



FIGURE 14.—JASPEROID GRADING INTO DOLOMITE.
The granular white masses are dolomite.



FIGURE 15.—CALAMINE REPLACING JASPEROID, WHICH CEMENTS
BRECCIATED CHERT.
The white masses are chert.



FIGURE 16.—CHERT BRECCIA WITH JASPEROID CEMENT.
The angular chert fragments are parts of one mass and are but little displaced.



FIGURE 18.—BRECCIA OF GRAND FALLS CHERT MEMBER.
Small angular chert fragments cemented by secondary darker chert.

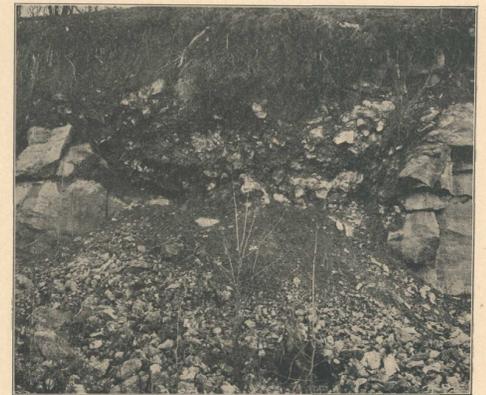


FIGURE 19.—BASAL BRECCIA OF THE CHEROKEE FORMATION IN SOUTH
BLUFF OF SHORT CREEK, 1½ MILES WEST OF GALENA.
The breccia in the center of the picture occupies a depression in the Boone chert.



FIGURE 17.—ORE OF TWO GENERATIONS FROM CAVITY IN THE SHEET GROUND.
Sphalerite with galena followed by a later coating of sphalerite. Light rectangular areas are galena.



FIGURE 20.—CRYSTALS OF RUBY SPHALERITE FROM CAVITY IN SHEET GROUND.



FIGURE 22.—ZINC BLENDE AND COARSE GALENA CRYSTALS PARTLY COVERED BY CRYSTAL-
LIZED MARCASITE.
From cavity in sheet ground.



FIGURE 23.—CHALCOPYRITE WITH PARALLEL ORIENTATION ON ZINC
BLENDE.
From cavity in sheet ground.



FIGURE 21.—FINE BANDING IN JASPEROID.



FIGURE 24.—MICROGRAPH OF JASPEROID.
Fine-grained allotropic aggregate of quartz of
variable grain.



FIGURE 25.—MICROGRAPH OF LIMESTONE BEGINNING
TO ALTER TO JASPEROID.
Small crystals of quartz are scattered through the limestone.

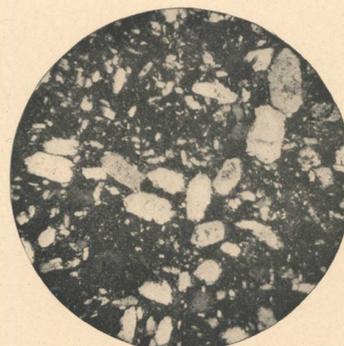


FIGURE 26.—MICROGRAPH OF SELVAGE.
An aggregate of finely granular quartz with scattered larger
crystals and anhedral quartz.

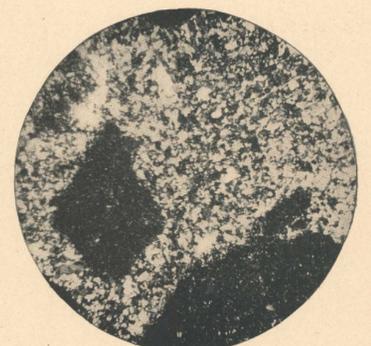


FIGURE 27.—MICROGRAPH OF CHERT.
Showing microcrystalline and cryptocrystalline character of
the angular fragments.