Madoc, Ontario. No. 438 [ca. 1905]

Van Hise, Charles Richard, 1857-1918
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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 x 2½ x ¾ inches will be allowed, but in all other cases *large-sized specimens*, trimmed to a size of 3 x 4 x 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.

Spec. Nos 41852-41999

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Memoranda

1 Ayr road from Bridge Port to Meadowbank Cottage.

In Englewood Subdivision Gazette Public Square, Hazelhurst School, Jesse Lee Home Cemetery in plan and marked Subdivision south of Seminole Gazette — Hazelhurst School ~~Hazelhurst~~ ~~Hazelhurst~~ established Lots Limestone at corner Limestone Limestone

Action that City take the said deeded streets from Limestone to School and Gazette Square.

~~Gazette~~ Gazette to School Public Square.

As Meadowbank opened City be asked to accept and take over Gazette

of the coin ~~[illegible]~~ any-
how tuff - although if the
plains deposited in wet

How big rock is ~~[illegible]~~
worked by Ice, one can
assume a pressure
of the order of the fluid
flow.

Possibly glacial sediments
interrupted by fluvial outwash
and thus give conditions
in which the building up
of Conglomerate

Or Mackie would say
iron from the pyrites fed
up the silts in the mantle
of superficial. This appears
plausible in this [illegible]

2 Where rock west of the dike
comes to the Cupreous schist
of Black Rocks it is
[illegible] coarse
Comes crystalline - Gets hard
fresh & like Sib. Its etc.

3 At Adova and with some
Granite penetrates dark or
hornblende and includes
by numerous fragments of
Schist. Indeed as fine as
& angles of injection breccia
as the Dam. Coarse crystal
dark included fragments and
veins not [illegible] & met-
[illegible]. Some very a
true via stone Gus belong
to limestone formation
but the the [illegible] rock
where least met- appear
type to be plain white
basic rocks. Both
Endomorphic and Ex
& exomorphic effect. Where
Chapel & Com distance

lasting rock when in dyke veins of granite.
Secondly granite becomes more basic at boundaries due to absorption of adjacent rock

4 About a mile or mile and half north of Eldrecken Bournebeau road was found one of green schist. Chlorite, ~~Actinolite~~ &c which cut in three respects cut in strong direction by dykes & elvanites. Another one road running to the ~~west~~ ~~strong~~ to the by strong ~~the~~ Kemnay L. S. — the first rock ~~of the~~ I met with in Aberd. Lower or Hastings Grit — ~~the~~ what struck the ~~to~~ more. This followed & the rocks of Garioch & Insch Insch. School will finish by the summer.

The non-calcareous sediments
followed by the calcareous
sediments brought time ~~that~~
the same deposited & must
given what as fossiliferous
Could & two sets of
formations they should
but an enormous forest.
Nor not supposing Cincinnati
section of sediments and does
not the work of given
school was not studied
If anywhere else
find the given school was
such

5 Gilmore Conglomerate band
formed.

Examined chief localities of
granite west of Gilmore &
Sedgwick. Stone Same seems
to be igneous in character
Where intersected over
granite or wood running out
about 1/2 mile west of Gil.
limestone becomes colored
white. and in place granite
dikes cut thro limestone.
Stone

The Devonian cuts Chazy
and Chazy dark & lithic
rock which may be lime
stone not a marble but
I do not know be
fossil nor crystalized.
~~In going to the~~
to the Northern descent
stone the thin rock is
still as granite and limestone

6 At Ormsby saw limestone just below pebble beds. The white spot is in both in the blue, is in veinlets somewhat at direct cross the major joints which are very probable to original planes that at first were filled with calcite and limestone very distinct. Thus have beheld structure very parallel to original due to pressure and water action.

) Limestone shows more than water action as directly to joints & veins:
Latter cut limestone in complex fashion, bit just bit irregular. Both very often in dikes & thus not separable from cementation

8 At Cox Hill iron ore
Magnetite & mined on
extensive scale.
Also at Wilcox by
Granite Falls.
Thin sections of
the "mica gneiss" bear-
ing which have been in
the limestone.
Some show foraging
and less calcareous beds
in limestone formation.
Adams says in Grenville
has composition of Stark-
weather Gneiss.
Belmont At Ogdens
rock came from second
Concentrating Mill and
was Mistake.
Origin of these ores
seem perfectly analogous
to the Magnetite ores of
Whitefaced Mountain & Jackson

9 about mile East of
Comstock and trending to
Comstock Jct is a
broad belt only a
mile or more in width
of the rusty gneiss.
Main mass of the
Main Belt is plus
approaching gabbro.
Belt of the East-
Side. In places gets
to contain so much iron
as to always resemble
L.S. iron formation.
Indeed hand specimens
could not be separated from
But been regarded formerly
as one [illegible] extend
prospecting done on Bed
which is then regarded
as. Adams says my
Stock on segregation.
Saw one case before
but two veins, Joyce
Offers clear two thirds
Shiny appears adamant

in limestone formation
in which iron ore abund-
ant - in which fossil
Syringothyris Cincinnatensis
Hall &c. I came into
confusion. Where the
Archeocyathus Atlanticus
was found I could
recollect how the
impression was made in
detail.

Now how in fact
but allies & his b
[illegible] Hunting at
Lebanon to Know
if magnetic ore must
be altogether the result
of Devonian