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Wood County, Wisconsin: [specimens] 4763-4768. No. 11 1883-08/1883-09

Daniells, W. W.

[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1883-08/1883-09

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U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

FIELD NOTE BOOK

No. 11.

Aug + Sept. 1883.

Wood County, Wisconsin

4763-4768

W. W. Daniels.

Survey of the Pre-Cambrian Rocks of the N. W. States.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Devote at least two pages of this note book 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 figure attached, showing the amount and inclination of the dip. Denote slaty or other very plainly bedded rocks by lines running in the direction of the strike, with figures and a dip arrow attached as before. 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 smaller spaces as 100 paces, each of the spaces between the red lines as 500 paces, and four of these large spaces as one mile, or 2,000 paces. Usually the southeast corner will be placed at the first red 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 down one space, or the map may be turned around and the north placed at the left hand side of the page.

2. On the right hand page place the notes descriptive of the exposures. Begin in each case with the number of the specimen, after which give in order the position of the ledges as reckoned in paces from the southeast corner of the section, and the dip and strike when observable, for instance: 4025; 250 N., 300 W.; *Strike, N. 6° E.; Dip, 50° E.* Then follow with as full a description of the exposure as possible. Very often the notes for one section will cover more than one page in which case pass to the next right hand page, *repeating the map on each left hand page* as long as the notes, with regard to one section, continue.

3. Collect a specimen from each separate ledge of rock, or whenever there is a change of rock on any one ledge. In case of trips made on foot or in canoes, for long distances, neighboring ledges, unquestionably of one kind of rock, need not be sampled, the position and extent of the ledge being marked on the map, with the note that it is of a rock identical with specimen so-and-so. Under the same conditions small sized samples will be allowed, but in all other cases *large sized trimmed specimens*, with chips for slicing, must be selected in accordance with § 3, chapter IV, p. 44, Regulations of the U. S. Geological Survey. All specimens are to have numbers painted on them, in white on a black background, in camp.

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, etc., etc.

5. Forward this note book, as soon as filled, as registered mail matter, to R. D. IRVING, U. S. Geologist, Madison, Wisconsin.

#11

Crystalline Rocks
of
Good County Wisconsin

13 / 10.8

Crystalline Rocks
of
Bood County Missouri

Notes taken by W. W. Daniells
August - September 1883.

Sec.

T. 24 R. 4, E.

* Sec. 29

NMC Cont 29

129 = 17.

H. C. G. 129

44763

500 Cont 29

N Sec. 30

* The rocks described here except the first ledge, were broken, & jointed in most places. Some of the large masses visible at the bottom of the ledges were massive. No definite structure could be determined. The rock in all is the same.

4763. - 1790 N. 19 N. Strike N.
57° E., Dip 64° N.

A ledge of quartzite 27 paces N. & S. by 39 E. & W., rising abruptly to a height of about 20 feet. The rock is jointed and broken in every direction the surface jagged and rough. I believe the dip and strike given are correct although it was difficult to make them out with certainty. They were taken from a face about 12 x 15 ft.

1810 N. 74 N another ledge of same rock
14 steps E. & W., by 23 steps N. & S. E.

1940 N., 14 N another ledge 95 paces ^{nearly} N. & S. by
40 E. & W.. This ledge is known as Powers
Bluff, and rises abruptly to at its highest
point 80 or 90 feet. For 50 steps N. 23
N. a low ridge is visible but no rock at
the surface, when another ledge 30 pa
ces wide at the base continues in
the same direction with frequent high
ledges 138 paces farther.

On sec. 30, N 175. N 65 a narrow ledge 10
steps wide at base from N. side ten to 30 ft
high on S. side much higher. Course of ledge
N 70° W. ending abruptly 670 paces from begin
ning. Near centre of its course is a low place 70
steps long where no outcrop is visible. All these
ledges are on high ground, which slopes downward
for 1/2 mile to the south. This fact is made plainly
visible by observation from the highest ledges.†

Sec. 32 T. 24 R. 48.

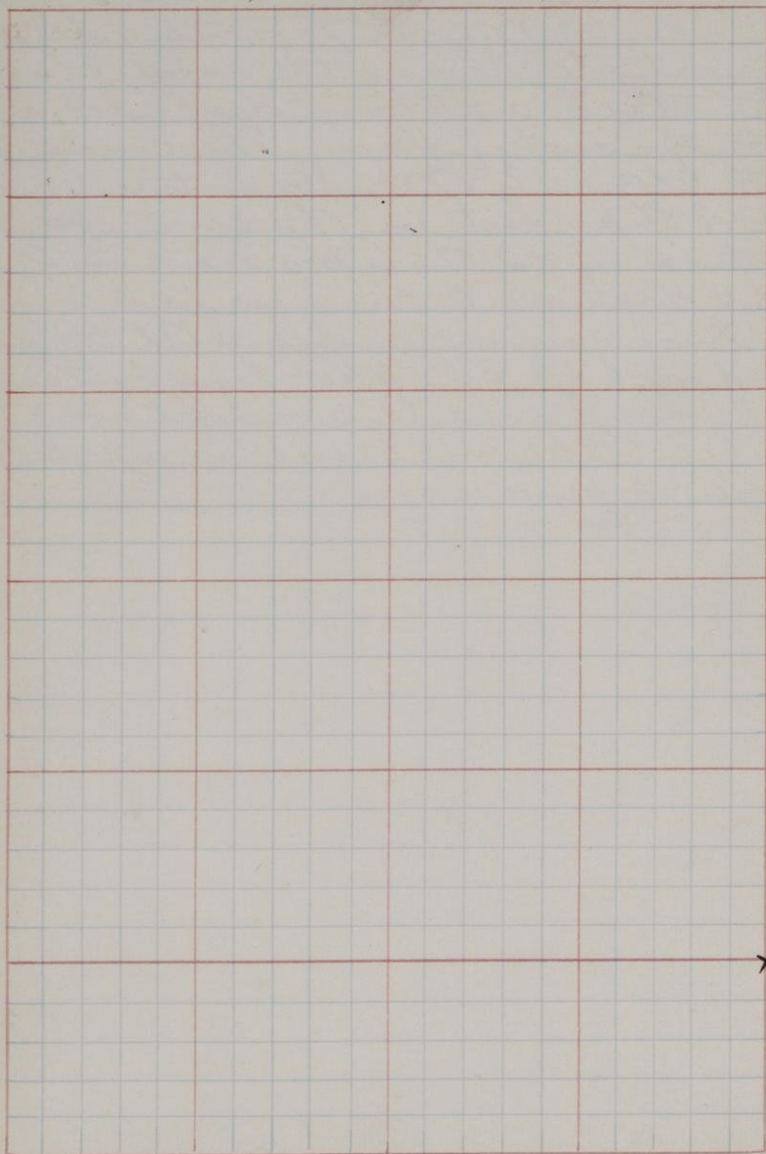
similar to 4763
No 72

32 64 32
x

Similar to 4763, 1143 N, 416
 N., ^{from cor. of sec. 33} a small ledge of
 quartzite having the same charac-
 teristics as those described on
 the preceding page. The course of
 the ledge is E & N. Its entire length
 240 steps but in the centre for a
 space of 125 steps no rock
 appears at the surface, only
 a low narrow ridge. At the East
 end a ledge 35 steps long by 20 wide
 at base rises to a height about 20
 feet. At the west end is a similar
 ledge 90 paces long.

(9-891.)

Sec. 34 T. 24 R. 48.



Mr. Farill living on S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of
sec. 33 says that near the centre
of S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 34 another
ledge of the same rock ⁽⁴⁷⁸³⁾ exists only about
twenty feet square. It was $\frac{1}{2}$ miles
out of our way, so that there was not
time to visit it.

Sec. 12 T. 23 R. 4 E.

Humboldt Creek
4764

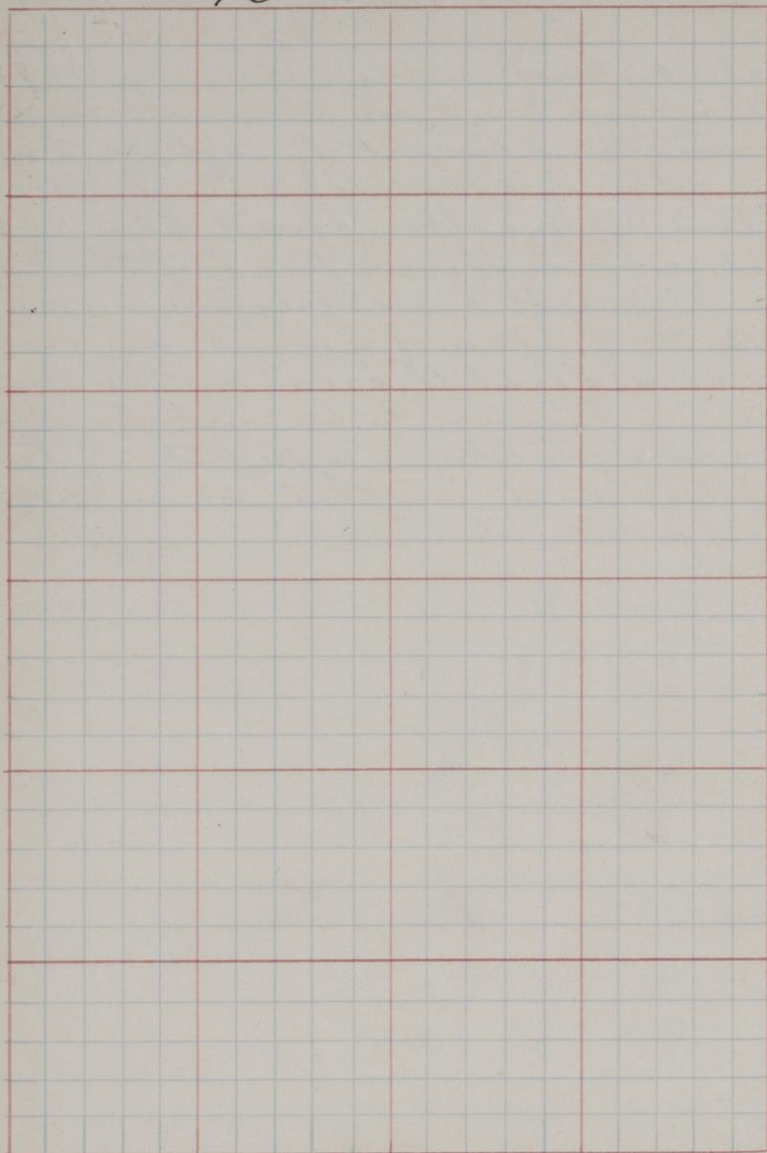
X 507/2

4764. 750 N. 650 N. (approximately)

An outcrop rising out of the water of Hemlock Creek on its south bank. It reaches a height of 4 ft., & has an area of about 6 x 6 ft. In the stream is another small ledge rising just above the water. On the N. bank small areas of exposure level with the surface of ground, are visible. A considerable area on the north side is known to be underlaid by the same rock at a depth of two to four feet, so that no wells are possible.

(9-891.)

Sec. 16 T. 23 R. 4 E.



1200 N. 50 N (taken from Gaynor's map of Wood County) on farm of R. A. Harmon, in digging a well upon a slight ridge rock (quartzite, Gaynor) was struck at a depth of about 12 ft. The digging was continued to 26 ft. in depth. The N side of the well follows a perpendicular seam in the rock.

Sec. 10 T. 23 R. 6 E.

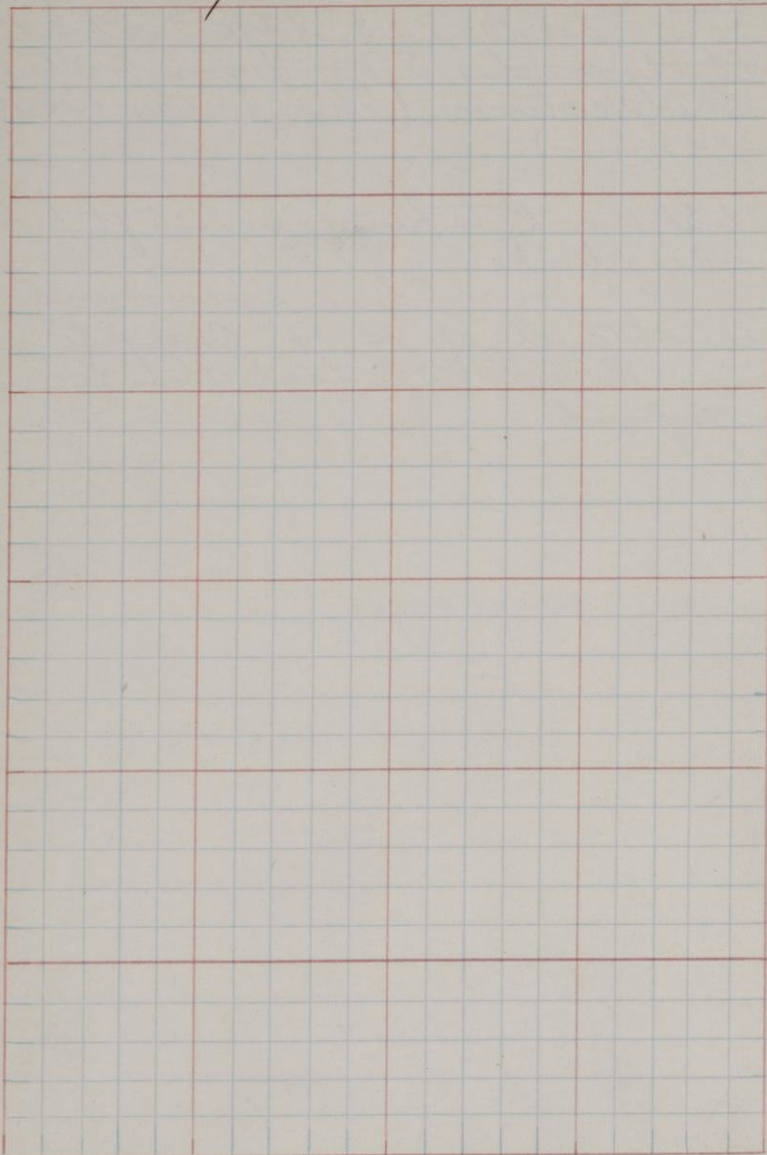
+4765V4765A.

4765 - Surface rock. taken from
Sec. 10. T23, R. 6 E., about
thirty rods S. W. from centre
of the section. (This is the Rudolph
Gold mine).

4765A. Rock taken from 25 ft below
surface.

These specimens
were obtained of H. H. Compter of
Grand Rapids who took them from
the ground.

Sec. 19 T. 23 R. 58.



Sandstone crops out by the side of the N. & S. road, about 15 rods N. from where the road enters the section from the South. (See map of Wood Co.)

Sec.

T. 2/

R. 36

Sec 6

Sec 5

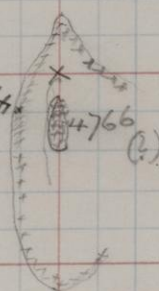
19/4

4766

(?)

Sec 7

Sec 8



From the top *granite porphyry.*

8

4766 - North Bluff. From the adjacent corners of sections 5, 6, 7

+ 8 it runs

North 186 paces

South 680 "

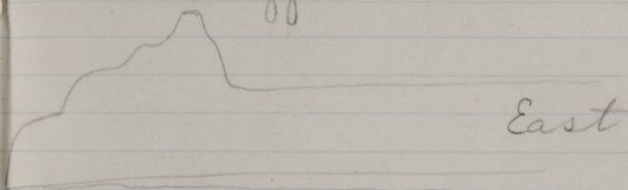
Height from 150 to 200 ft.

Strike N. 21° E. - Dip E. 24° . Course of ledge on summit N 11° W. 127 paces N & S. This ledge is about 100 ft wide at its base + from 20 to 35 on top, with exposure its entire distance.

The bluff rises on the west side out of a marsh + reach its greatest height on the line between Sec's. 7 + 8, by a sharp and nearly continuous ascent, with frequent exposures. East from the summit after the high central ledge descends abruptly about 50 ft + then passes off into a table land for a long distance not determined.

Chert, mingled with some clay.

4767 - From $2/3$ way down on W. side of bluff

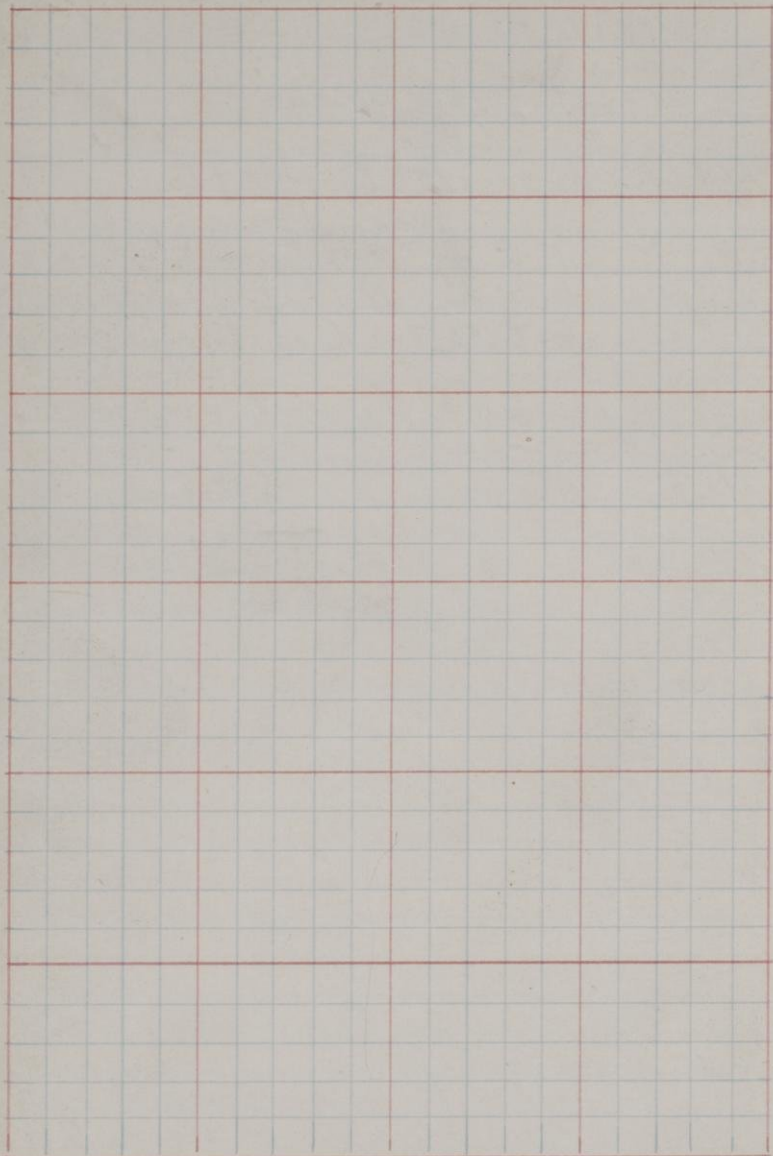


East

This represents rudely a section of bluff from E. to W.

A well 15 rods west of base of bluff 32 ft deep, struck sandstone about 5 ft from surface, and is in sandstone entire depth.

Sec. 5 T. 21 R. 38.



knives, or mica and quartzite - No 9
outcrops of quartz found.

4768 - From a bluff about 3/4 of a
mile N 74° E. of North Bluff.

Strike N 80° E. Dip 73° S.

Course of ledge N 73° E. 126 paces.

Exposure on South. Bluff on S. rises at an
angle of 45°, 35 to 40 ft high. Rock where
it is weathered looks like an indurated
sandstone. Some pieces have quartz peb-
bles inlaid. Occasionally there is a small
exposure of white quartz rock.

The line between Sec's. 4 & 5 crosses
this bluff about the middle & the
1/4 stake is about 15 rods N. of the out-
crop.

South bluff, south part 21 2 E is all
Sandstone



