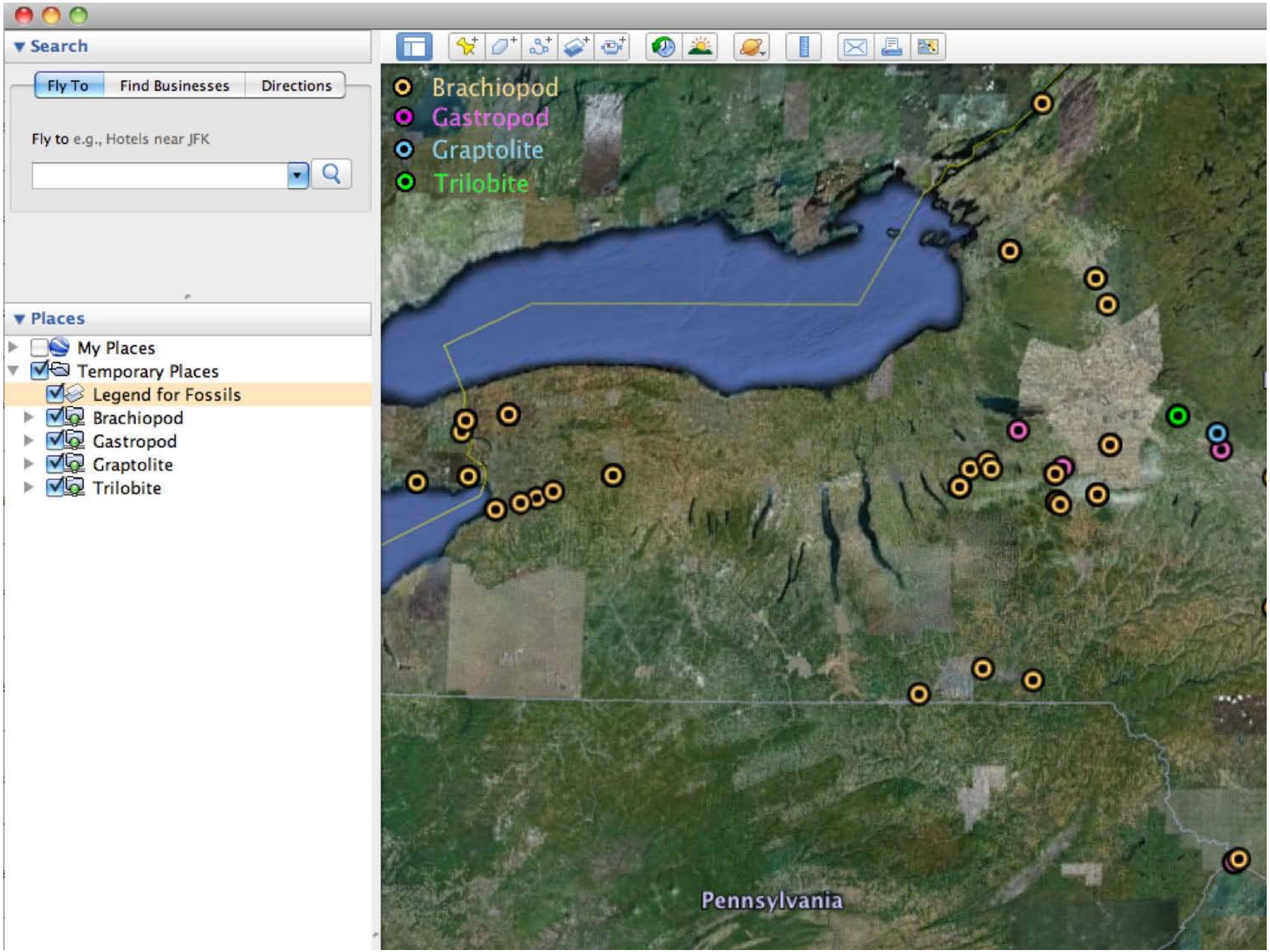
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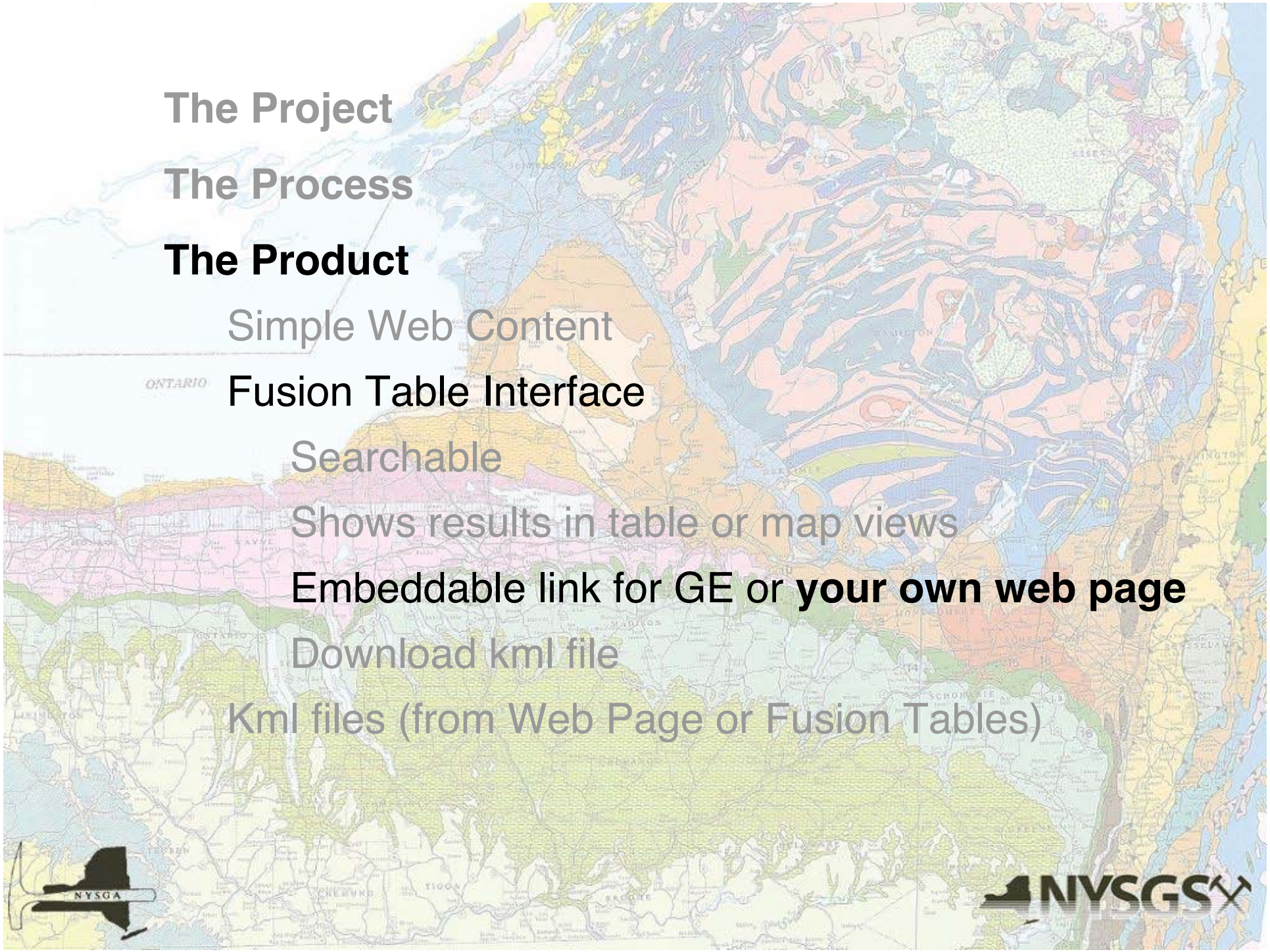
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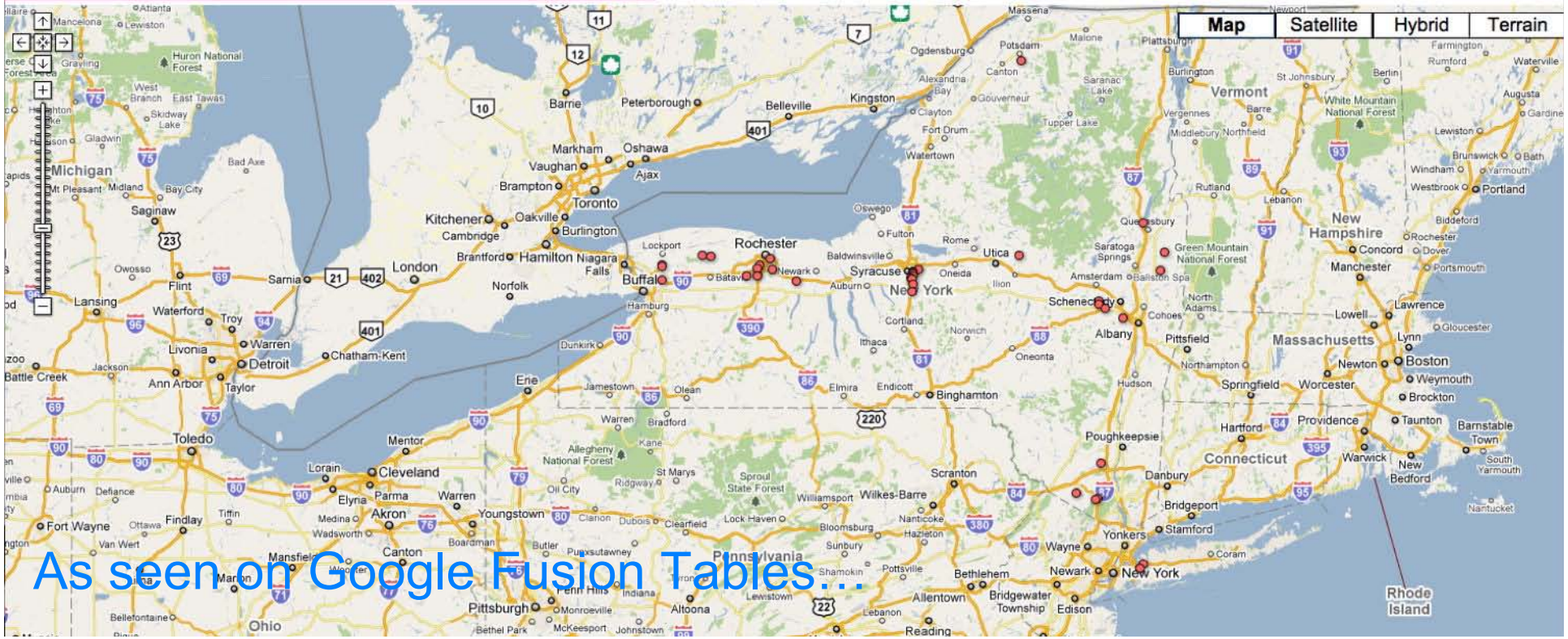

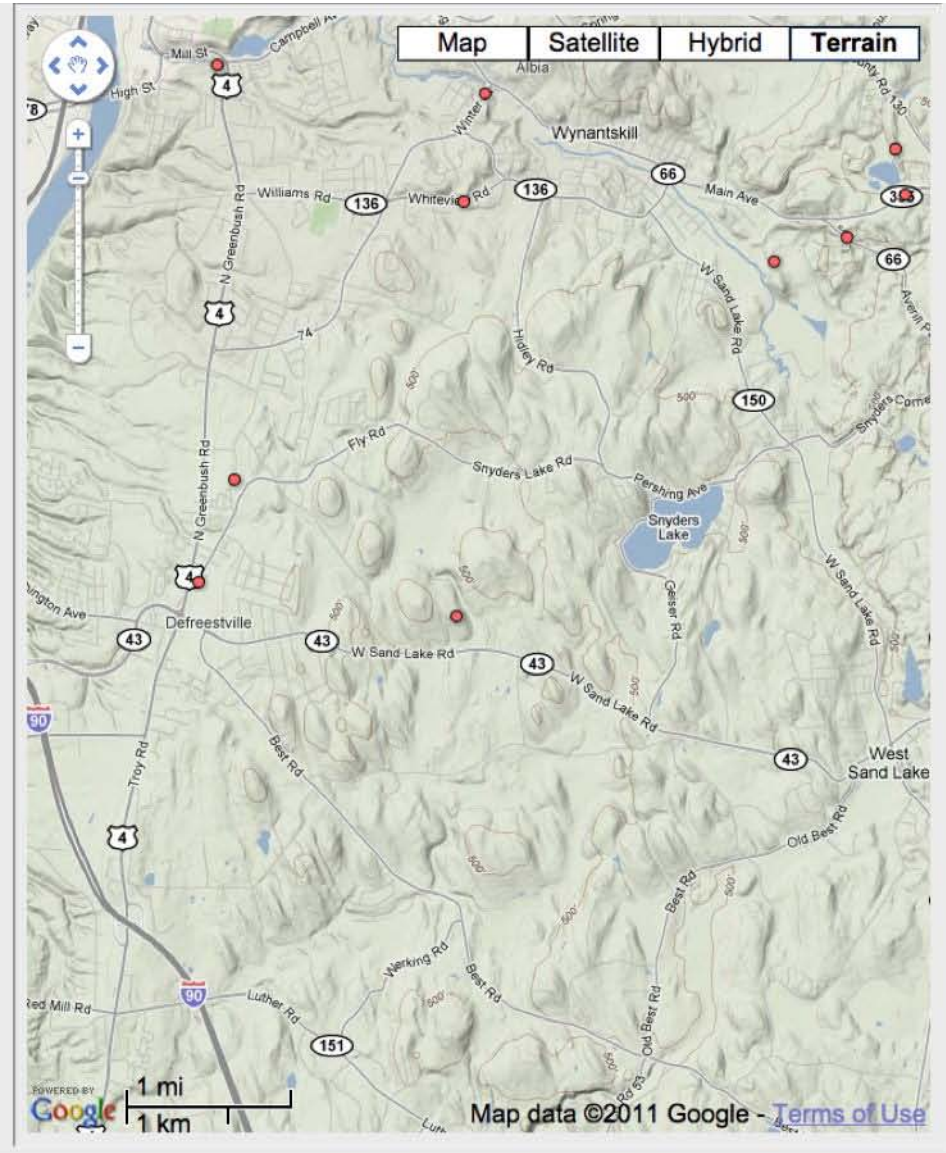

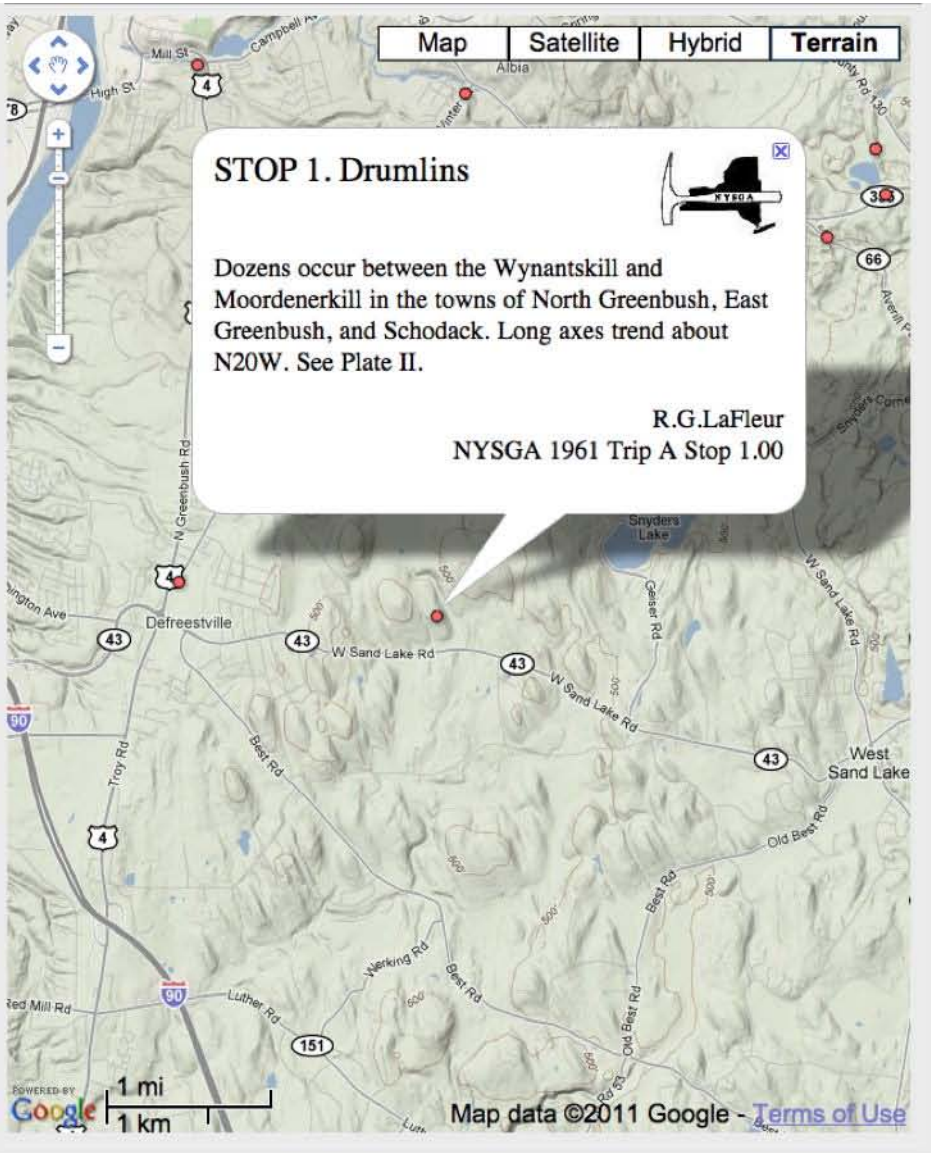

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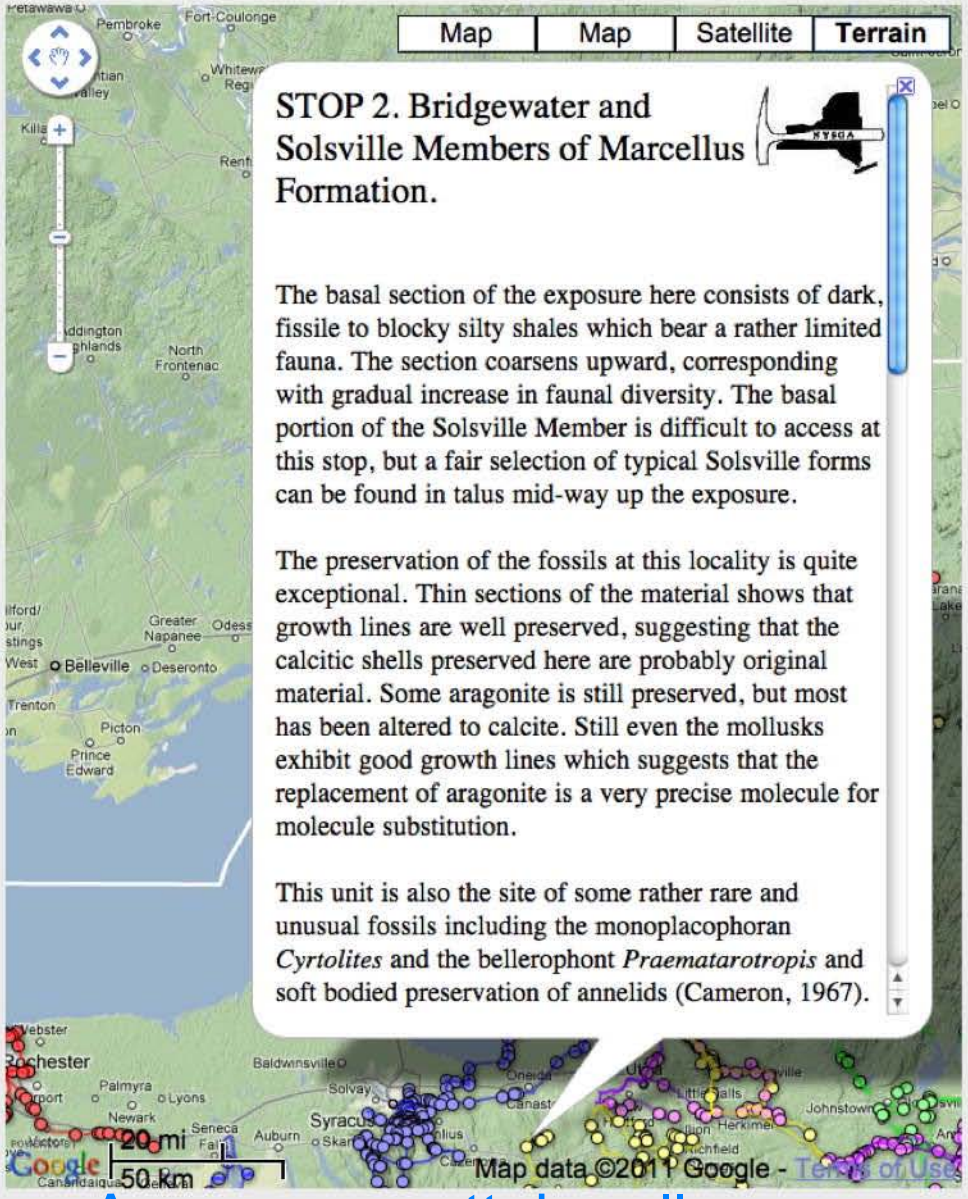

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Email: fmuller@alfred.edu

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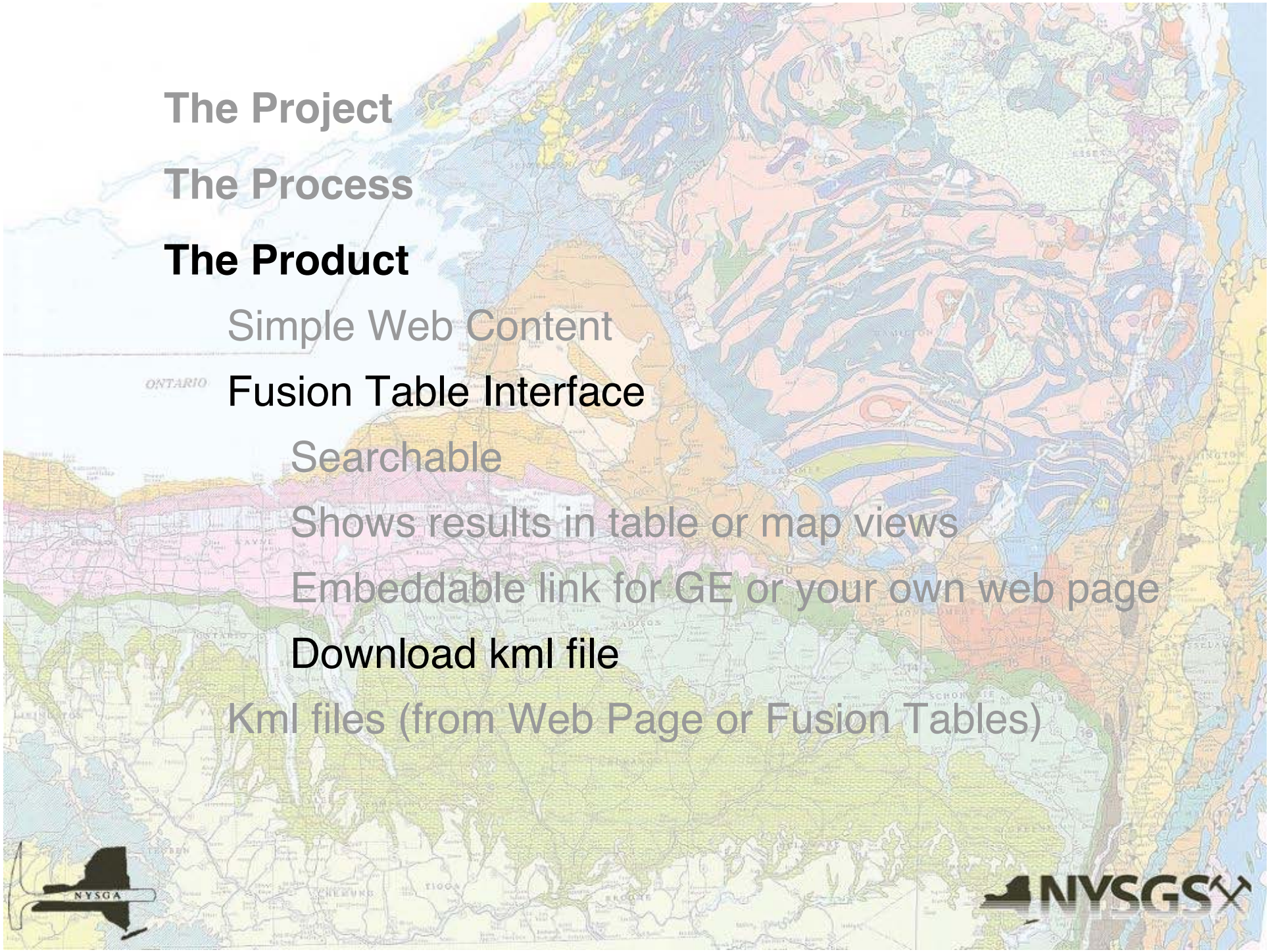
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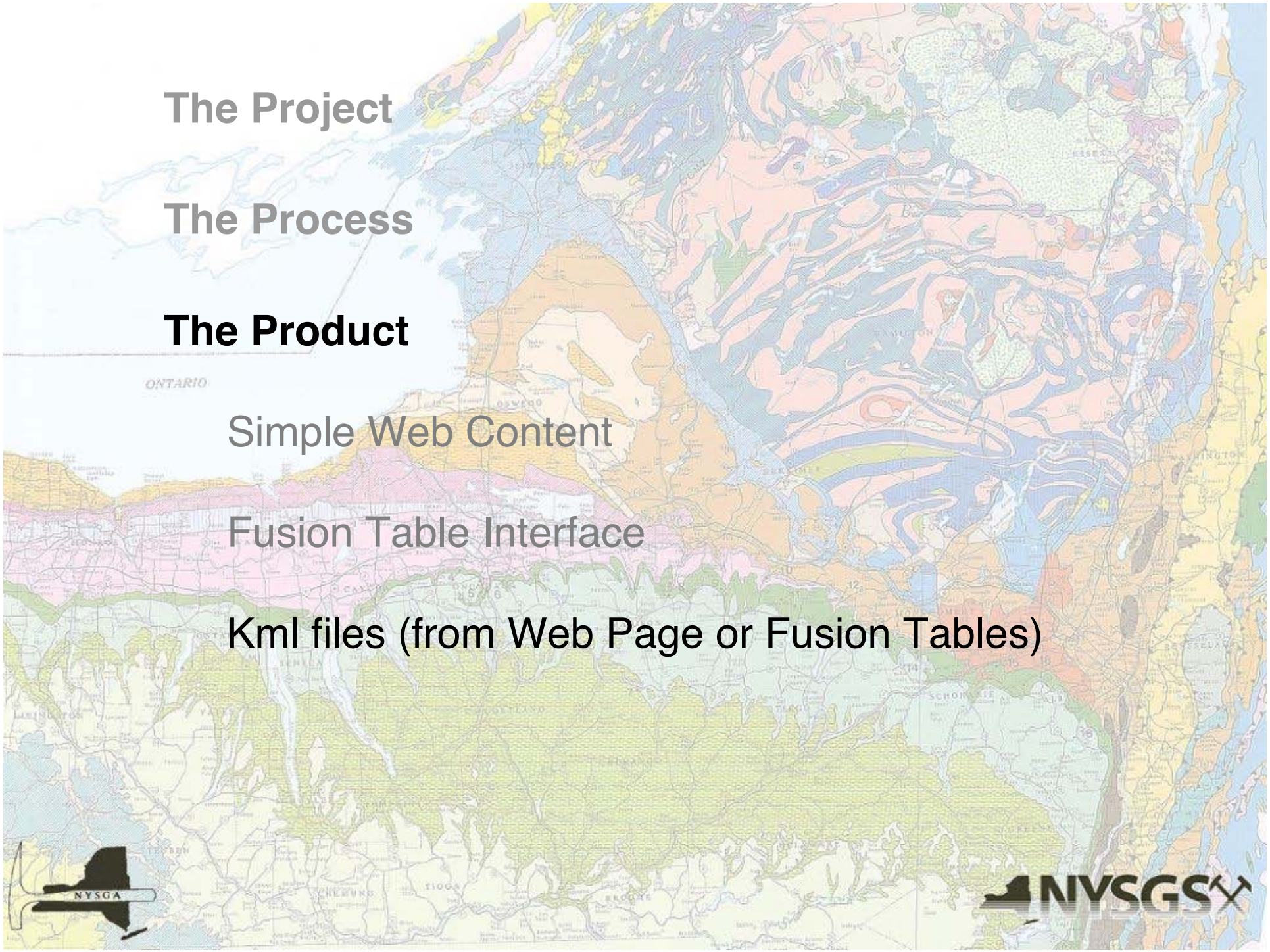
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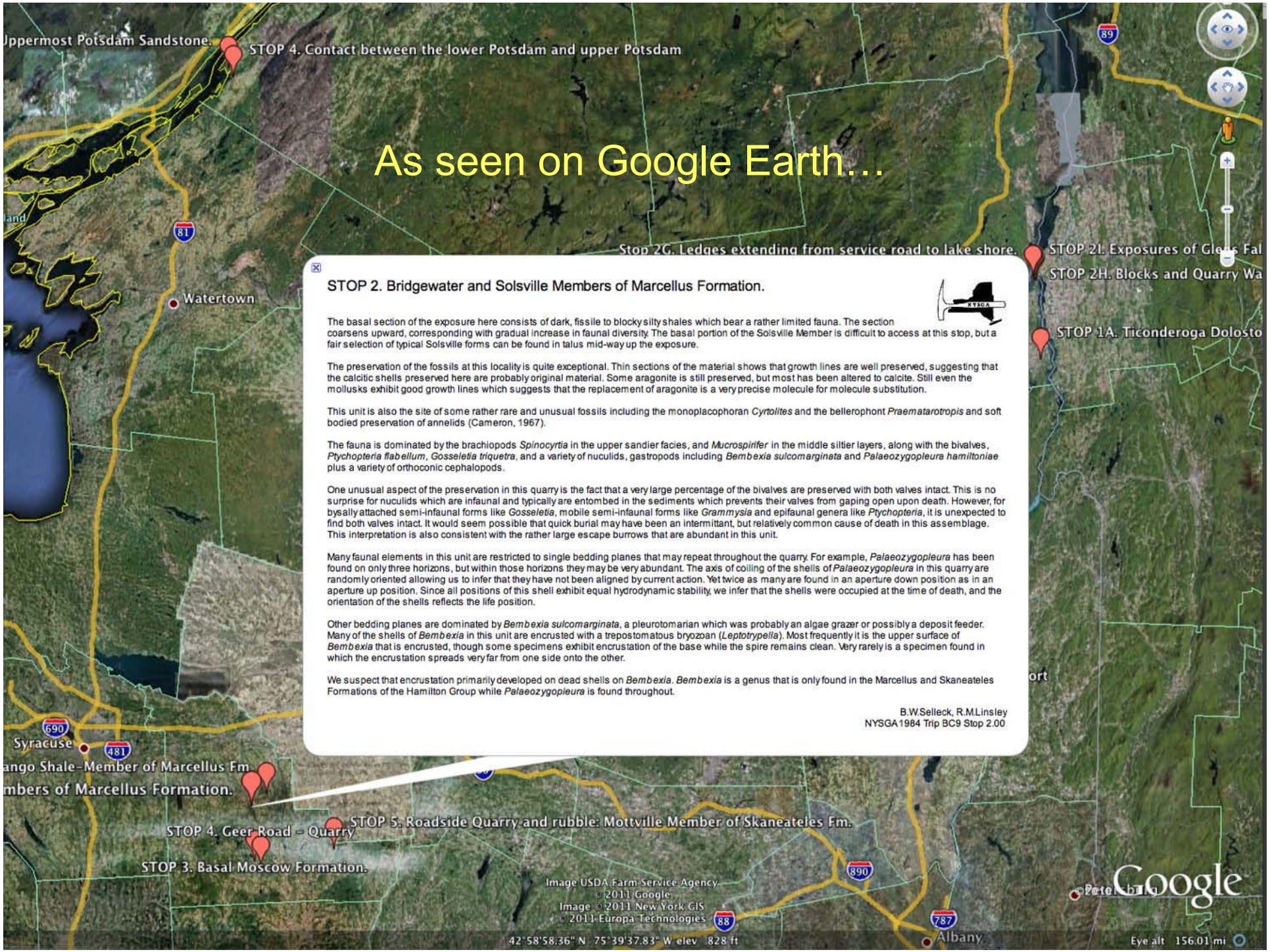


STOP 2. Bridgewater and Solsville Members of Marcellus Formation.

The basal section of the exposure here consists of dark, fissile to blocky silty shales which bear a rather limited fauna. The section coarsens upward, corresponding with gradual increase in faunal diversity. The basal portion of the Solsville Member is difficult to access at this stop, but a fair selection of typical Solsville forms can be found in talus mid-way up the exposure.

The preservation of the fossils at this locality is quite exceptional. Thin sections of the material shows that growth lines are well preserved, suggesting that the calcitic shells preserved here are probably original material. Some aragonite is still preserved, but most has been altered to calcite. Still even the mollusks exhibit good growth lines which suggests that the replacement of aragonite is a very precise molecule for molecule substitution.

This unit is also the site of some rather rare and unusual fossils including the monoplacophoran *Cyrtolites* and the bellerophont *Praematarotropis* and soft bodied preservation of annelids (Cameron, 1967).

The fauna is dominated by the brachiopods *Spinocyrtia* in the upper sandier facies, and *Mucrospirifer* in the middle siltier layers, along with the bivalves, *Ptychopteria flabellum*, *Gosseletia triquetra*, and a variety of nuculids, gastropods including *Bembexia sulcomarginata* and *Palaeozygopleura hamiltoniae* plus a variety of orthoconic cephalopods.

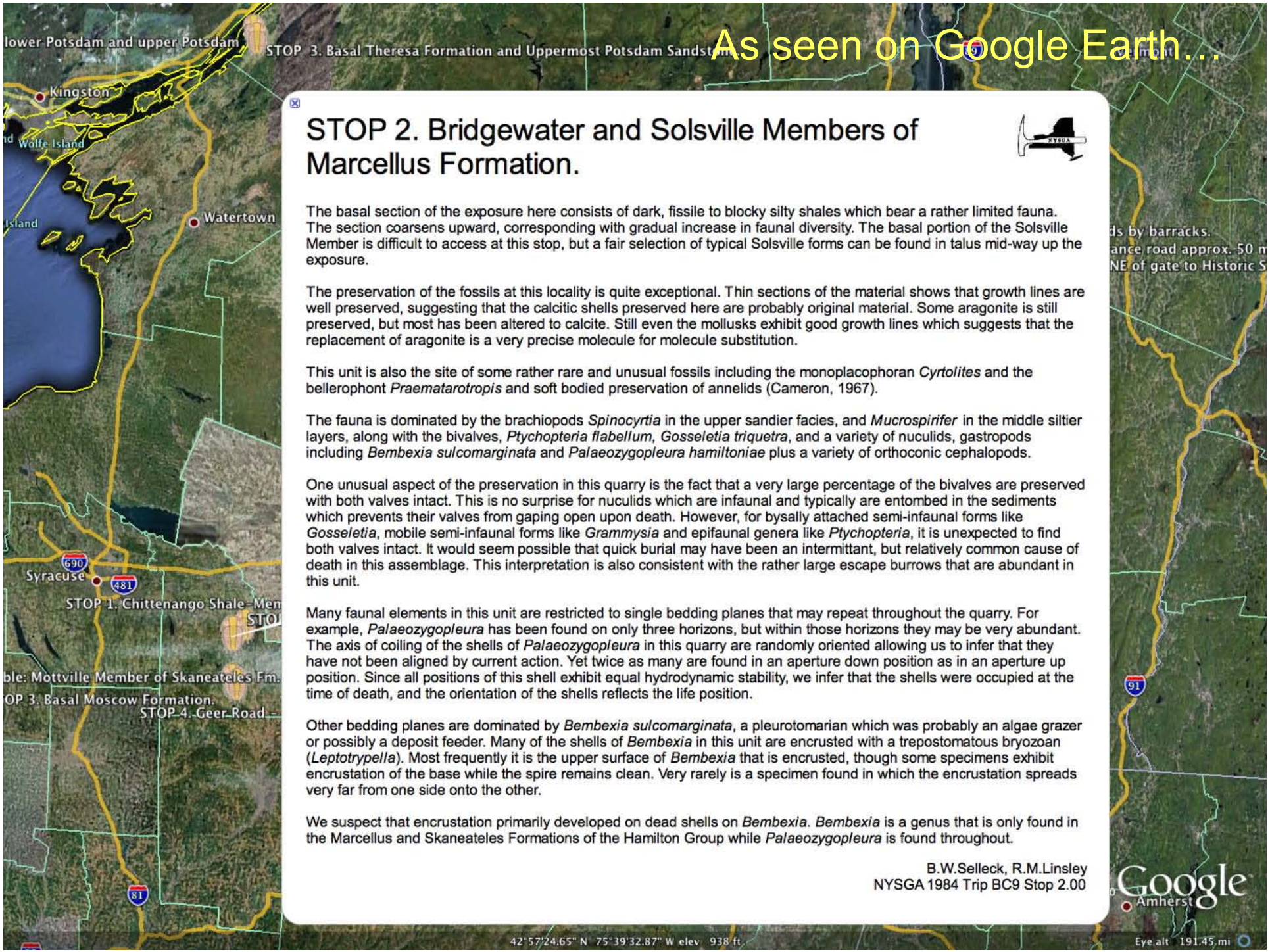
One unusual aspect of the preservation in this quarry is the fact that a very large percentage of the bivalves are preserved with both valves intact. This is no surprise for nuculids which are infaunal and typically are entombed in the sediments which prevents their valves from gaping open upon death. However, for bysally attached semi-infaunal forms like *Gosseletia*, mobile semi-infaunal forms like *Grammysia* and epifaunal genera like *Ptychopteria*, it is unexpected to find both valves intact. It would seem possible that quick burial may have been an intermittant, but relatively common cause of death in this assemblage. This interpretation is also consistent with the rather large escape burrows that are abundant in this unit.

Many faunal elements in this unit are restricted to single bedding planes that may repeat throughout the quarry. For example, *Palaeozygopleura* has been found on only three horizons, but within those horizons they may be very abundant. The axis of coiling of the shells of *Palaeozygopleura* in this quarry are randomly oriented allowing us to infer that they have not been aligned by current action. Yet twice as many are found in an aperture down position as in an aperture up position. Since all positions of this shell exhibit equal hydrodynamic stability, we infer that the shells were occupied at the time of death, and the orientation of the shells reflects the life position.

Other bedding planes are dominated by *Bembexia sulcomarginata*, a pleurotomarian which was probably an algae grazer or possibly a deposit feeder. Many of the shells of *Bembexia* in this unit are encrusted with a trepostomatous bryozoan (*Leptotrypella*). Most frequently it is the upper surface of *Bembexia* that is encrusted, though some specimens exhibit encrustation of the base while the spire remains clean. Very rarely is a specimen found in which the encrustation spreads very far from one side onto the other.

We suspect that encrustation primarily developed on dead shells on *Bembexia*. *Bembexia* is a genus that is only found in the Marcellus and Skaneateles Formations of the Hamilton Group while *Palaeozygopleura* is found throughout.

B.W.Selleck, R.M.Linsley
NYSGA 1984 Trip BC9 Stop 2.00



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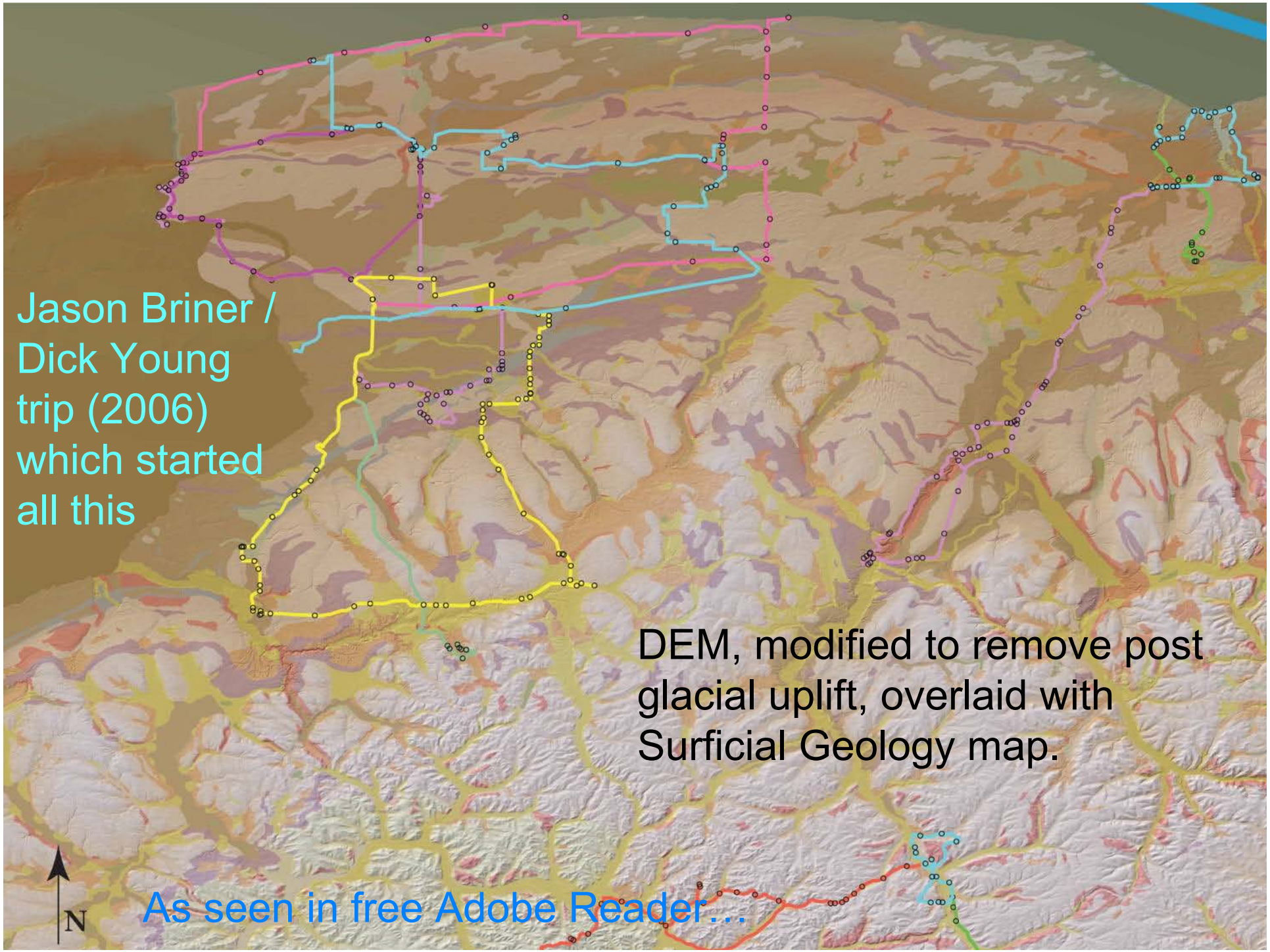
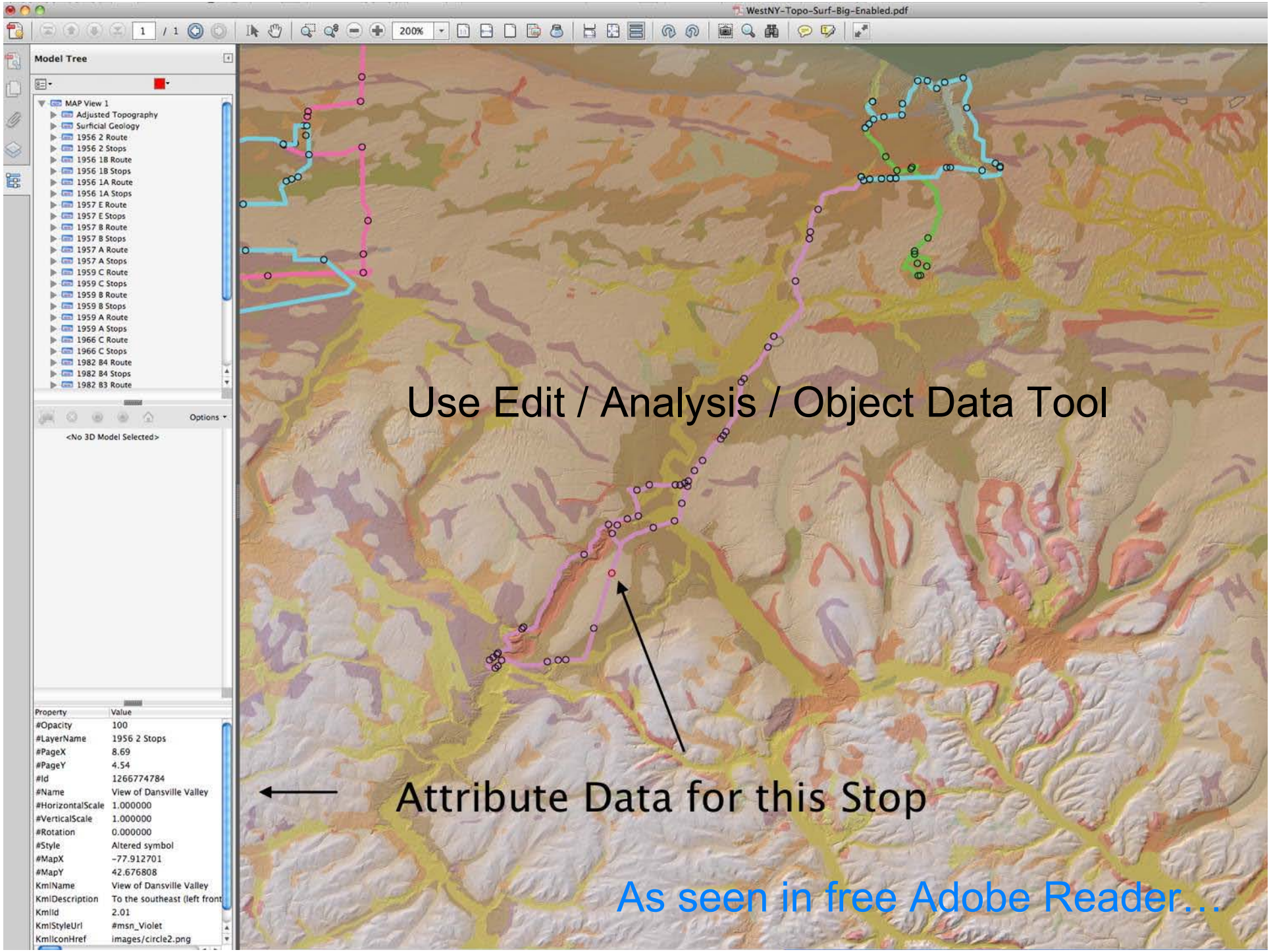
B.W.Selleck, R.M.Linsley
NYSGA 1984 Trip BC9 Stop 2.00


Jason Briner / Dick Young trip (2006) which started all this
DEM, modified to remove post glacial uplift, overlaid with Surficial Geology map.
N
As seen in free Adobe Reader…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Adjusted Topography
Surficial Geology
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1956 2 Stops
1956 1B Route
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1957 E Stops
1957 B Route
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1957 A Route
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1959 C Route
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Attribute Data for this Stop
As seen in free Adobe Reader…

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NYSGS