Plate 3A. Massive, friable, essentially pure dolomite beds of the zone one, just northeast of Kellogg Corners. The alluvium also is almost pure dolomite sand formed by the disintegration of the rock. This locality is at 1.85 S., 13.3 W., very near the most southeasterly tip of Pyritic Schist.

Plate 3B. Essentially pure dolomite sub-zone within the Upper Silicated Dolomite, west of Sylvia Lake. The layering is essentially accordant with the contacts of this unit and the enclosing siliceous zones and dips very gently to the left (west). Lithologically this dolomite is almost identical with that of the Upper Dolomite shown in Plate 3A.

Plate 3C. Folded contact of dolomite and silicated dolomite units southwest of Sylvia Lake. The camera is facing northeast at 12.95 W., 1.90 S., at an abrupt curvature in the layers. On the right-hand side of the photo both underlying (Sub-upper) Dolomite and overlying quartz-diopside dolomite (Upper Silicated Dolomite) are nearly horizontal. To the left they curve abruptly upward and stand nearly vertical. The resulting L-shaped fold plunges very gently north (Plate 1). Note the crinkled, blebby form of the diopsidic quartz lenses in the silicated dolomite unit.

Plate 3D. Contact of silicated dolomite zone four and essentially pure dolomite zone three west of Sylvia Lake. At this point they strike north and dip about 20 degrees west. The units are well defined stratigraphic zones. The lenses and nodules in the silicated dolomite are diopsidic quartzite, possibly originally chertlike, rudely alined in the dolomite.