



Plate 3A. Massive, friable, ^{almost} ~~essentially~~ pure dolomite beds of ¹ [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 ^{the} Pyritic Schist. ^{l.c.}

Plate 3B. ^{Nearly} ~~Essentially~~ pure dolomite sub-zone within ^{Zone II} 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 ^{l.c.} ~~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 ^{l.c.} 12.95 W., ^{of Zone 3} 1.9 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 ^(Zone II) ~~(Upper Silicated Dolomite)~~ are nearly horizontal. To the left they curve abruptly upward and stand ^{l.c.} ~~nearly~~ vertical. The resulting L-shaped fold plunges very gently north (Plate 1). Note the crinkled, blebby form of the diopside ^{l.c.} ~~quartz~~ lenses in the silicated dolomite unit.

Plate 3D. Contact of silicated dolomite ^{of} zone ⁴ [four] and ^{almost} ~~essentially~~ pure dolomite ^{of} zone ³ [three] west of Sylvia Lake. At this point they strike north and dip about 20 ^{of} ~~degrees~~ west. The units are well defined stratigraphic zones. The lenses and nodules in the silicated dolomite are diopside quartzite, possibly originally chertlike, rudely alined in the dolomite.