8th meeting

President: Harold L. Alling
Secretary: J. Edward Hoffmeister

NEW YORK STATE GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1932. Conducted by W.R. Eveth.

STOP 1.

This is Maplewood Park, where a good view of the formations exposed in the Genesee Gorge may be obtained. At the very bottom can be seen the uppermost layers of the red Queenston shale of Ordovician age. Above this is the red Medina sandstone, of basal Silurian, followed by the Clinton group including all formations from the Oneida sandstone to the Rochester shale which is the uppermost formation here. (See figure). Only the lower beds of the Rochester are found here. The section is topped by glacial debris.

Also it should be remembered that this is the post-glacial gorge of the Genesee.

Well defined river terraces can be observed here.

STOP 2.

Brewer's Dock. An opportunity will be given here to see some of the formations at closer range and to collect from them. The Reynales limestone with its characteristic fossil, the large brachiopod, Pentamerus oblongus, tops the section here.

STOP 3.

Mouth of Irondequoit Bay. Here can be seen the spits which divide the Bay from Lake Ontario. This bay is the preglacial channel of the Genesee River.

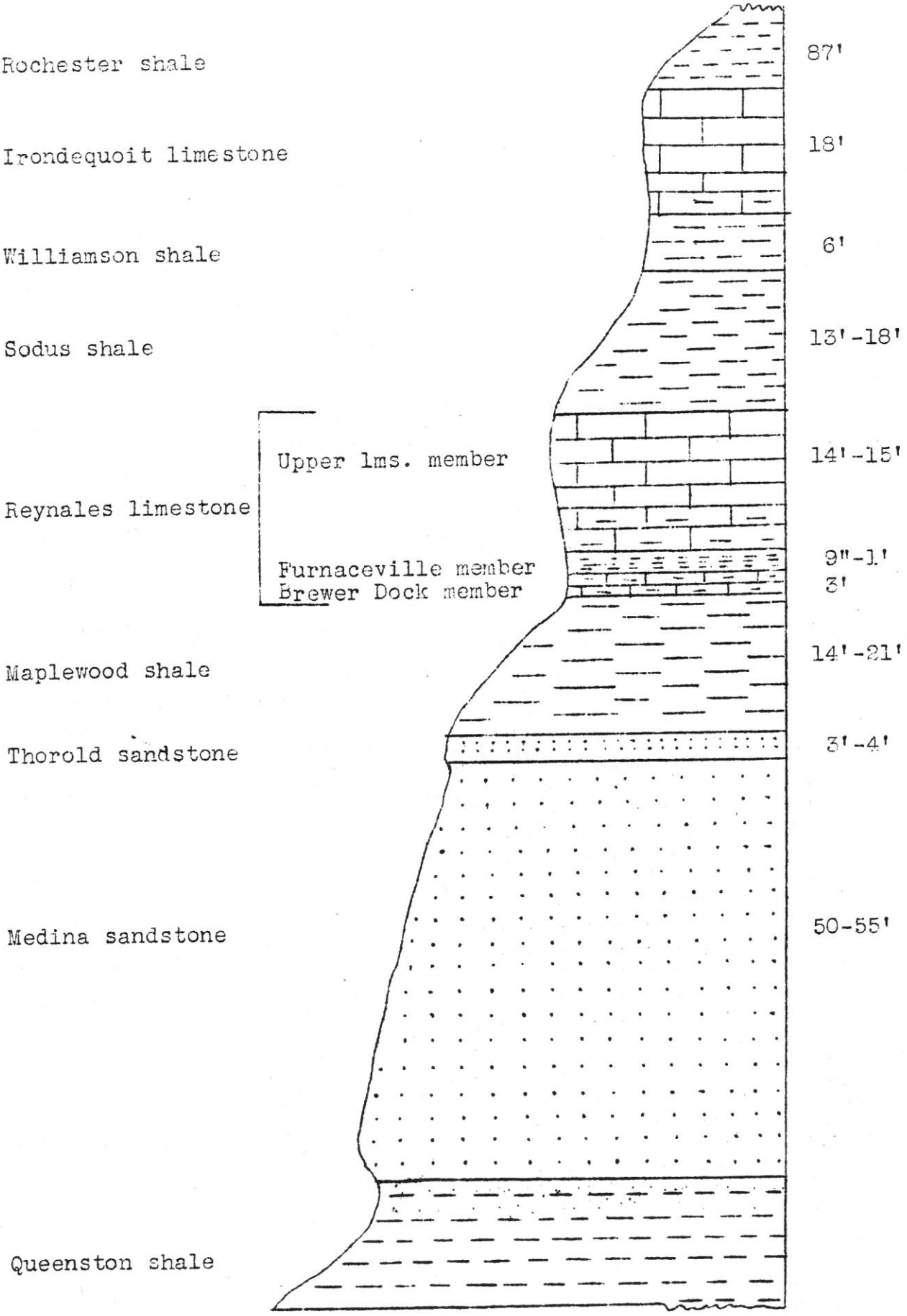
STOP 4.

Inspiration Point. An excellent view may be had here of Irondequoit Bay. Glacial till and lake sands filled up this broad pre-glacial Genesee Valley during the Pleistocene. This caused the river to seek a new channel and the result is the present Genesee Gorge (stops 1 and 2). The small Irondequoit Creek has succeeded in exposing a good deal of the pre-glacial valley to develop Irondequoit Bay. The hard rock sides of the valley, however, are still covered up by the soft glacial debris.

STOP 5.

Glen Edith. This Glen leads into Irondequoit Bay. The small creek has exposed here the hard rock side of the old pre-glacial Genesee. The uppermost bed here is Reynales limestone. One of the features of the section is the absence of the Furnace-fille iron ore.

GENESEE GORGE SECTION
ROCHESTER, N.Y.



STOP 6.

Pinnacle Hills at Winton Road sand pits. The Pinnacle Hills represent a kame-moraine formed at the southern end of the ice sheet by streams coming from the melting glacier and dropping their materials into the glacial Lake Dana. At this point a good view of the stratified, water laid deposits of the ridge may be obtained as well as the capping of glacial till. This latter is supposed to have been formed by a re-advance of the ice sheet. This interpretation is based upon the evidence of the crushed and tilted strata along the northern side of the row of hills.

STOP 7.

Cobbs Hill. A good view of the Pinnacle Hills is obtained here. To the north is the plain where the glacier was located, to the south stretches the outwash plain or lake bottom of glacial Lake Dana.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1932.

Trip to the Devonian

STOP 1.

Mendon Park. Here can be seen some excellent examples of glacial work. Probably the most striking of all are the kames, kettles, and esker. The elongated, winding ridge which runs through the center of the area is an esker. These materials were deposited in glacial lake Warren.

En route. On the way to Stop 2, the guides will point out, on the left of the road just before the town of East Avon is reached, outcrops of the Onondaga limestone, which is the basal Devonian formation in this region.

STOP 2.

Jaycox Run. Hamilton group. Here will be given an excellent opportunity to collect from the Moscow shale and the Ludlowville shale. According to Cooper the Menteth limestone (basal Moscow) is present near the top of the section. Beneath it is the Deep Run shale (9 feet), the Tichenor limestone, and the Wanakah shale member, all of the Ludlowville formation. Fossils are plentiful.

En route. Just before Mount Morris is reached the guides will point out the old pre-glacial valley of the Genesee River.

STOP 3.

High Banks near Mount Morris. This is the post-glacial gorge of the Genesee River. It exposes some members of the Portage group. At the top is the Hatch shale, beneath which is the black Rhinestreet shale and Cashaqua shales. In some places may be seen the underlying Middlesex and West River shales at the bottom of the gorge.

En route. On the way to Portage the guides will point out the place where the west branch and the east branch (Dansville branch) of the pre-glacial Genesee met. The road to Portage is located on the divide between the pre-glacial and post-glacial valleys of the Genesee.

STOP 4.

Letchworth Park. Post-glacial Genesee Valley again. The rocks are upper Portage flagstones. At the base of the upper Falls may be seen the Nunda sandstone. The middle Falls and in fact most of the rock section exposed in the Park are made of Gardeau flagstone. Farther downstream can be seen the Grimes sandstone.

Lunch will be had here after which the Association disbands.

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