

The Maples  
Egerton Park  
New York  
July 20/96

Dear Mr. Schuchard,

I have now returned  
from my short visit to  
Holyhead, where I tramped  
over nearly the whole length  
of the island and searched  
diligently for fossils.

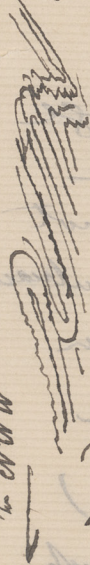
In regard to the age  
of the rocks, mostly "massive" or  
Hydro-nica schists, they are not  
lithologically like any pre-Cambrian  
rocks known to me. If in  
Canada I should suppose  
them (subject to further evidence)  
to be Silurian (Lower Quebec group  
of Logan or Upper Cambrian) stages  
allied as we find them in the  
Eastern portion of Quebec. In Canada



So many fine Logan's time  
these beds have been regarded  
as pre-Cambrian, and are  
now going back again on  
evidence of fossils to Upper  
Cambrian.

The Sneeze in Holyhead  
seems to be from the south  
to the north end with pretty  
regular dips to NW and  
many contortions, too small  
however to disturb the Sneeze.  
The regular dips are but seen  
between Porth Carrog and the  
Life-boat Cove where they are  
very regular. I could not see  
any good evidence of the relation  
of the Great granite near  
Holyhead, which with its Scobthorn  
banners seems very like our  
Canadian Potsdam; but I

beds are in this



N.W.



See Ramsay regards it as being  
than the schists in which case  
there must be a great downthrow  
or sudden synclinal dip at  
the North end of the island;  
but I did not see the evidence  
of this.

The Luperature near the  
South end is accompanied with  
true talcose & chlorite schist  
which I did not see elsewhere  
I think Ramsay is right in  
regarding it as a shaly sand  
rock alternating with earthy bands  
& magnete or dolomite. It much  
resembles our Melbourne Luperatures  
in Canada, and like these  
has obscure indications of Upper  
Cambrian or Ordovician fossils in  
places. I have taken specimens  
to see.

There is little indication  
of any steady structure in the island  
The lamination runs with the bedding



and the quartz veins follow  
this also, partaking in the  
folding and crumpling, which  
shows that contemporaneous  
with it a heavy sea,

The igneous dykes cut  
across the bedding and are  
much newer than the slate  
which were hard and crumpled  
before the dykes were introduced  
from one dyke in the  
course of the beds, and it  
was not a sill but intrusive  
as it branched and cut across  
the bedding. It was at Poth 7 Port  
and forms a branch from a  
large horizontal or detouring dyke  
near that place.

The red sands I found are  
linear markings which seem  
not to be trails but Chorda-like  
plants. They are not easy to dis-