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Notes on Menominee Iron Range II: [specimens 23966-26839]. No. 187 1896

Clements, J. Morgan (Julius Morgan), 1869-
[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1896

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U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FIELD SECTION BOOK

9-891

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Ordinarily at least two pages of this book will be devoted to one section. On the left-hand page, place a map of as much of the section as has *actually been seen*. Denote rivers, lakes, marshes, etc., by the usual topographical signs. Denote the ledges of rock, when no structure is made out, by cross-hatching, making the cross-hatching cover as nearly as possible the areas occupied by the exposures. If the rock is a massive one, but still more or less plainly bedded, use the same sign with a dip arrow and number attached, showing the direction and amount of the dip. Denote a shaly or other very plainly bedded ledge by right parallel lines, and a ledge having a secondary structure by wavy parallel lines running in the direction of the strike, with dip arrow and number attached as before. The greatest care must be taken to avoid confusing slaty or schistose structure with bedding, and in all cases where there is the least doubt about the true bedding direction, indicate it by a query. To each exposure on the face of the map attach the number of the specimen representing it. In mapping the section count each of the spaces between the blue lines as 100 paces, and twenty of these spaces to one mile, or 2,000 paces. Usually the southeast corner will be placed at the bottom of the page, or at the first black line above the bottom of the page, and at the right-hand side. If, however, for any reason, it is desirable to show portions of an adjoining section, the southeast corner may be shifted up, or the map may be turned around and the north placed at the left-hand side of the page. The ruling of the left-hand pages is also arranged so that, if desirable, a larger or a smaller scale can be used, eight inches, two inches, one inch, or one-half inch to the mile. With the two-inch scale, the squares outlined in black represent sections, and those in red, quarter sections and "forties," while the space between the blue lines is 200 paces.

2. On the right-hand page place the notes descriptive of the exposures. Begin in each case with the number of the specimen, placing the number on the left-hand side of the red line, after which give in order on the right of the same red line the position of the ledges as reckoned in paces from the southeast corner of the section and the dip and strike when observable, the latter always being expressed from the north; for instance 4025, 250 N., 300 W., *Strike, N. 78° E., Dip 50° S.* Then follow with a full description of the ledge. When topographical maps are used for locations this paragraph applies only in part.

3. Collect a specimen from every ledge, or wherever there is a change of rock on any one ledge, taking care to get fresh material, unless for a special purpose the weathered surface is desired. In case of trips made on foot or in canoes, for long distances, neighboring ledges, unquestionably of one kind of rock, need not be specimened. The position and extent of the ledges not specimened should be marked on the map, with notes that each is of a rock identical with specimen so-and-so. Under the same conditions small-sized specimens, trimmed to a uniform size of $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ inches will be allowed, but in all other cases *large-sized specimens*, trimmed to a size of $3 \times 4 \times 1$ inches, must be selected, in accordance with section 3, chapter IV, p. 44, Regulations of the U. S. Geological Survey. Specimens should not be placed together without protection in the collecting bag, as the fresh surfaces, important in determining the character of rocks, are thus destroyed. They should be damaged by no temporary mark, but the numbers should be at once marked in at least two places upon the inclosing paper or cloth bags. Specimens may be permanently marked in camp by painting the numbers upon them in white upon a black background, using Silver White and Ivory Black oil tubes for color, with turpentine as a diluent.

4. On the last twenty-five pages of the book give, as may seem desirable, a general account of the examination of the region mapped in the previous pages, correlation of observations, sketches, cross sections, etc.

5. Forward this note book as soon as filled as registered mail matter to C. R. Van Hise, U. S. Geologist, Madison, Wis.

No 2

23966-23999

26500-268

Notebook 187

Shuk Jhuo 10 24 73

23900-23999

26500-26590

II

NOTES

ON

MENOMINEE IRON RANGE

MICHIGAN

by

J. Morgan Clements.

1896.

Legend

- = Wagon road
- +++ = R.R.s.
- = Stream showing direction of flow.
- ^ ^ = Indicates hills followed in running.

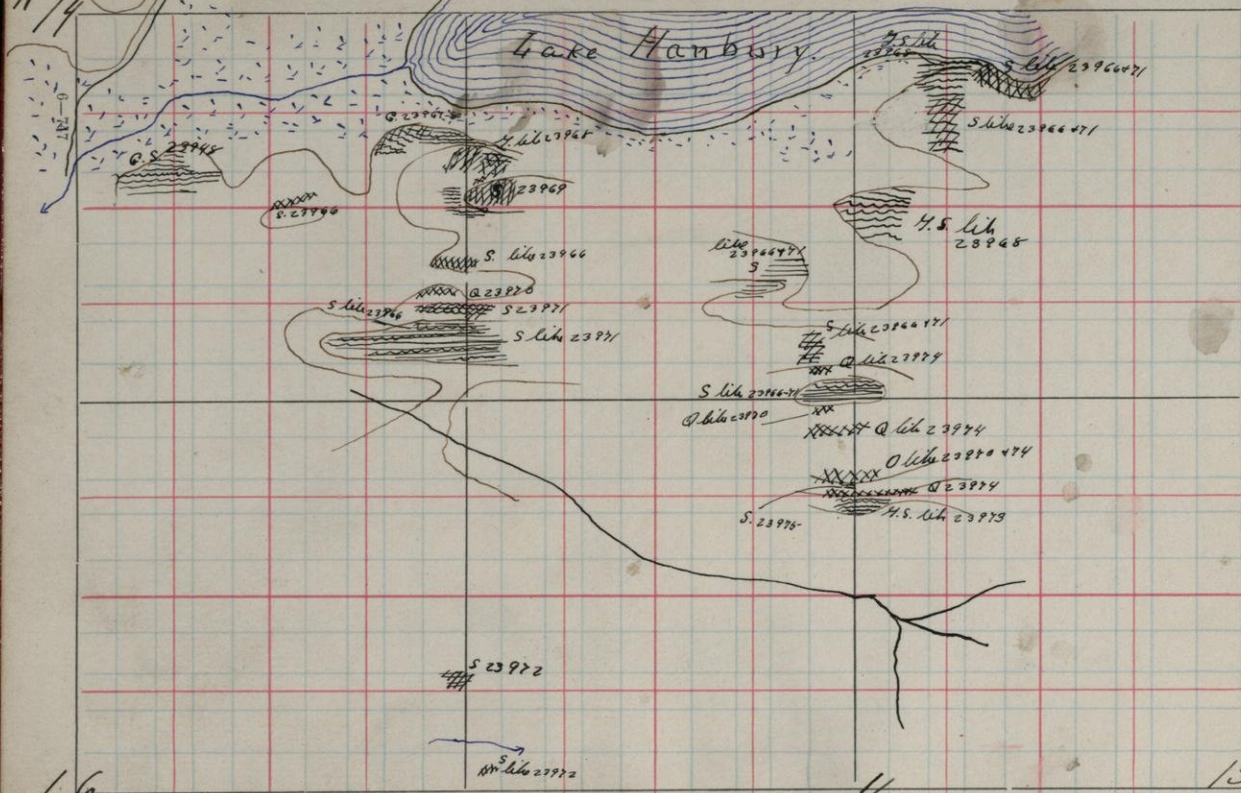
Scale: 4" = 1 mile unless
otherwise stated.

N^o 4

Cor.

S. 16/15-T. 89

R. 29



16
Col. Sec.

$$\frac{1}{4} \phi$$

23966 N1765-W700 SE Cor. Sec. 16-39-29

— Ledge of calcareous slate on N side of hill near top.

23967-8 N1850 W580 SE Cor. Sec. 16-39-29

Ledge of gneiss, schistose + also granular, forming cliff 20 ft. high which drops down to swamp surrounding W. end of L. Hambury. Varies somewhat in size of grain spec. 23967 shows average. Schistose variety represented by spec. 23968. Schistosity strikes N100°W (= N80°E). Can not get the relations between the gneiss + schistose gneiss though they occur in a practically continuous exposure.

23969 N1820 W460 SE Cor. Sec. 16-39-29

Ascending the cliff of schistose gneiss we find this succeeded above + also to S. by a phyllitic slate 23969 + calcareous slate like 23966. Contact between gneiss + slate is covered.

Slates much plicated. Searched west end of knob for folds but find very poor exposures. Folds seem to plunge to E at rate of 45°.

Continuing to south we cross slate

3

16/15
S. 21/22

T. 39

R. 29

1/4

16

15

Cor.

21

1/4

22

Farther
No

Monominee Riv

Cor.

4

and then descending knoll cross
greenstone schist like 23968 again.
Find it also to W. and at lower level
than slates. Seems to be interbedded
with the slates which now form top of
hill + lie in a trough of greenstone.

23970 N65° W 52° SE Cor. Sec. 16-39-29
Ledge of somewhat calcareous quartzite
(cf. 23947). Can't get strike or dip.

23971 N162° W 54° SE Cor. Sec. 16-39-29
Crossing quartzite and continuing
to around we come in about 20 paces
to a grey slate 23971. Schistosity N75° W.
Going on south and up we cross a
calcareous slate like 23966 + also like
23946 followed by slate like 23971 forming
high ridge which we descend to valley

23972 N115° W 50° SE Cor. Sec. 16-39-29.
Broken ledges of grey + reddish slates.

23973 N135° W 0° SE Cor. Sec. 16-39-29
We begin here to around steep hill
from south + find it formed partly
of schistose greenstone (Schistosity N70° W)

5-

NW. 10

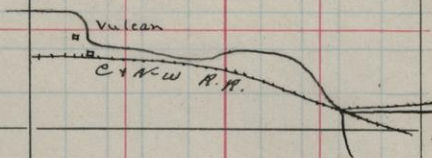
T. 39

R. 29

NE

SW

SE



Crossing this we reach at
23974 N1375 W 0 SE Cor. Sec. 16-39-29
 a grey quartzite. No strike or dip
 determinable, can't get contact with G.S.
 This quartzite has interbedded with
 it a very calcareous quartzite like 23970
 which is in places almost a quartzite
 limestone. This disintegrates very
 readily and forms gentle slopes between
 steep quartzite terraces.
 A slate which grades up into the
 quartzite is found interbedded with
 the quartzite at

23975 N1390 W 0 SE Cor. Sec. 16-39-29
 A dip obtained on slate was 20° to E.
 with N-S. strike. Probably an eastward
 pitching fold.

N1925 W 1950 SE Cor. Sec. 15-39-29
 Just on S. shore of L. Hanbury there is
 a cliff of much folded calcareous
 slate like 23946 with folds plunging
 about 20° E. Above & to West of
 slates the cliff is formed of schistose
 gneiss like 23968.

7

NW

S.

3

T.

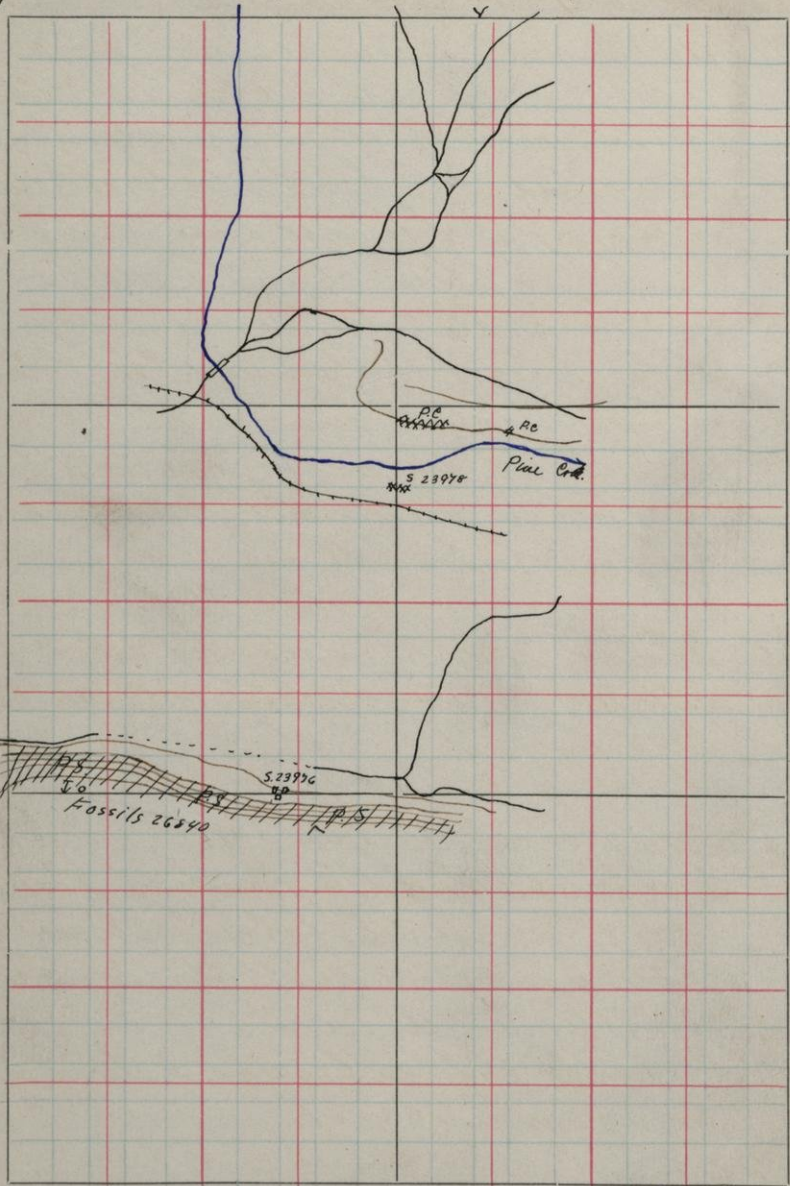
39

R.

29

NE

Y



23976 N 0 W 1300 SE Cor. Sec. 3-39-29

Several test pits are found here at north foot of steep cliff of Potsdam sandstone. The dumps are composed of banded grey slate + reddish slaty quartzite like specimen.

23977 of p. 10

23978 N 800 W 875 SE Cor. Sec. 3-39-29

Ledges of badly broken senicitic slates exposed in flat on north side of Pine Creek. They are very close together and form practically a continuous outcrop. Can not find bedding planes.

23979 of p. 14

26840

At the close of the season's work I searched the above mentioned Potsdam cliff for fossils but found only a few in the topmost bed of the Cliff. This is a very calcareous ^{siliceous limestone} sandstone + the fossils are mostly unidentified. Fragments of a straight tubed orthoceras cephalopod were found and also a curved Cyrtoceras like form with siphuncle on concave side of shell. A gastropod with rather acute turreted form + wide navel was found and a few ^{also} fragments of shells of some bivalve, brachiopod or pelecypod, were seen.

9
NW

S. 34

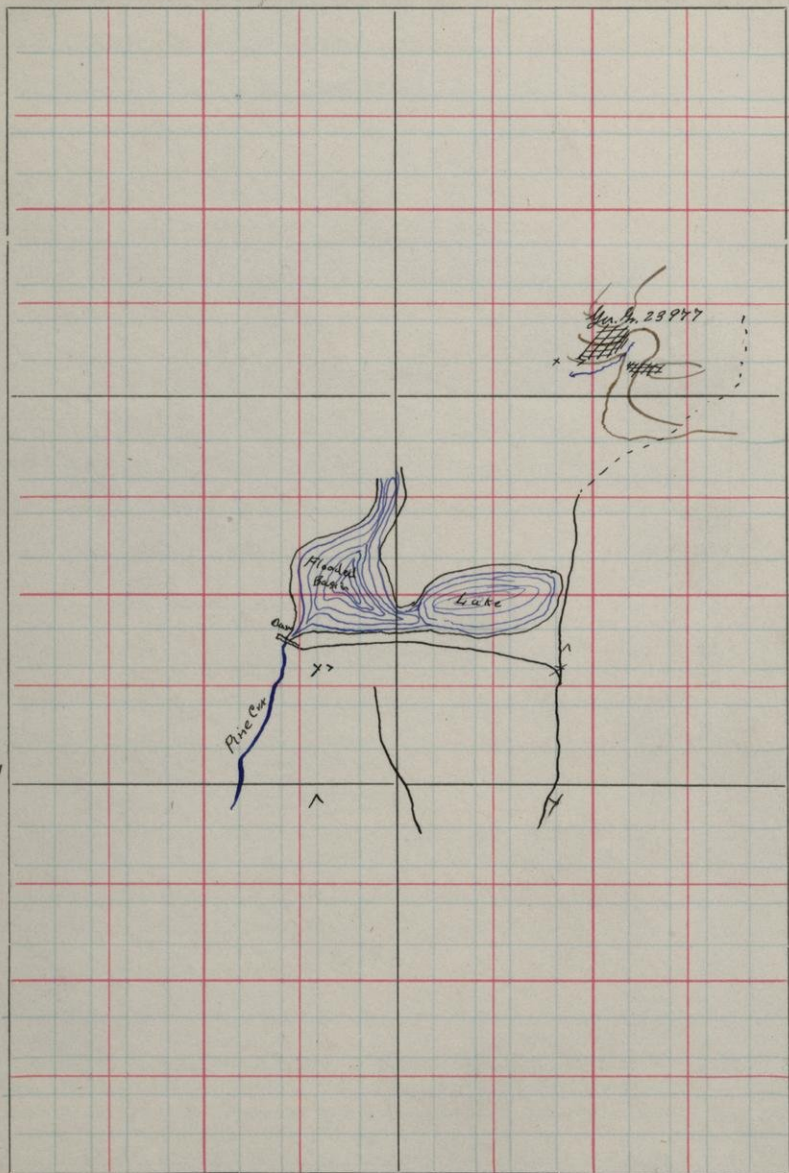
T. 40

R. 29

NE

SW

SE

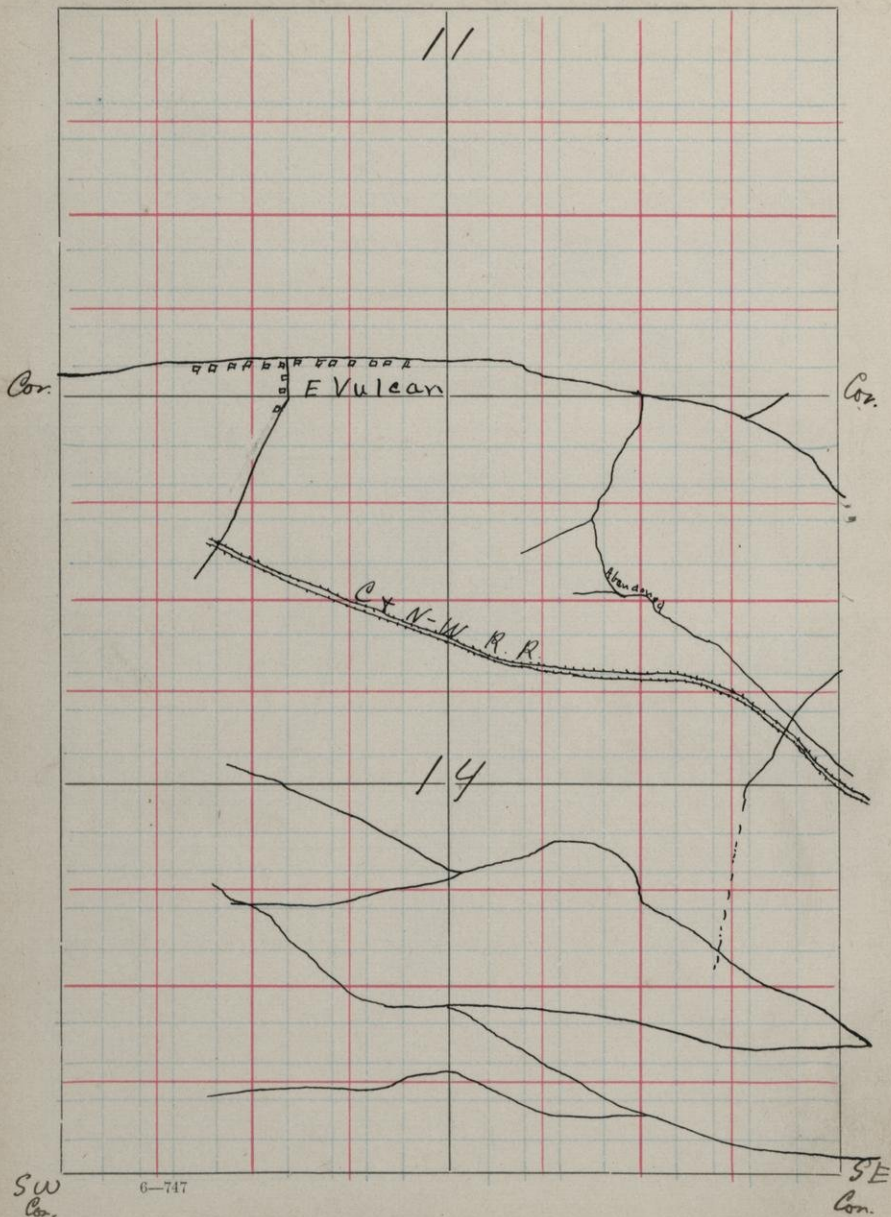


23977 N 1150 W 470 SE Cor. Sec. 34-40-29
Ledge of gneissoid granite.

11 S. $\frac{11}{14}$

T. 39

R. 29



23980 N1725^R W1980 SE Cor. Sec. 13-39-29^T

Two pits here with gasping iron ore
on dump.

13
NW

S. 29

T. 39

R. 29

NE

Farm

S
29929

23

~~Surgeon~~ Riv.

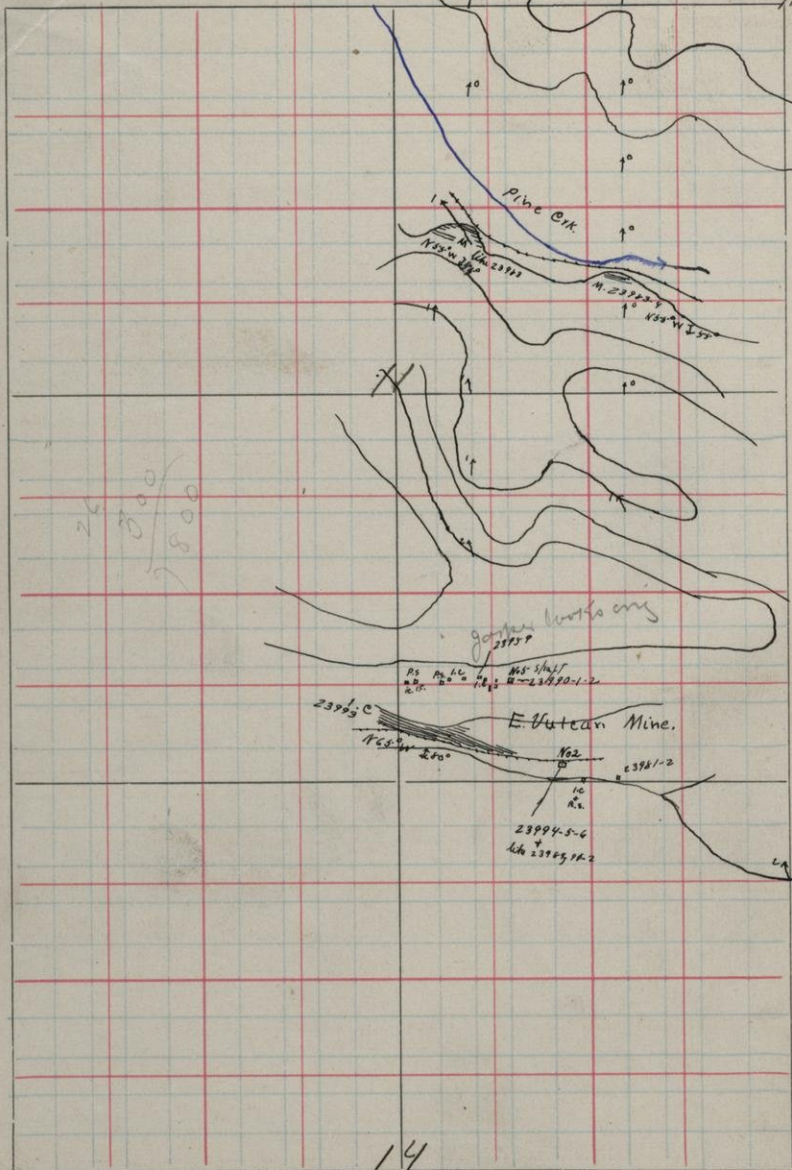
SW

SE

23979 N1340 W 325 SE Cor. Sec. 23-39-29
Rounded ledge of slate exposed
in west bank of Sturgeon at
this location. Strike of schistosity
is N68°W, dip 20°. Cannot get strike
of bedding.

23980 off 12

15- S. $\frac{11}{14}$ T. 39
NW



SW

14

23981-2 N15°W 430 SE Cor. Sec. 11-39-29

Shaft with cherty lean ore 23981
and a rotten ferruginous slate 23982.
This is just N of highway & E of Vulcan
Shaft No 2.

23983-4 N130°W 400 SE Cor. Sec. 11-39-29

Small exposure of a siliceous limestone
23983 with here & there cherty & slaty
bands in it. Interbedded with this
there is a friable sandy limestone
23984. Strike N55°W, dip 55°SW.
This limestone resembles that north
of Norway 23955.

23985-8 4/1/20

23989 N265°W 890 SE Cor. Sec. 11-39-29

Pit with slaty gaspew ore on dump.
Ledge can be run - but not reached for
study - just below surface.

A row of shallow test pits in same
lean ore extend E-W as indicated on
plat. All ^{are} like 23989 where not otherwise
indicated. As we go west along
the line of pits the iron formation
descends below surface and at
N265°W 875 - & on the pits first go
through Potsdam before reaching

17

S.

T.

R.

23992 *Amor Gali*

lu

23

the iron formation.

23990+2 N 265 W 700 SE Cor. Sec. 11-39-29

No. 5 shaft of E Vulcan mine.

Piece of gasper + ore breccia 23990 taken from dump. Red slate 23991, green soap rock 23992 also came from dump.

23993 N 150 W 985 SE Cor. Sec. 11-39-29

Large ledge of slaty lean gasper ore forming S. diplicity of hill N of main road. Strike N 65° W, dip 80° & vertical. Ledge extends about 150 paces to E + 75 paces to W. at N 120 W 850 a part of the beds show a crumpling accompanied or rather caused by a small slip with attendant brecciation of edges. Fault extends NE-SW. Can't tell how much it beds slipped.

like 23988
+ 991-2
23994-5-6

N 45 W 580 SE Cor. Sec. 11-39-29

Shaft No 2 of E Vulcan mine.

Upon dump find rocks like 23988, 991 + 2 + in addition a fragmental looking gasper

19

NW

S.

2

T.

39

R.

29

NE

like 102
23987

G.D. 23987

N. 30 W. 50' 20"
23987-6

Farm

SW

SE

rock 23994+5 and a ferruginous
slate 23996 which, weathering,
probably gives the red slates
usually found to S of or
interbedded with the ore
formation.

23986-6 N 1240 W 225 SE Cor. Sec. 2-39-29
Exposure of a snow white granular &
vitreous quartzite 23985 showing in
places ripple marks. In it there is
a bed of bright green quartzite
23986. Strike N 58° W, dip 85° S-90°

23987 N 1400 W 200 SE Cor. Sec. 2-39-29
Large ridge of granitoid. Separates
Quartzite from granite to north.
Trends is S of E agreeing approximately
with strike of quartzite. Rock is
not squeezed but perfectly massive
therefore intruded after folding
took place & hence probably of
Keweenaw age.

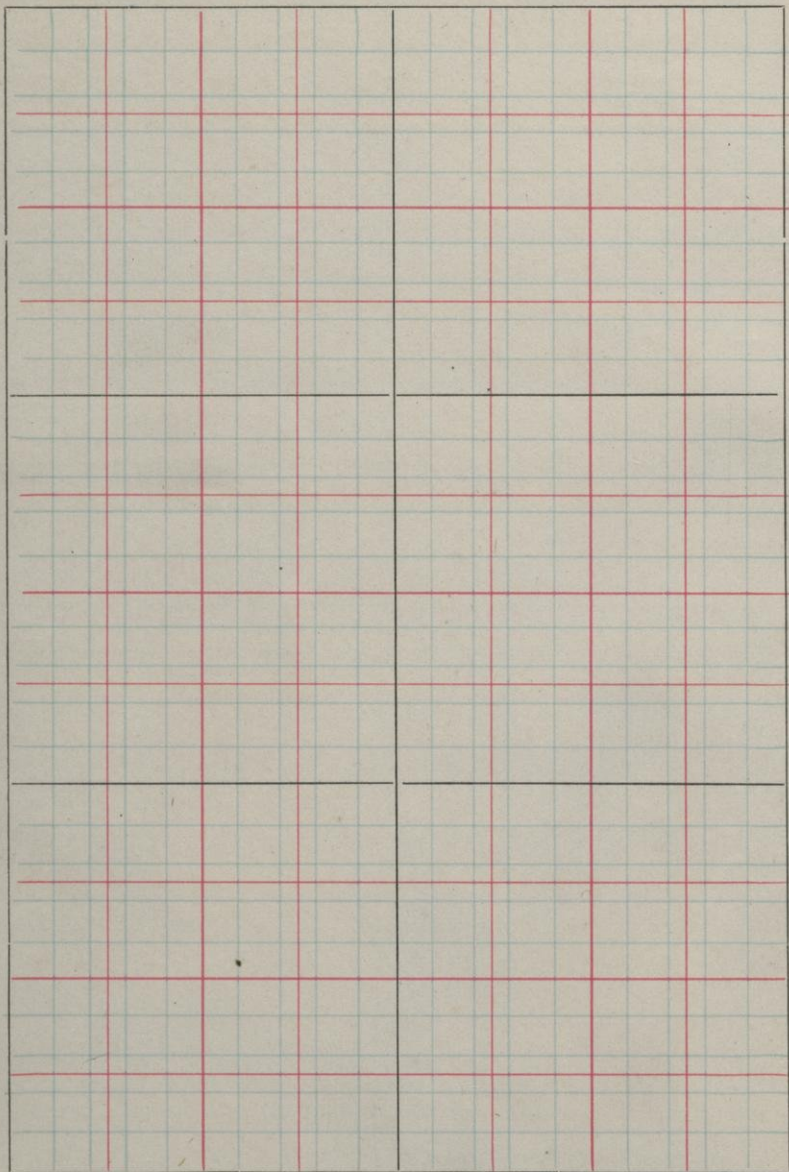
23988 N 1700 W 350 SE Cor. Sec. 2-39-29
Grey granite (in places gneissoid
alternating lam & thin with

21

S.

T.

R.



red granite. Forms ridge
north of hills formed by the
quartzite 23085 & is separated
from it by a valley about
300 feet wide. Ridge makes
to the N-W. Looked carefully
for evidence that it was a
recomposed granite at base
of Huronian but could find
none.

23997 N325 W1800 SE Cor. Sec. 7-39-28

Ledge of grey to pinkish siliceous limestone. Some beds are quite slaty breaking off into thin slabs. Strike N83°W, dip S. 62°

23998-9 N800 W1060 SE Cor. Sec. 7-39-28

26800-1-2 Shaft of old Appleton Mine. Specimens were taken of various rocks represented on dump. Lean gashery ore 23998, red slate 23999. Ore breccia apparently formed by slipping along contact between red slates & the ore formation 26800. Peculiar green slate 26801. Some of the red slates have grey patches in them, are these remnants of the original carbonate slate from which the red slates have been derived? Grey (carbonate) slate 26802

26803 N800 W1160 SE Cor. Sec. 7-39-28

Shaft which bottomed in grey limestone 26803 to judge from pile of it on dump.

26804 N760 W1320 SE Cor. Sec. 7-39-28

Next of but shafts which have nothing on dump but a red ferruginous quartzite

slate 26804 and some lean gaspary ore like 23998. Slate predominates. Ore is only found in pits farthest south.

26805 N745 W 1390 SE Cor. Sec. 7-39-28

Pit with ore 26805 and also lean gaspary ore like 23998.

N750 W 1450 SE Cor. Sec. 7-39-28

Open pit with ore like 23998 + slate like 26804 in place. Strike N85°W, dip 80°S.

23806-8 9/1/28

26814 N25 W 825 SE Cor. Sec. 18-39-28

E-W trending ledge of medium grained massive greenstone.

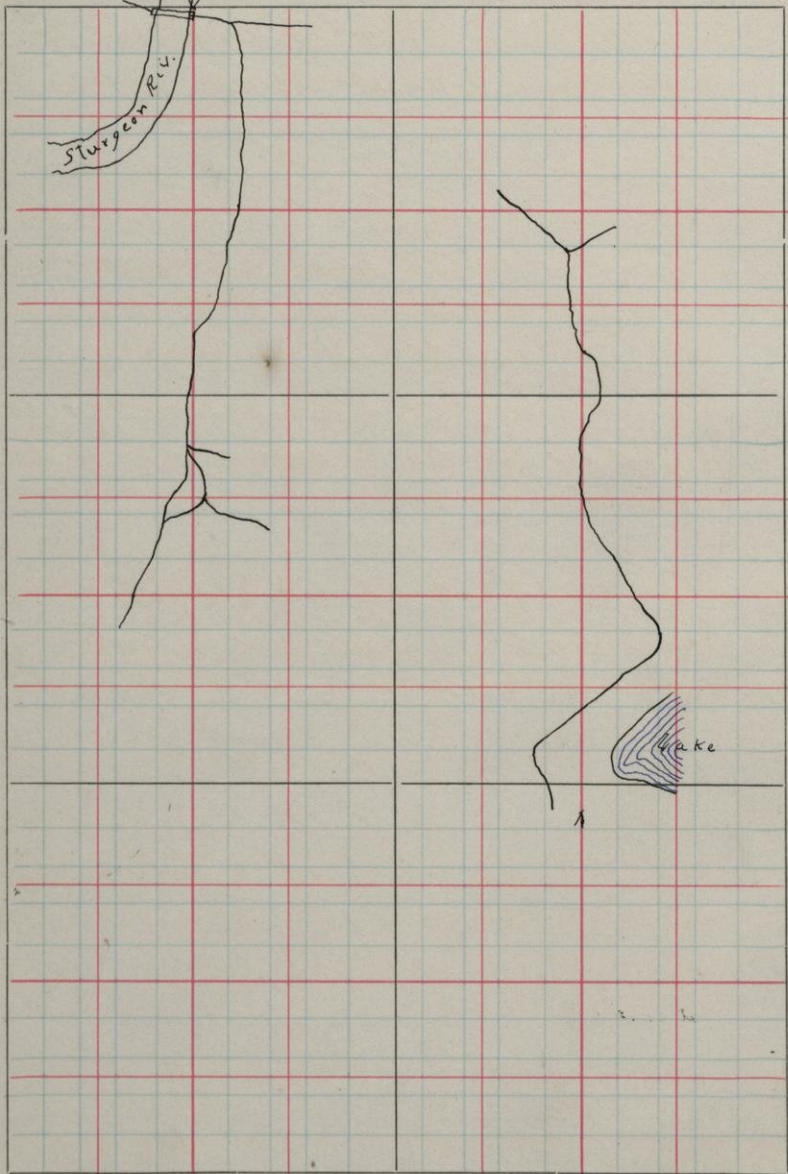
27
NW S. 24

T. 39

R. 29

NE

2



26806 N1650 W1500 SE Cor. Sec. 24-39-29
 E-W trending ledge of massive fine
 to medium grained massive gneiss.
 As we follow this ridge to W. the
 massive rock disappears and there
 is exposed along the hill side a
 schistose gneiss like 26808 which
 may be followed out to the river.
 Contact could not be seen and can't
 tell whether schistose gneiss is but
 a phase of the massive variety or is
 intruded by it.

26807-8 N1650 W1700 SE Cor. Sec. 24-39-29
 Gneiss is exposed here in river 26808
 and is followed to S. by a micritic
 slate 26807 with quartz bands in
 it here & there. Strike of bands agrees
 in general with the schistosity N65°W
 dip 20°. Am inclined to believe that the
 slate 26807 is but extremely altered
 gneiss with secondary quartz
 bands in it.

29
NW

S. 25-

T_v

39

R.

29

NE

Pine Plains

Line followed in trap fence

Pine Plains

SW

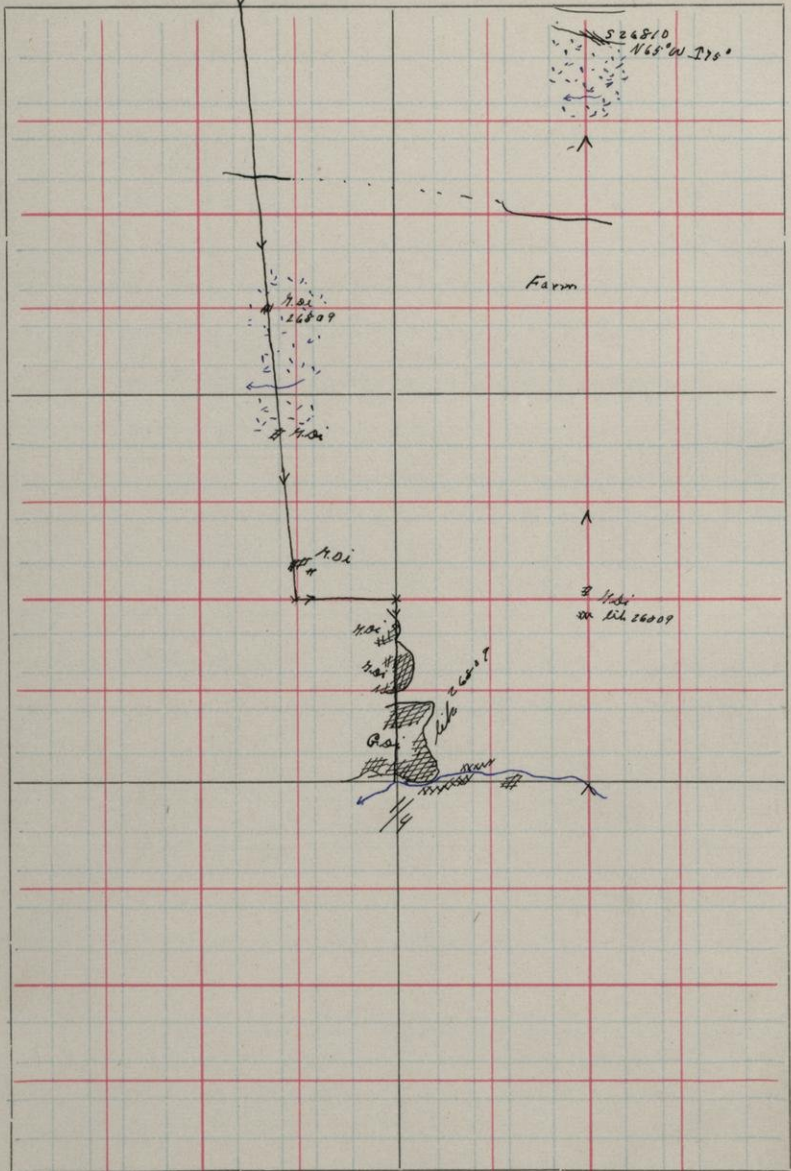
SE

31

NW S. 36

T. 39

R. 29

Cor.
NE

SW

SE

26809 N125° W 1800 SE Cor. Sec. 36-39-29
Ledge of coarse dolomite, greenstone

26810 N1925° W 500 SE Cor. Sec. 36-39-29
Ledge, on north edge of dense cedar
swamp, of bluish & grey slate. 26810
It is foliated but strikes in general
N65° W, dip 75° NE

26823 NW 1/8 NW 600SE Cor. Sec. 17-39-28

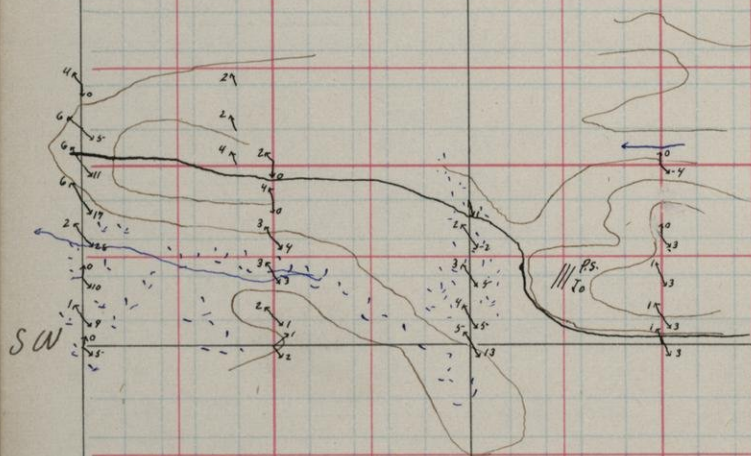
Shelf upon whose dump I find
silicious limestone 26823 like that
found in large ledges south
of Goretto. Evidently eastern
continuation of those ledges.

35-
NW S. 8

T. 39

R. 28

NE

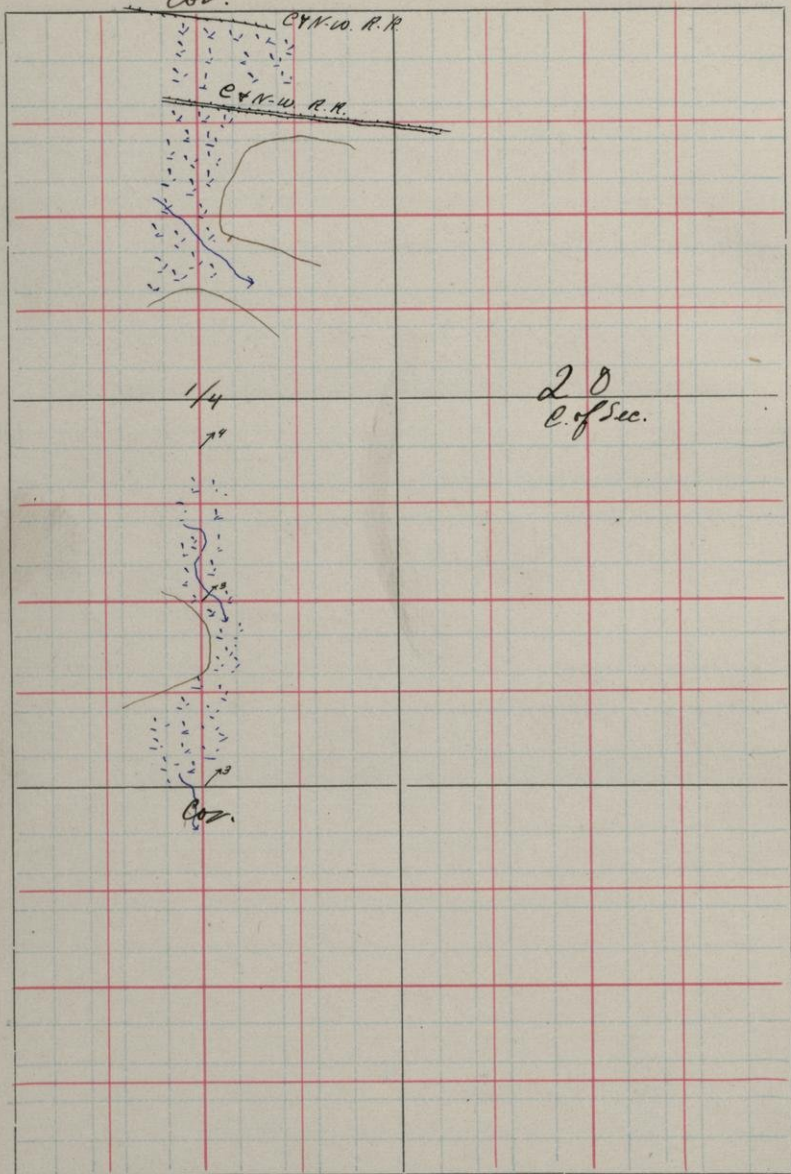


37

S. 20

T. 39
Cor.

R. 28



339

S. 29

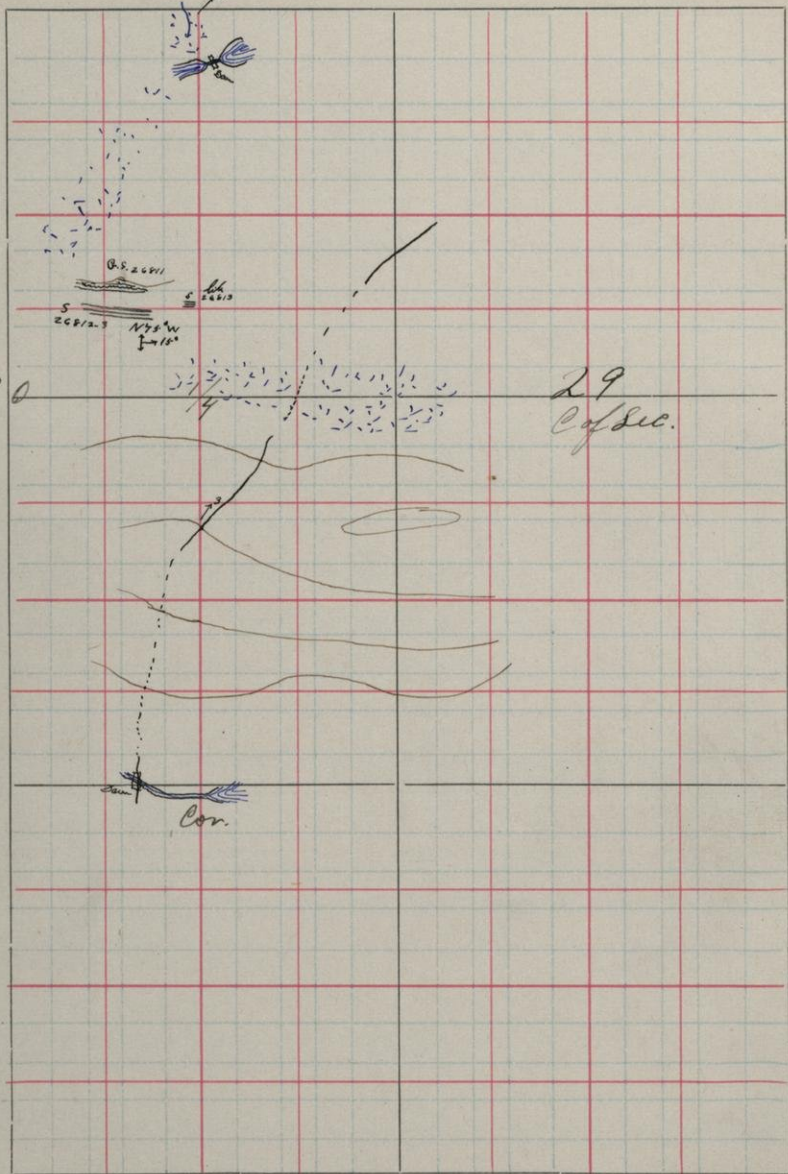
T. 39

R. 28

26

2

30

29
Cof. Sec.

26811 N 135° W 250 SE Cor. Sec. 30-39-28

Edge of schistose gneiss in an E-W exposure on south side of stream connecting the two lakes. Schistosity strikes about E-W.

26812-3 N 125° W 200 SE Cor. Sec. 30-39-28

E-W trending edge of Calcareous 26812 and micaceous 26813 slate.

Slates are extremely folded into very close folds. Strike of axes of folds N 75° W, plunge 15° E.

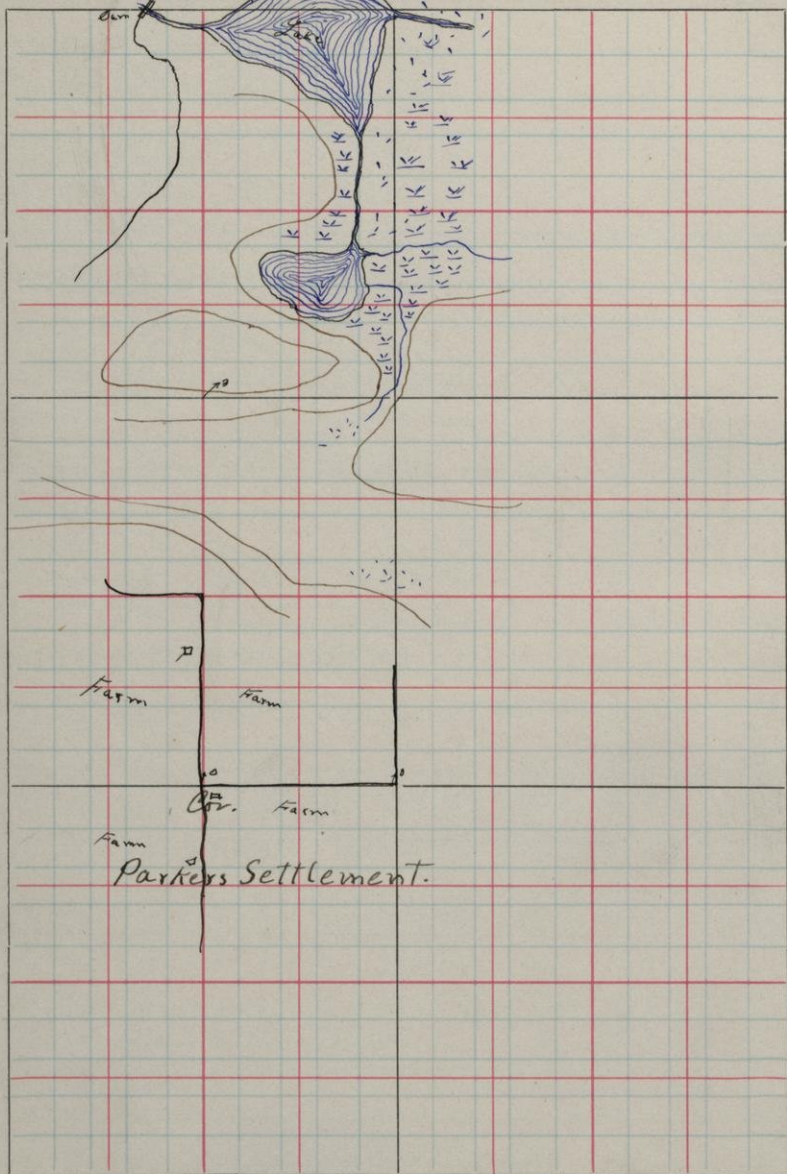
These slates resemble those at Lake Hanbury even in their association with the gneiss^{stone} schist. Schistosity strikes N 75° W and cuts right across the bedding as may be seen in specimen 26813.

26814 p. 26

41

S. 32 Cor. 39

R. 28



Falls of the Sturgeon. 49

26815

N 980 W 400 SE Cor. Sec. 8-39-28

like 23985

Ascending the Sturgeon river we go through the narrows where the stream has cut its way through the main quartz range. Strike of quartz is $N 65^{\circ} W$, dip $70^{\circ} N$. Leaving the narrows we come out into an open oval basin. Here on East bank I find a ledge of massive greenstone 26815. Contact between it & quartz could not be seen. This lower basin is evidently cut out of this softer greenstone for the most part, the lower falls tumbling a schistose quartz just to N of greenstone.

26816

N 1005 W 420 SE Cor. Sec. 8-39-28

Lower falls about 2 ft high formed by H_2O falling over a ledge of quartz schistose quartz 26816.

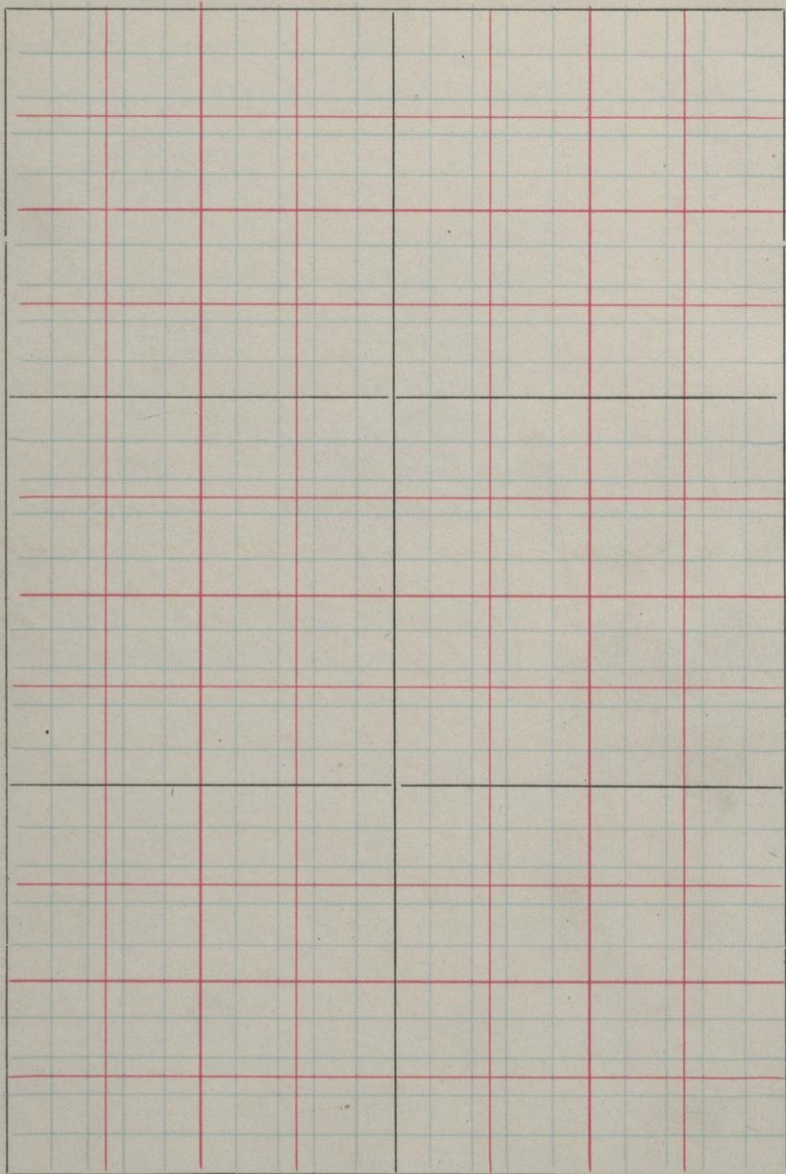
Strike $N 65^{\circ} W$, dip $75^{\circ} N$. Possibly originally same quartz as that to the south but altered now by the intrusion of the greenstone.

45

S.

T.

R.



26817-18-19 N1100 W 400 SE Cor. Sec 8-39-28

Massive pink quartzite 26817 occurs here in a small ledge and is followed to N by a very fine quartz schist 26818. This is succeeded by a fresher + more massive phase 26819.

This is again followed by rock like 26817 and then comes a conglomerate formed of small pebbles + boulders (none seen as large as 6" in diameter) of granite + gneiss + vein quartz in a quartzitic or arkose matrix 26820. The strike in the quartzite 26817-18-19 is $N70^{\circ}W + \text{dip } 80^{\circ}N$. This is cut by schistosity striking $N55^{\circ}E$. Two beds of coarse congl. are found succession being quartzite, conglomerate, quartzite, conglomerate, gneiss + granite.

Just here at the falls proper the river cuts through the gneiss and then was for about 75 ft. along the contact between it + the conglomerate.

26820 N1150 W 450 SE Cor Sec. 8-39-28.
Specimen of conglomerate.

47 NW S. 16
21

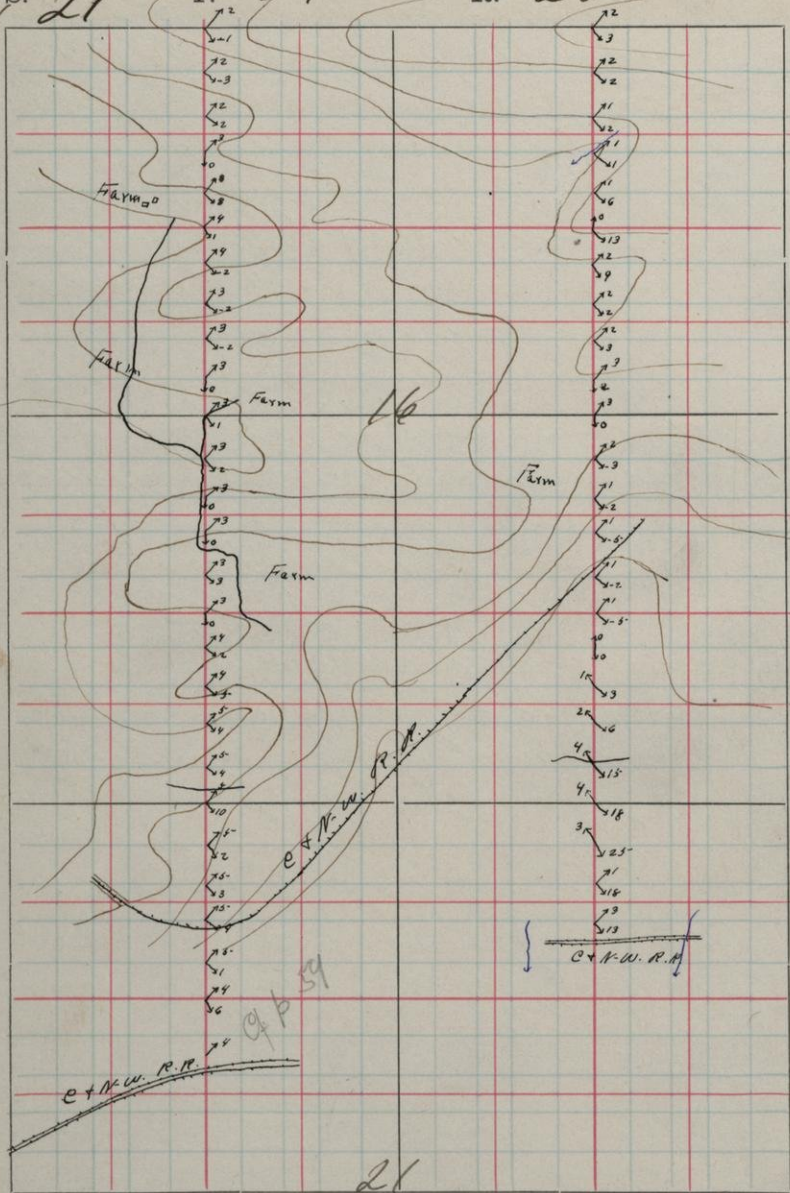
T. 39

R. 28

NE

SW

SE



26821-2 N1150 W420SE Cor. Sec. 8-39-28
 South edge of gneissoid rock &
 north of conglomerate 26820.
 Strike of bands N80°W cutting into
 the conglomerate, dip 70°S. This is
 represented by spec. 26821.

Panning over this gneissoid
 part we come in about 20 paces
 to a fairly massive granitic rock.
 26822.

See about 30 paces north a granitic
 dyke cutting the granite.

That the gneissoid rock is not
 simply a recombined granite
 seems to be shown by the
 finding in the conglomerate of
 fragments like it 26821. From
 this we see that the rock was
 at least thoroughly consolidated
 before the conglomerate was
 formed.

26824

N75° W 1500 SE Cor. Sec. 9-39-28

South edge of high ridge of white quartzite 26824. Strike N60°W, dip 90°
Few patches of Potsdam sandstone still remain on the quartzite.

26825-

N145° W 1500 SE Cor. Sec. 9-39-28

South edge of hills composed of red granite 26825 which is banded in places to some extent.

51

S.

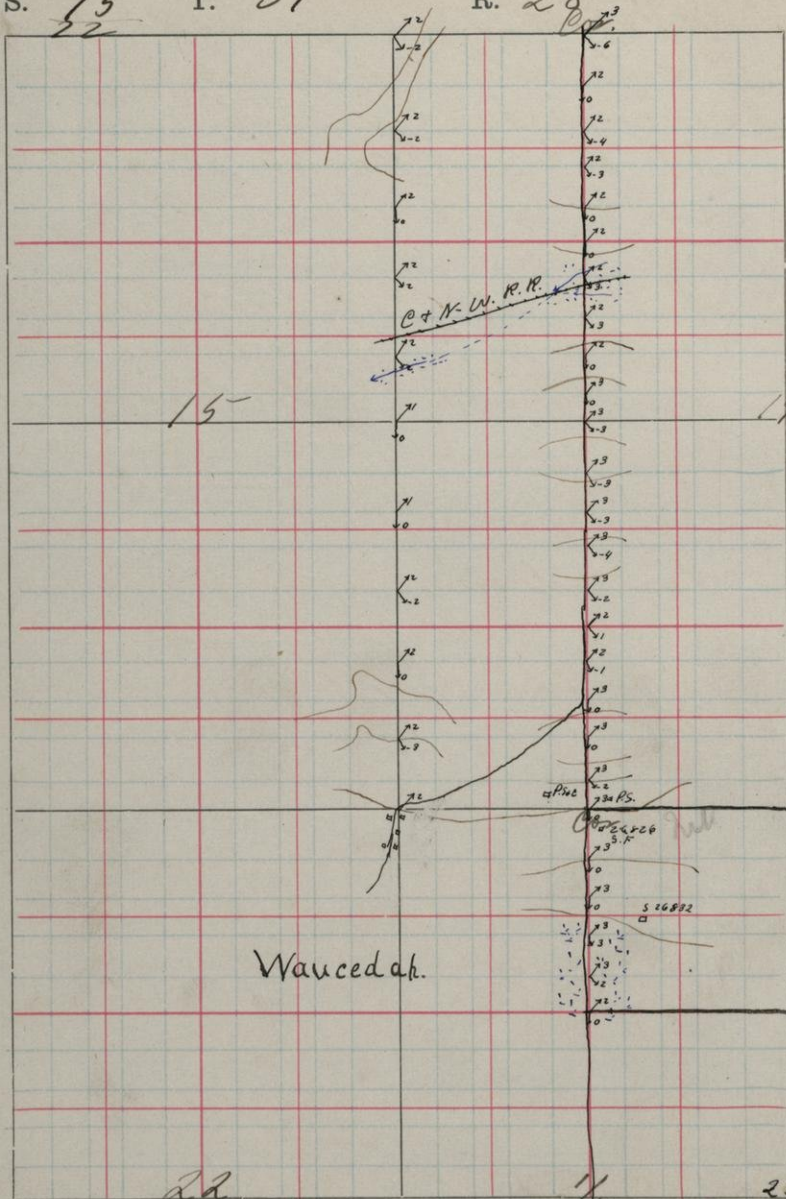
15
22

T.

39

R.

28



26826

N960 W1980 SE Cor. Sec. 23-39-28

Shaft with large dump of ferruginous
slate 26826.

NE + NW of corner at N40 E40
+ N40 W110 respectively we find
two pits in Potsdam sandstone.
The one at N40 W110 has reached
a Potsdam congl cemented by
iron. Potsdam sandstone exposed is
mostly grey instead of the usual
dark brown.

Immediately north of the creek
which flows through the northern
part of the village of Waucauda
there is a steep slope about
30 ft. high which runs pretty
nearly E-W for about $\frac{1}{4}$ mi.
It is along this cliff, at its
foot that the'Brien & Emmet
mines are situated.

This steep slope is succeeded
by a gentle slope, giving it
a terrace appearance, which
merges into the main ridge.

26827-8-9

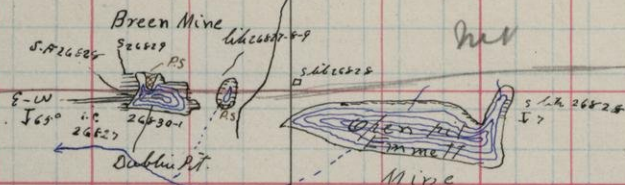
N1850 W750 SE Cor. Sec. 22-39-28.

26830-1

At this point I first reach the

53 S. 22 T. 39 R. 28
1/4

Con.
Dyke
QW



@ of Sec.
22

1/4

6-747

Scale 8" = 1 mile.

Dublin
Pit of
Green
Mine.

ledge which is a leucophaea ore well banded (26827) and striking S-W, dipping 55° S. Following this exposure to the E. I come to the west side of an open pit (see map for location) which is partly filled with water.

Here the same gaspary ore ²⁶⁸²⁸ is found but a better exposure shows it to be underlain by a ferruginous quartzite slate 26828 which is about 15' thick. This is followed by a tough clayey slate 26829 about 25' feet of it being

The Potsdam sandstone is found in places covering the iron formation and also lies at times at a lower level than some of it then evidently filling in pre-Cambrian depressions in the Huronian. Found some red slate 26830 on the dump from this pit and also some ore 26831 which has a large amount of calcite associated with it.

The small open pit to E of this large one (Dublin Pit) is virtually

55-

S.

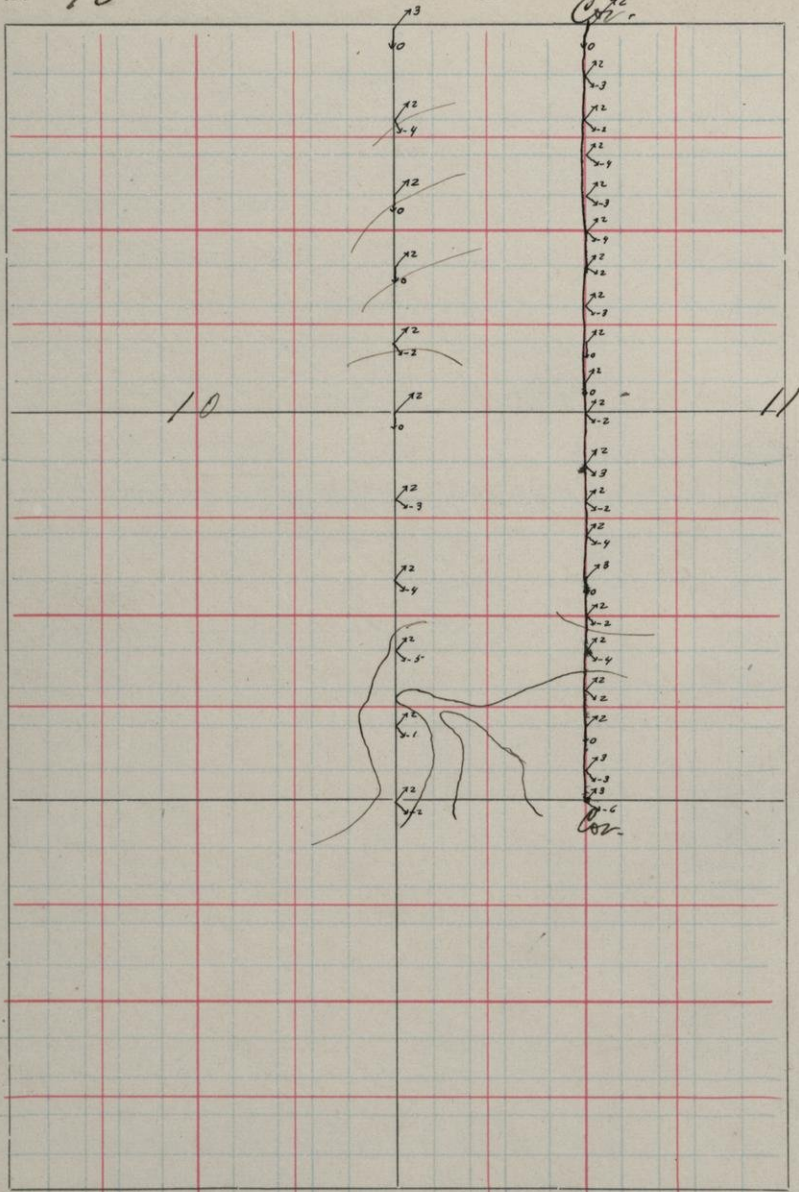
10

T.

39

R.

28



a continuation of it the rocks
26827-8-9 showing in same order.

The large open pit of the Summit
Mine is now full of water
and only in a few places along
the edges can any of the iron
formation rocks be seen in place.
On dumps from this I find gneiss
or like 26827 + slate like 26828 and
also a grey slate like 26829
said to be the hanging here just as
it is in the Bruce Mine.
Potomac sandstone overlies these
slates of the Huronian uncon-
formably.

26832 N 1750 W 1850 SE Cor. Sec. 23-39-28
Pit with dump of mottled red and
grey slate 26832. After pit was
sunk about 70' a drift was run in
100' to N + 50' to south, remaining
in these slates all the time, according
to the man who sunk the pit
and owns the property.

57

S.

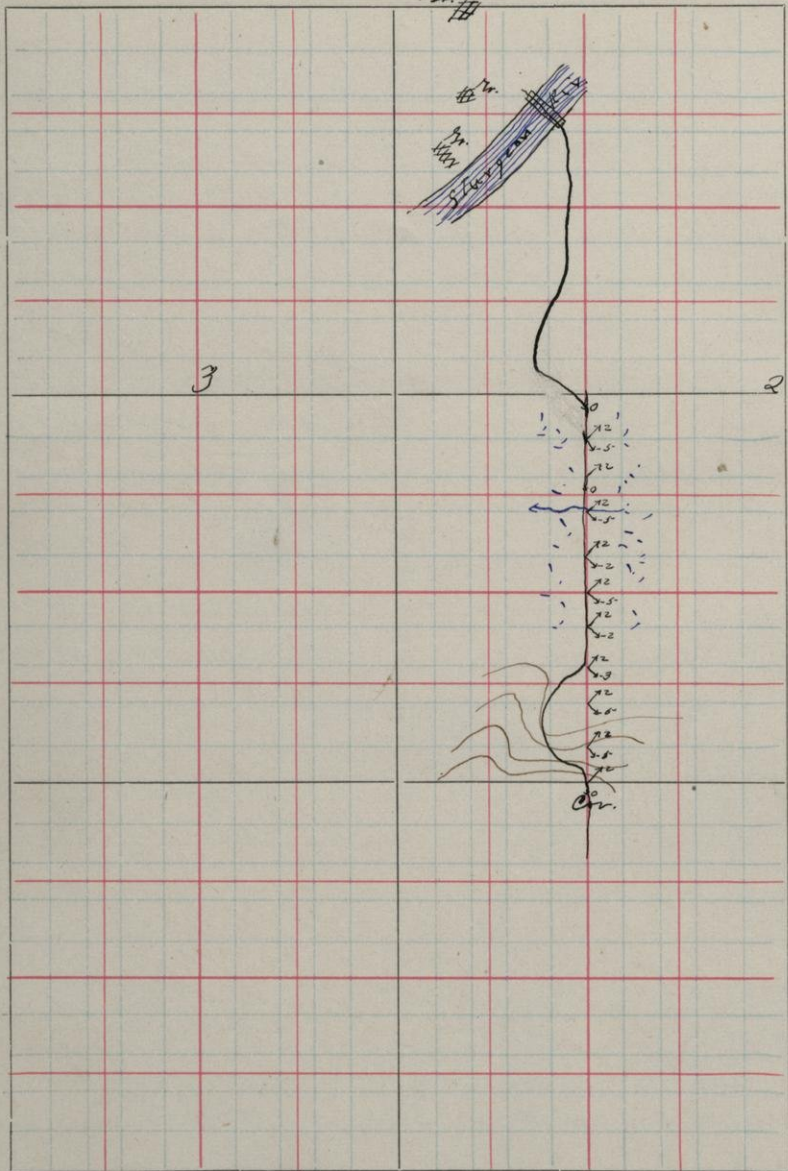
3

T.

39

R.

28.



59
NW

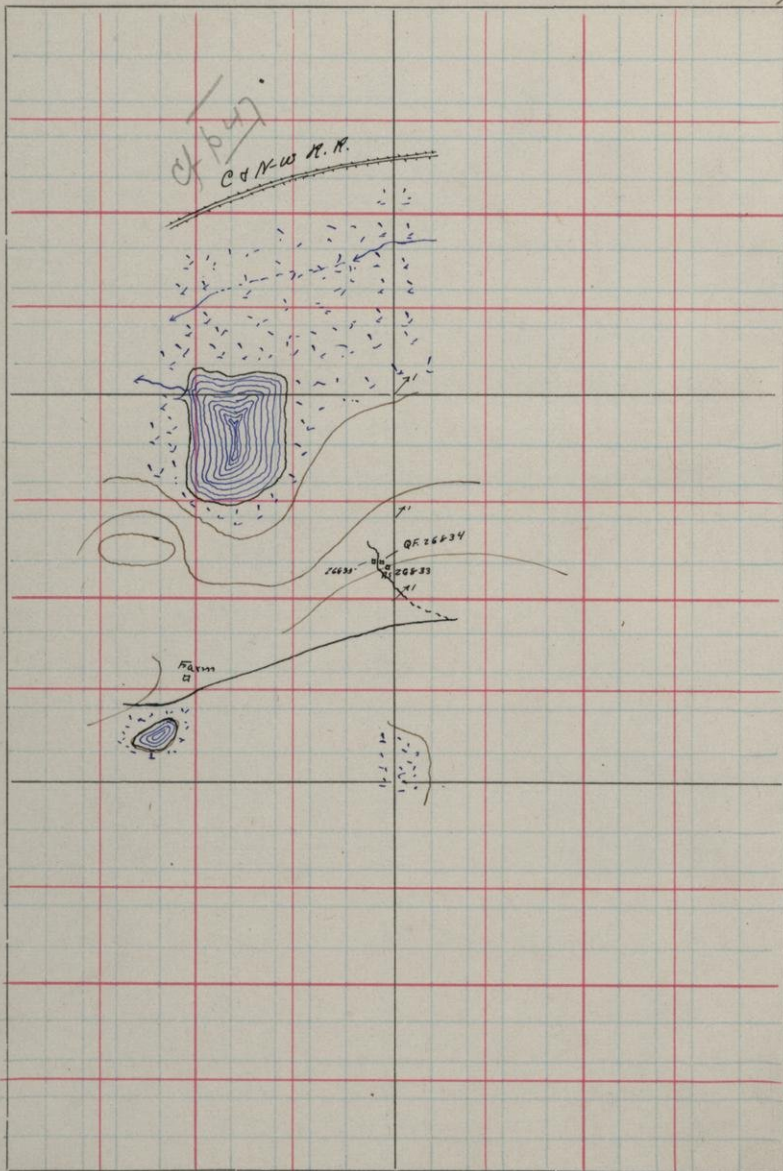
S. 21

T. 39

R. 28

NE

20



- 26833 N 590 W 1520 SE Cor. Sec. 21-39-28
Pit with red slate on dump.
- 26834 N 610 W 1530 SE Cor. Sec. 21-39-28
Pit with rotten red quartzite or
graywacke 26834 on dump.
- 26835 N 610 W 1540 SE Cor. Sec. 21-39-28
— Deep shaft on west side of old
road with large dump composed
chiefly of a poor banded ore 26835.
With this there is mixed on the
dump a considerable amount
of red slate like 26833 & quartzite
like 26834.

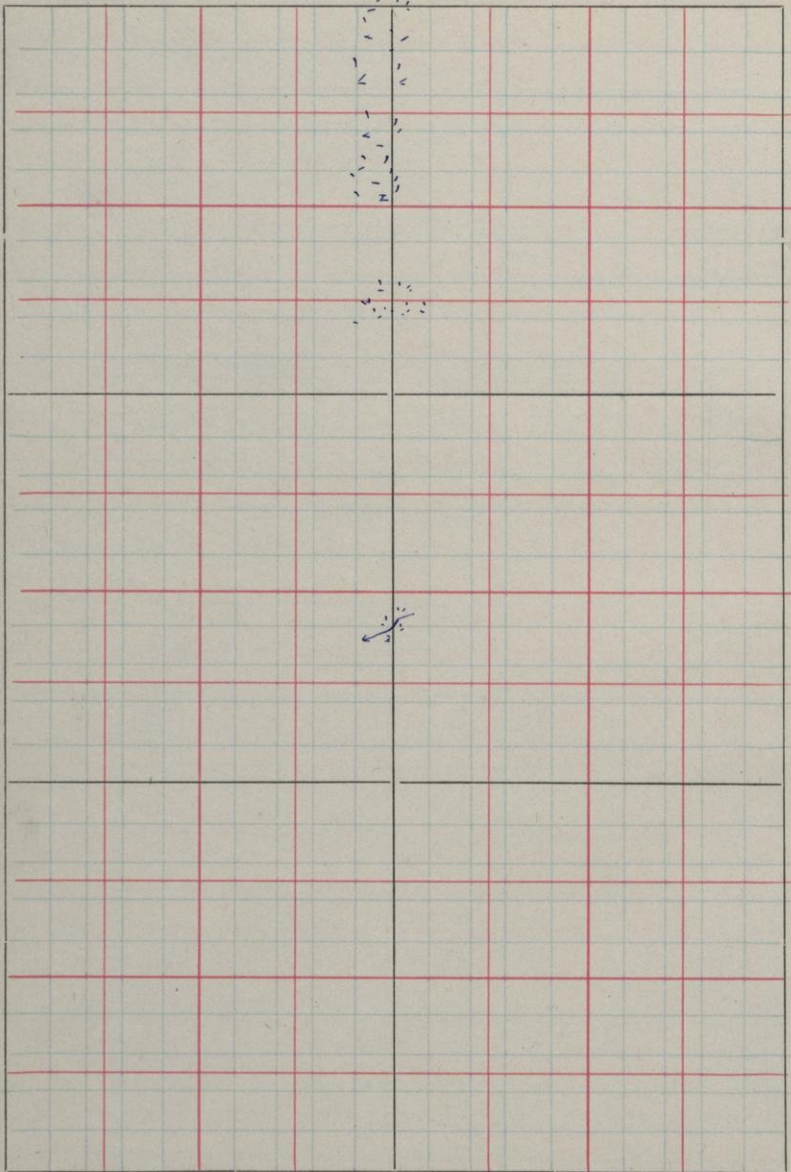
61

S. 28 T. 39

R. 28

NW

NE



SW

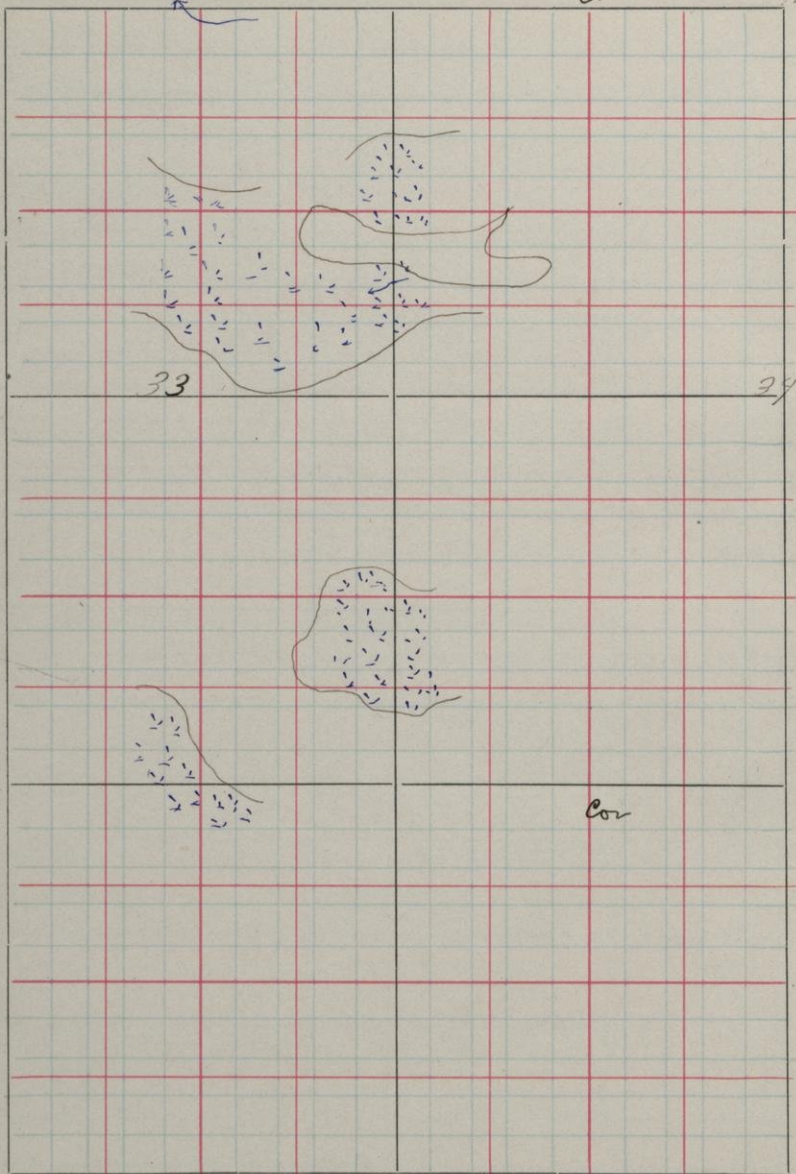
SE

63

S. 33

T.

39

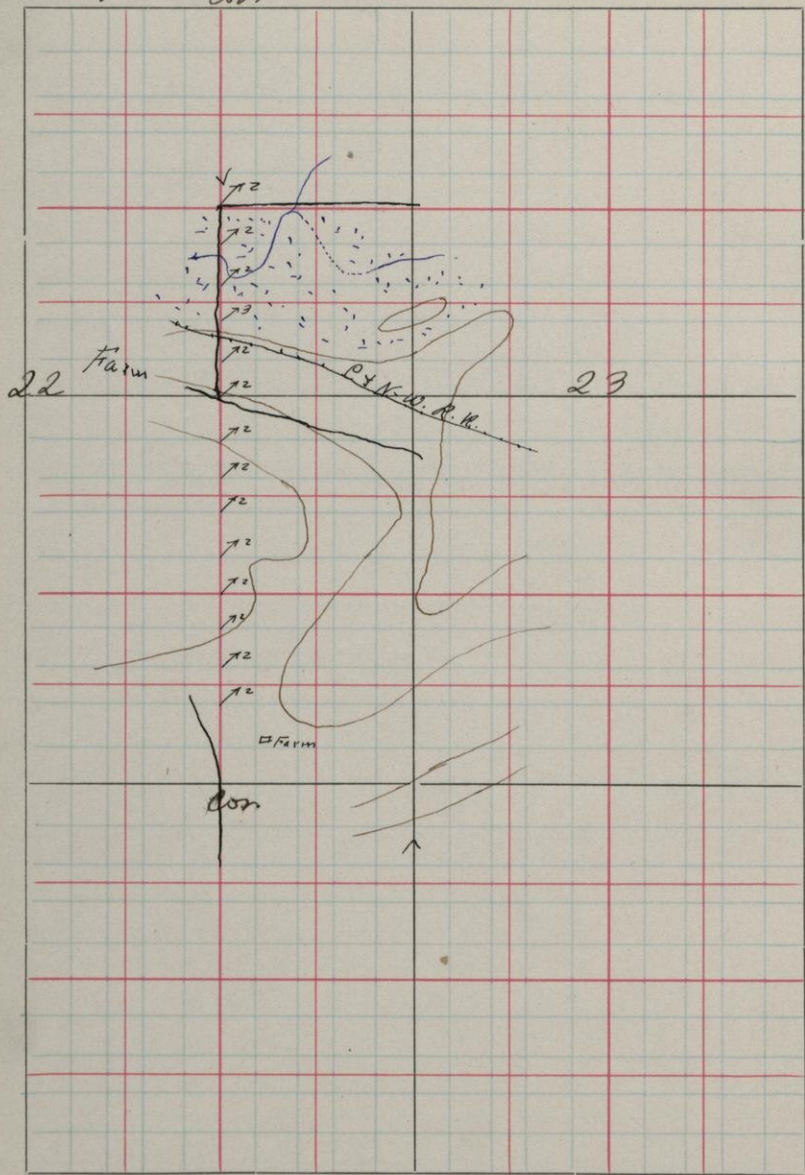
R. 28
Cor

65-

S. 22/23 T. 39
Cor.

Cor.

R. 28



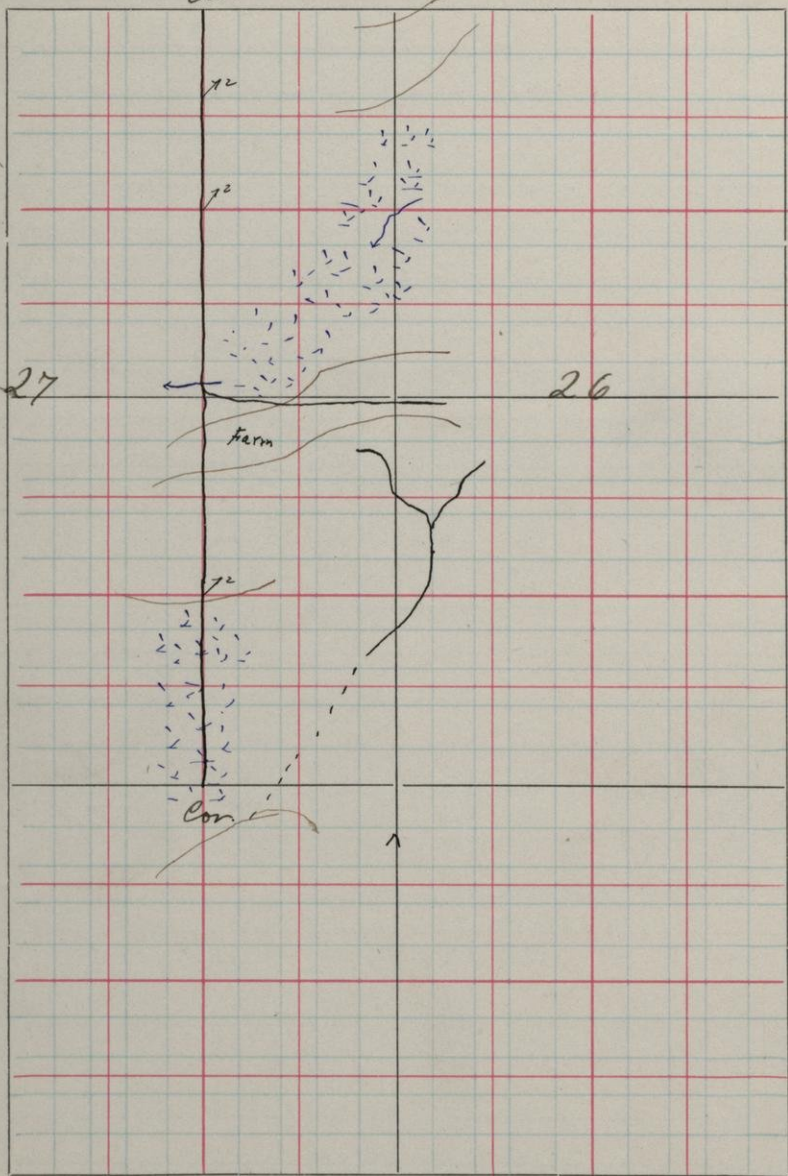
67

S. 27/26

✓

T. 39

R. 28



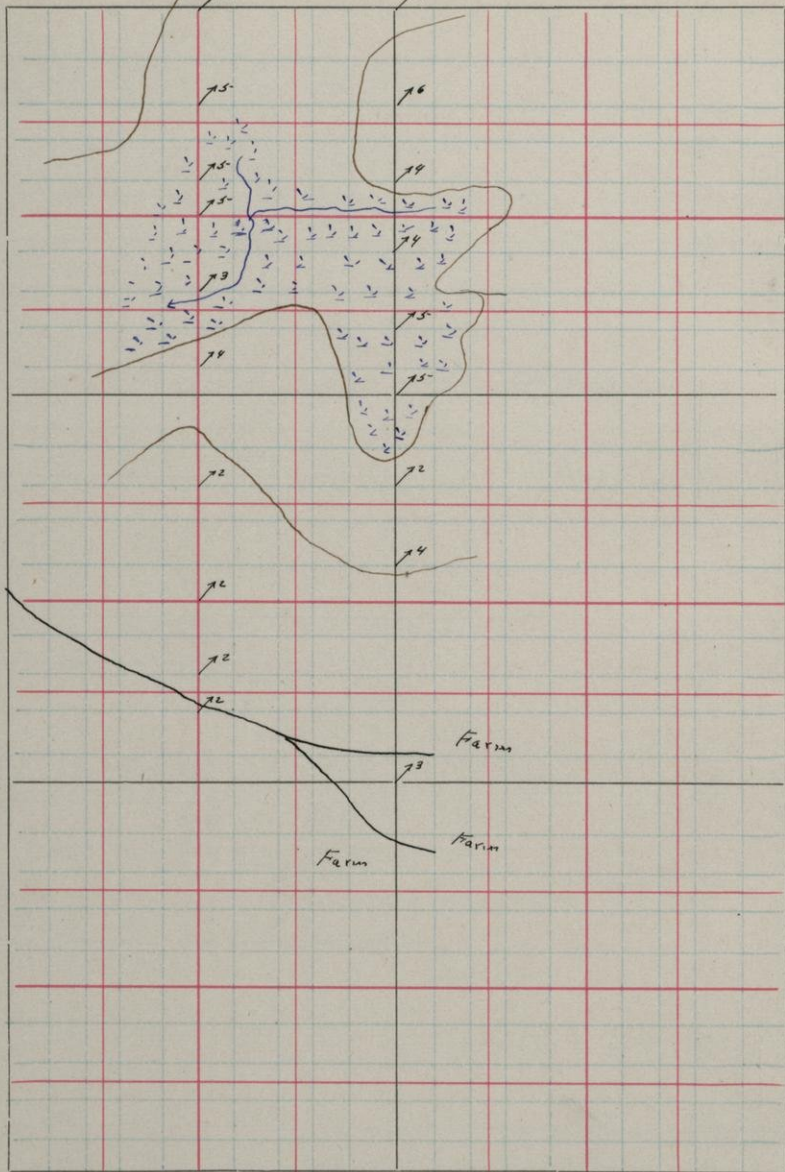
71
NW

S. 24

T. 39

R. 28

NE



SW

SE

73

NW S. 13

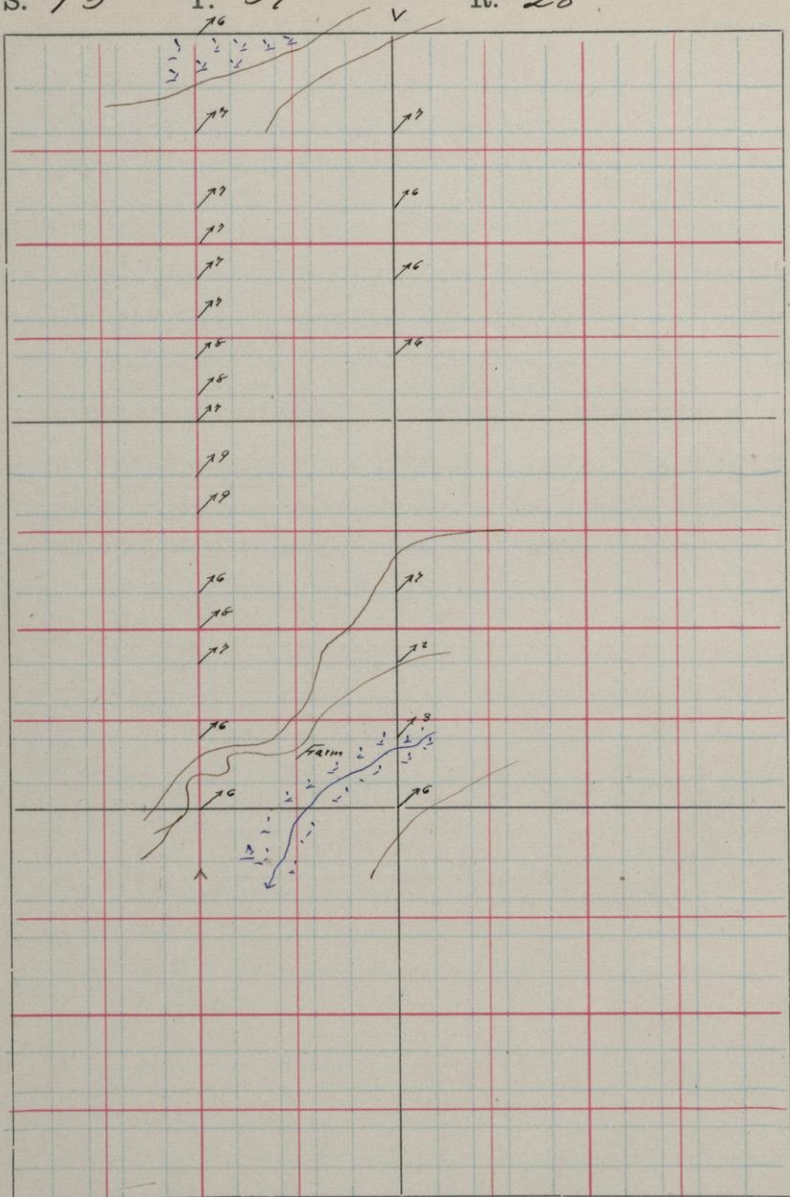
T. 39

R. 28

NE

SW

SE



75

S. 12

T. 39

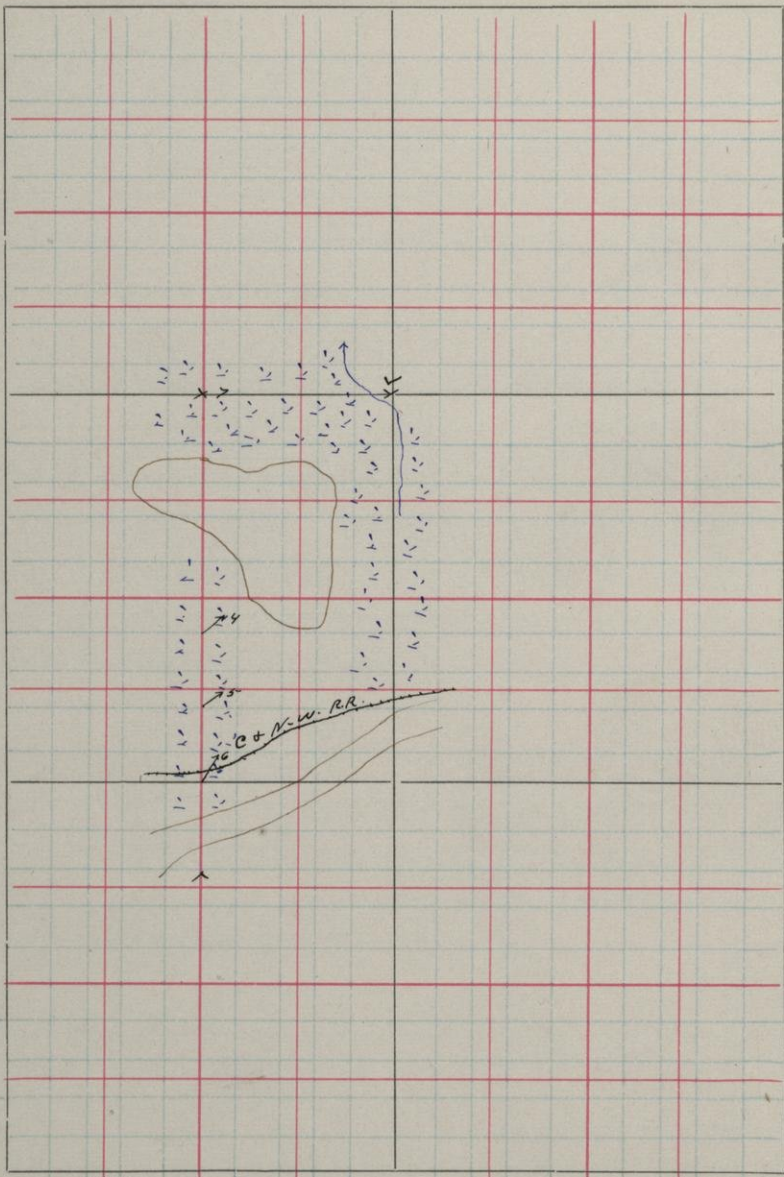
R. 28

NW

NE

SW

SE



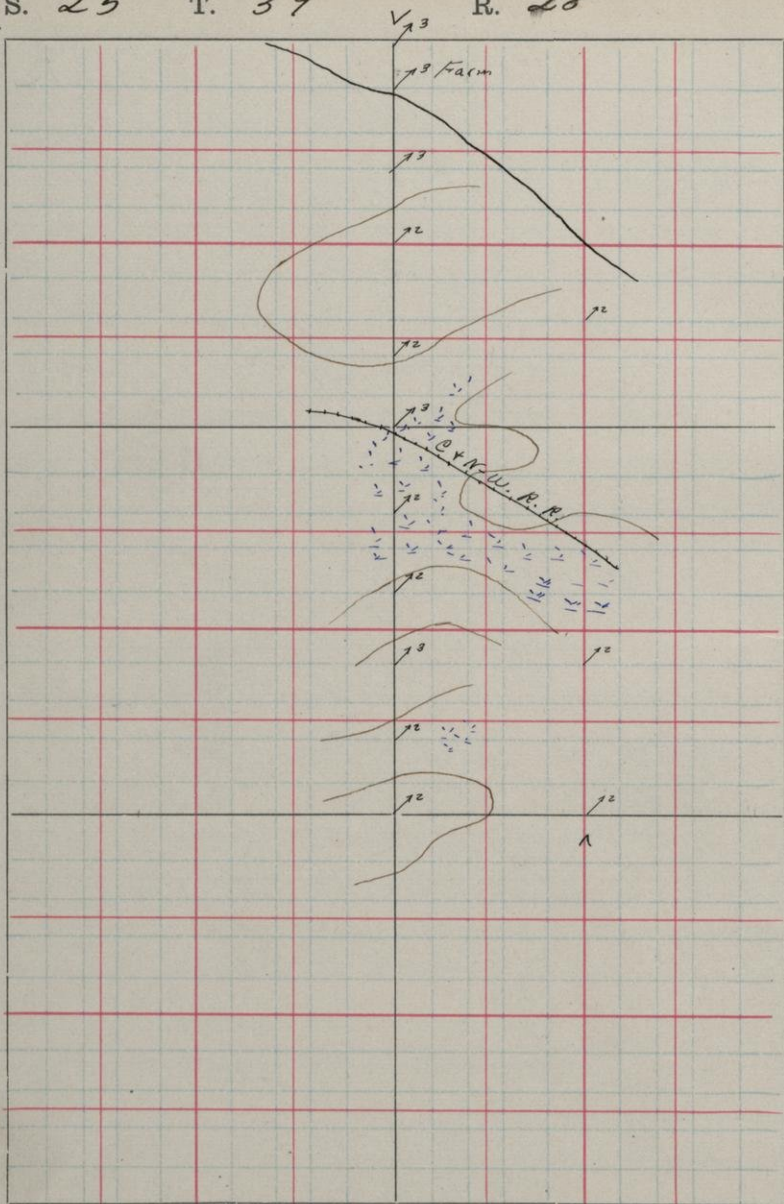
77

S. 25- T. 39

R. 28

NW

NE



SW

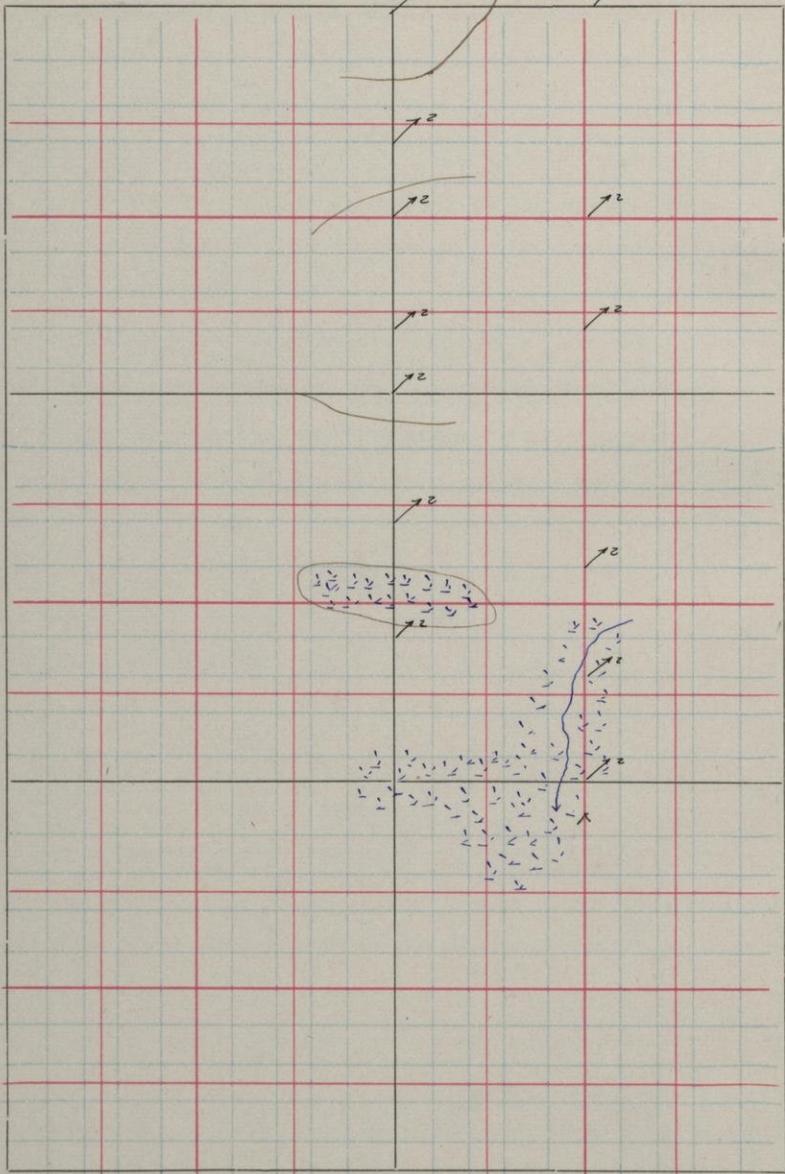
SE

779
NW

S. 36 T. 39

R. 28

NE



7 81

1. NW S. 26 T. 39

R. 29

NE

SF 26836
N 55° W
225.0

SW

SE

26836 N 107° 5' W 850 SE Cor. Sec 26-39-
Ledge of ferruginous slates with
fascery bands. Strike of bands
N 55° W, dip 75° S. Exposure is
found on top of steep E-W
trending ridge which stands
out quite prominently from
surrounding features.
Only the surface of the ledge is
exposed and is badly shattered
and may have been moved
more or less near surface.
Therefore strike & dip not to be
relied upon too much.

83

S. 8

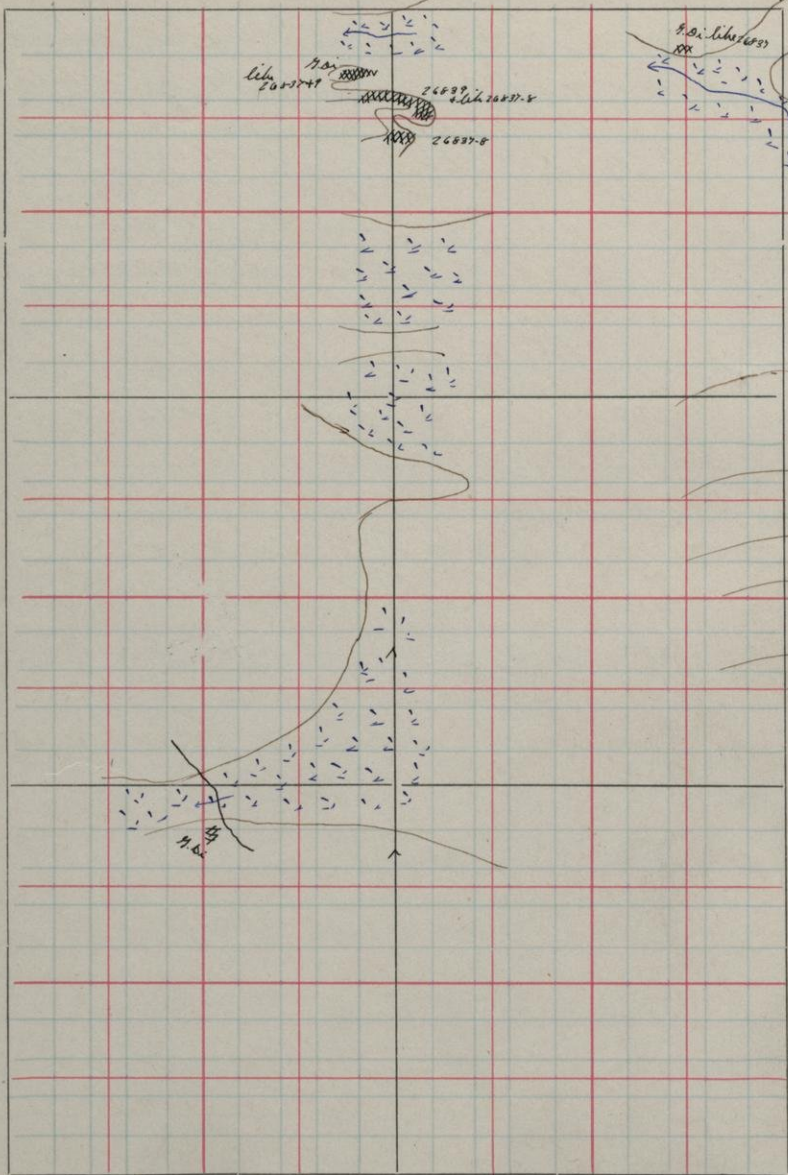
T. 38

R. 28

NW

NE

20



E 26837-8 N 17 00 W 1000 S E Cor. Sec. 8-38-28
 Ledge of medium grained massive
 greenstone 26837. This is cut by a
 coarser grained greenstone 26838.
 The Dykes of this rock vary in width
 from 6" to 20'. In one place
 on ledge a dyke is faulted
 three times, each slip being about
 2 1/2 feet aggregating about 8" in
 all. This faulted dyke is only about
 18" wide. The other dykes are not
 well exposed or else they would
 probably have been found to
 show faulting also.

26839 N 18 00 W 980 S E Cor. Sec. 8-38-28
 Greenstone like 26837 forming most
 of ledge and cut by rock like
 26838. This 26838 is cut by a dyke
 of 26839 about 8" wide.
 26838 includes pieces of 26839 and
 shows an imperfect flowage around
 them. Large dyke of 26839 seen at
 N 18 75 W 1050. It is rather light
 white. Dyke about 5' wide & cuts 26837
 Are not 26838 & 9 perhaps com-
 plementary dykes of 26837.

85

S.

5

T.

38

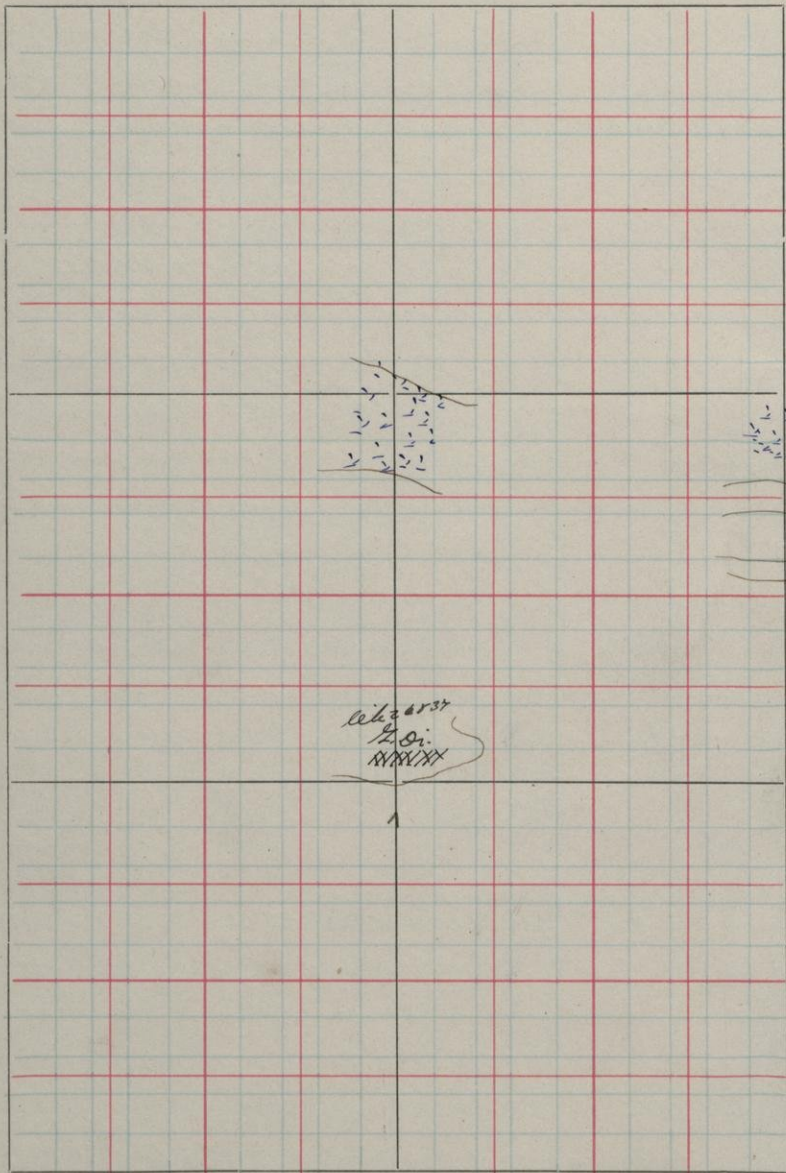
R.

28

VNE

20

NW



SE

SW

26840

cf. p. 8

87

S.

17

T.

38

R.

28

NNE

SW

SE

89

S.

6/5
3/8

T.

40

R. 27

In making traverse followed

his indicated. Low drift ridges
alternate with swamps. No
ledges found.

6-747

Scale 2" = 1 mile.

