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Penokee Iron Region, Wisconsin: [specimens] 9000-9154. No. 35 June and July, 1885

Van Hise, Charles Richard, 1857-1918

[s.l.]: [s.n.], June and July, 1885

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U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Field Section Book.

No. 35

June and July, 1885

PENOKEE IRON REGION.
WISCONSIN

C.R. Van Hise.

9000-9154

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

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 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. In all cases where there is the least doubt about the true bedding directions, 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 line as 100 paces, and twenty of these spaces as 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.

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, for instance: 4025 | 250 N., 300 W., *Strike, N. 6° E., Dip, 50° E.* Then follow with as full a description of the ledge as possible.

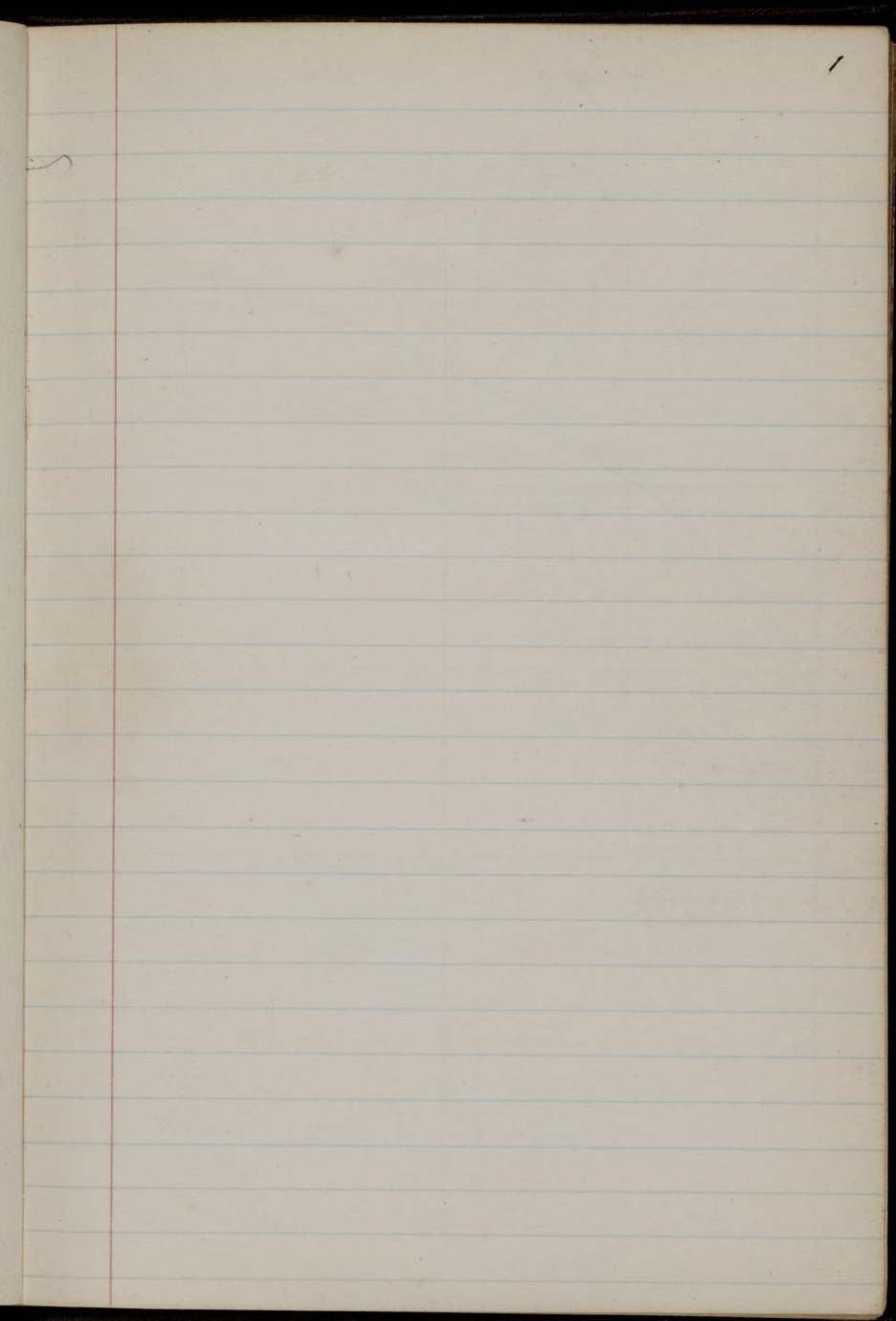
3. The ruling of the left hand page is also arranged so that a smaller scale can be used. Each one of the black lines may represent a section line and the red lines quarter sections and "forties." The scale of the maps may thus be reduced, if desirable, to two inches to the mile (the ordinary town plat scale.)

4. Collect a specimen from each separate ledge of rock, or wherever 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 a note that it is of a rock identical with specimen so-and-so. Under the same conditions small sized samples, trimmed to a uniform size of $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 § 3, chapter IV, p. 44, Regulations of the U. S. Geological Survey. In all cases collect chips for slicing. All specimens are to have numbers painted on them, in white on a black background, in the field.

5. 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., etc.

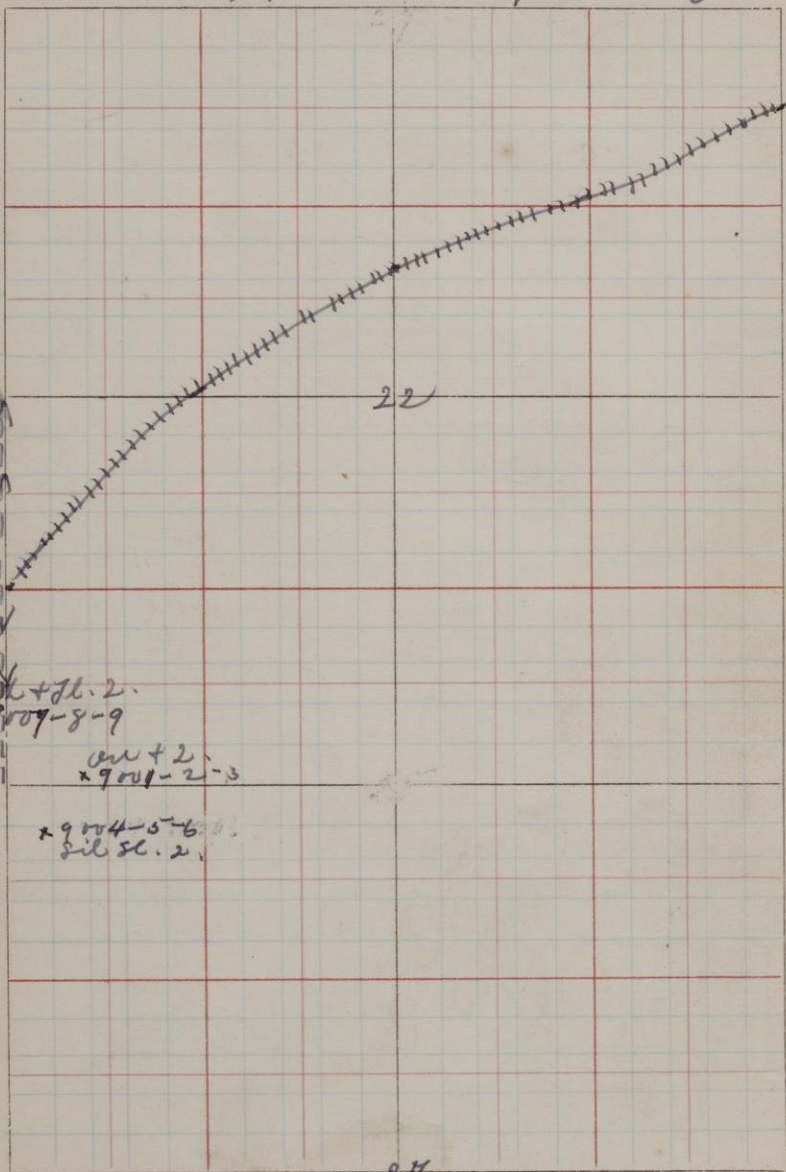
6. Forward this note book, as soon as filled, as registered mail matter, to R. D. IRVING, U. S. Geologist, Madison, Wis.

#35



T. 47

R. 47 Mich.



OK + Sl. 2.
= 9009-8-9

OK + 2.
x 9009-2-3

x 9004-5-6
Sil Sl. 2.

27

Howley, Wisconsin?

Saturday, June 27, 1885.

9000 Slate. 27° 5' N. 29° W. of N. ¼ pass
Sec. 22, T. 47, R. 47, Mich.

Strike W. 43° S. dip 80° to 85° N.

The ledge is in the bed of the
Montreal River, extending from
the Michigan to the Wisconsin
shore, and across the strike, being
exposed for a distance of 20 feet.

The specimen is typical.

9001 Quartzite. Test pit 175° E. 23° N. of
9002 the S. W. corner Sec. 22, T. 47, R. 47
Mich. This rock is said to come
from the south, foot wall of
the pit.

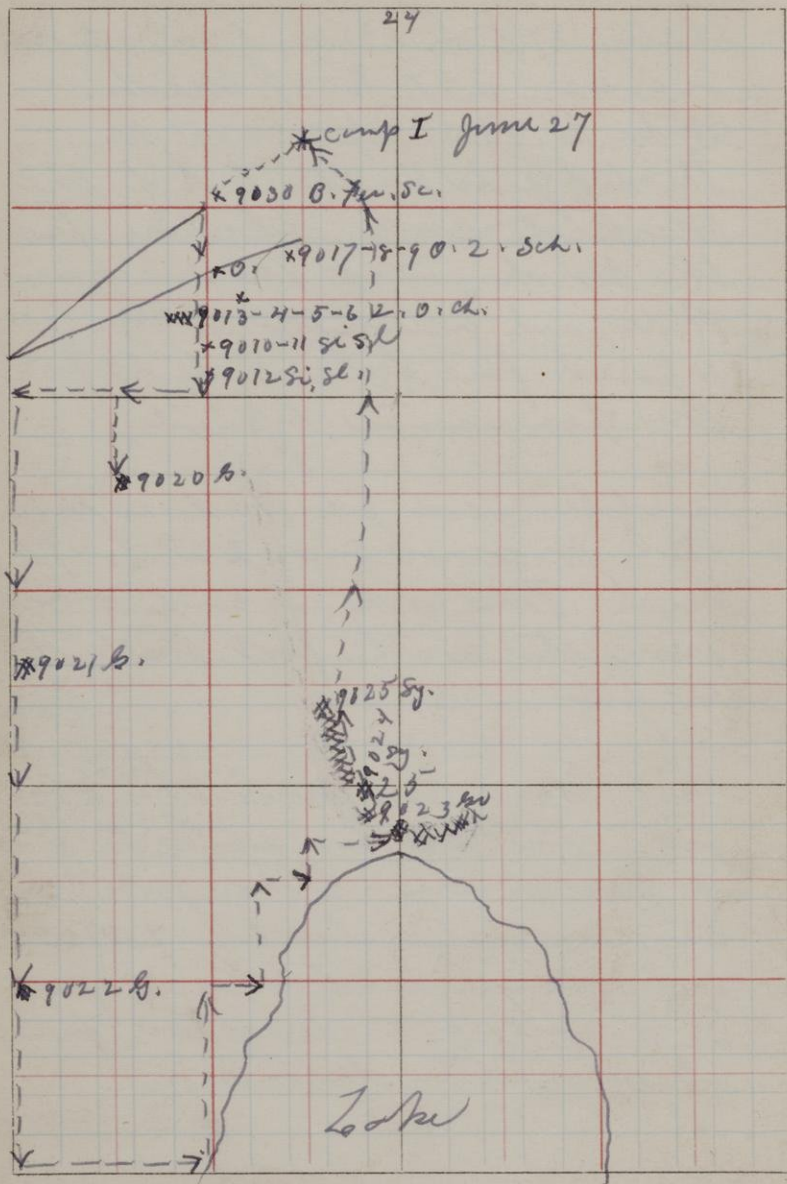
9003 Rich Hard Ore from the above
pit. This bed is said to be
8' feet wide. Other pits con-
taining materials like 9001, 9002
and 9003 are located in a general
S. W. and N. E. directions from
it at a little distance.

9004 Siliceous Slate. Test pit. 90° E. 120° S.
9006 of N. W. corner Sec. 27, T. 47, R. 47, Mich.

T. 46

R. 2 E. Wis.

24



9005 In argill. From same pit.

9007 Cherty and Flinty In argill.

9008 160 N 100 W. of the S. E. corner of

9009 Sec. 21, T. 47, R. 47, Mich
This exposure is in the bed of the
Montred River extending from
the Michigan to the Wisconsin
side. The ledge is of some size,
the water making slight falls
over it. Dip & strike in old note book.

9010 Siliceous Slates. From test pits 500 E.

9011 103 N. of the S. W. corner of Sec. 24,
T. 46, R. 2 E. Wisconsin

9012 Siliceous Slates. Test pit 500 E.
63 N of the S. W. corner of Sec. 24,
T. 46, R. 2 E. Wis.

The Germania Mine, 400 E
to 475 E. 200 N of the S. W. corner
of Sec 24. T. 46, R. 2 E. Wisconsin
has a thick bed of pick ore.
This ore is mined by merely
stripping off the surface drift,
which is here of but little thickness.

ness. The south, foot wall of the mine is a quartzite, often more or less impregnated with iron oxide, but never containing nodules of rich iron ore, nor mine of the rock. It is in fact a coarse grained, often iron impregnated, semi-silicious, varying to retorted upon the one hand and to sandy upon the other, quartzite. The line of separation between the ore and quartzite is an abrupt one.

The North, hanging wall, is a cherty or flinty quartzite, and unlike the foot wall contains shales and bands of ore. In some places the ore predominates in others the rock. It follows from this that the variation from ore to rock is irregular and illy defined.

The foot and hanging walls at the Ashland mine, as said by Mr. Hager, the superintendent of both to have the same character. Specimens 9001-3 are from the Ashland Mine.

9013 Coarse Quartzites. Typical foot
9014 wall of the Germania.

9015 Flinty and Ferruginous Quartzites,
9016 from Hanging Wall of the Germania.
9015 represent the rock when free
from shales or bands of ore, 9016
when these are present.

Hurley, Sunday, June 28 1883.

9017 Hydromica schied. Test pit 720E
350 N. of the S. W. corner of Sec. 24
T. 46 R. 2 E. Min.

9018 Cherty Gneissite, from above pit.

9019 Rich Hard Ore. from same pit.

Pit with rich ore 525 E. 320 N.
of the S. W. corner of Sec 24. T. 46
R. 2 E. Wisconsin.

The line upon which these pits
and others in the same general
direction is about 800 feet north
of that upon which the Gorma-
nica and the test pits in line
with it are located. There seems
here to be two beds of iron ore
at different horizons.

Pit containing rich ore "Gormanic
bed" 260 N. 375 E. of S. W. corner
Sec. 24, T. 46 R. 2 E.

Sec 11

T. 47

R. 47 Mich

11

80
9028

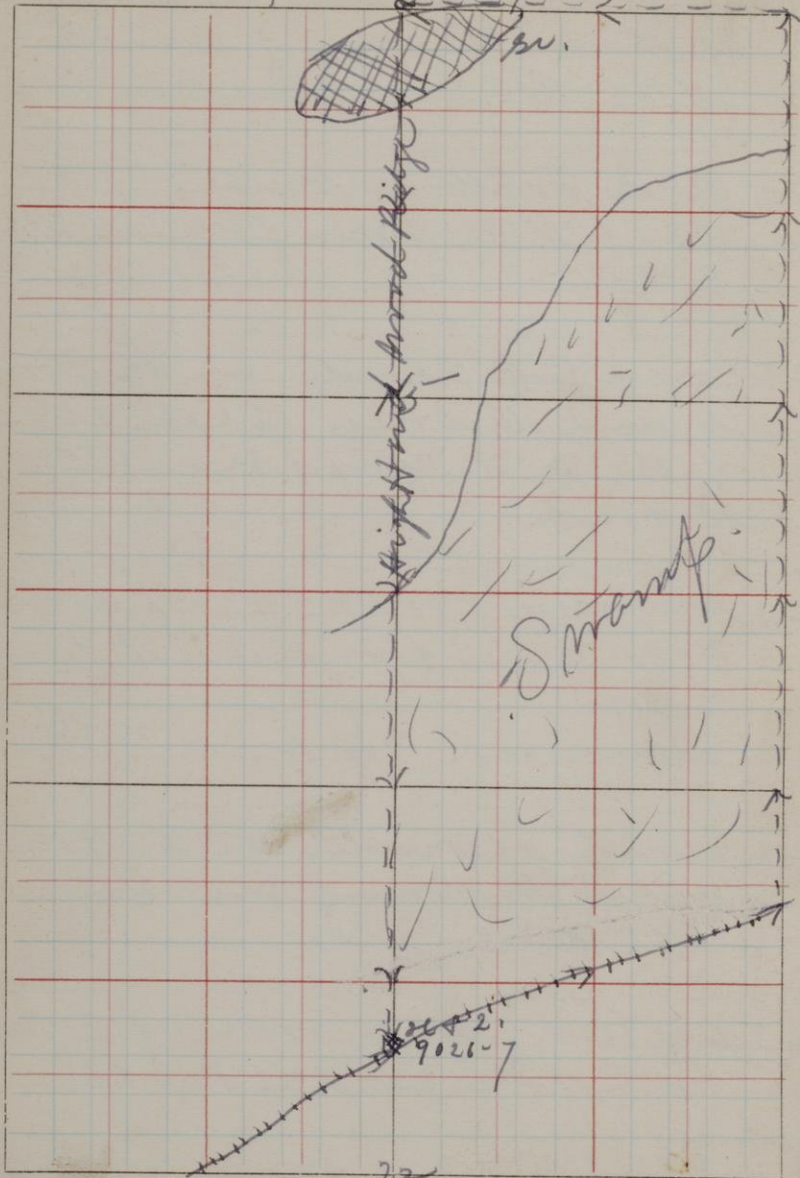
- 9020 High Granite Knob, 273 E., 213 S.,
of the N. W. corner of Sec. 25
T. 46, R. 2 E.
- 9021 Black Hornblende Granite 700 S
30 E. of N. W. corner of Sec. 25, T. 46
R. 2 E.
- 9022 Coarse Pink Granite, cut by fine
grained Diabase, 15-25 S., 20 E.
of the N. W. corner of Sec. 25
T. 46, R. 2 E.
- 9023 Gneiss, 900 E., 930 N. of the
S. W. corner of Sec. 25, T. 46
R. 2 E.
Same 1000 E. 900 N.
- 9024 Granite or Syenite, 1000 N., 900 E.
of the S. W. corner of Sec. 25.
T. 46 R. 2 E.
- 9025 Like 9024, 1200 N., 800 E., of S. W.
corner of Sec. 25, T. 46 R. 2 E.

A high ridge runs in a direction
opposite to the shore of the lake

Sec 15 + 22 T. 47

929

R. 47 Mich



found upon the south line of
Sec. 25. At 9022, 930. the two
curves are nearly tangent to each
other. Upon this continuous ridge
9023-4-5 are found.

9026 *Marzitic* slate, varying in places
into a black cleaved slate. Small
cut on R.R. about 1000 W. 650 S.
of the N. E. corner of Sec. 22.
T. 47 R. 47 Mich. The exposure
is so small as to make the deter-
mination of strike and dip im-
practicable.

9027 *Slaty Marzitic*. From above
cut. This specimen with 9026
represents the varieties of rock
found in this cut.

9028 *Greenstone* - Northern trap. 100 ft.
100 E. of the S. W. corner of Sec.
11, T. 47 R. 47 Mich. The specimen
is taken from the southern side
of the trap range.

Running West 770 from

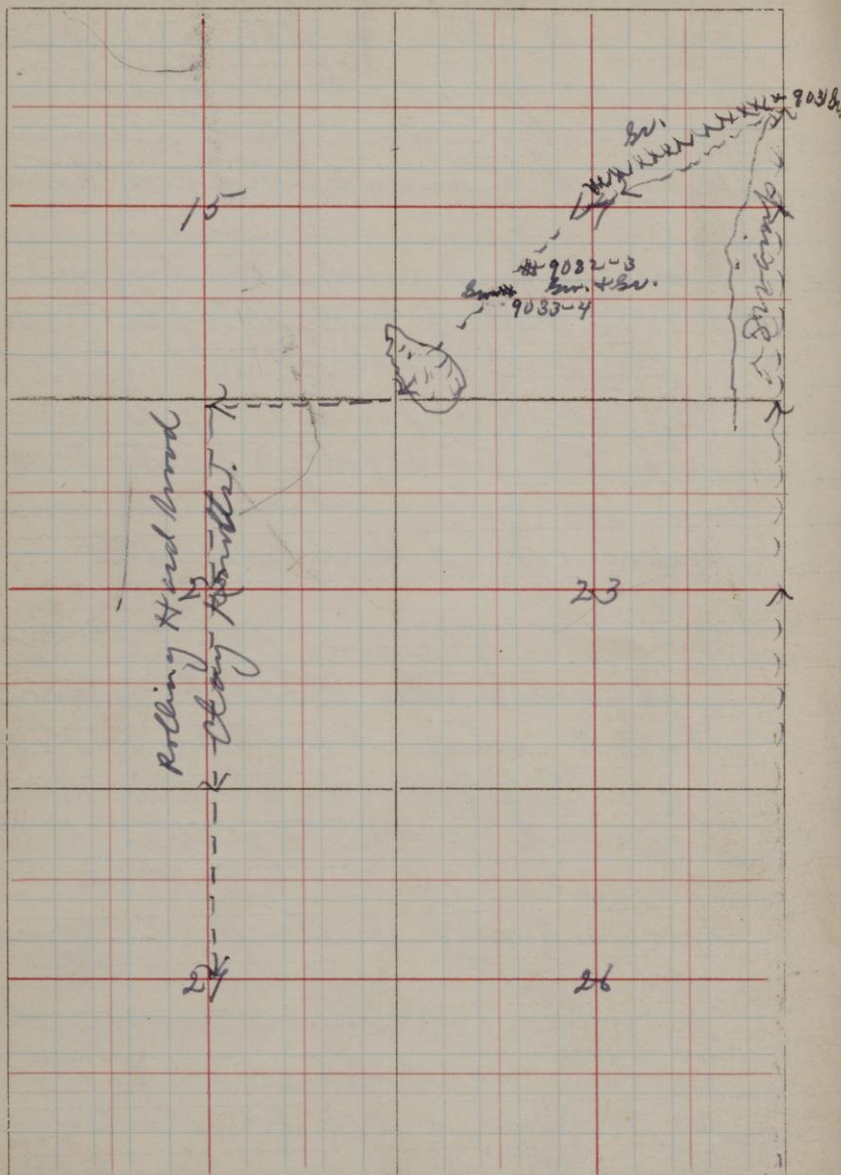
The N. E. corner of sec. 15, we are upon the north side of the trap range, it having borne in this distance but a considerable distance to the southward.

9029 Fine grained compact diabase. North side of high bluff 1000 W. of the N. E. corner of sec. 15. T. 47 R. 47 Mich. This bluff extends from this point fully 300 steps south and for a long distance in general easterly and westerly direction.

During the afternoon the following run was made. Starting upon the R. R. where it enters sec. 22 T. 47. R. 47 Mich, this it was followed across the section to about 250 S of the N. E. corner, then a north to the N. E. corner sec. 15; thence west to the N. 1/4 sec. 15; thence south until the R. R. is struck 650 S of the N. 1/4 post of sec. 22. During this run the only exposures found was the rail road cut, and those of the trap range.

T. 46

R. 2 E. W.



Monday, June 29, 1883.

- 9030 Banded heterogeneous slate. Test pit 530 N. 530 E. of S. W. corner sec. 24, T. 46, R. 2 E. Wisconsin.
- 9081 Greenstone, Northern Jasp. 1600 N. 50 W. of the S. E. corner of sec. 14, T. 46, R. 2 E. Wisconsin. High bluff. Foot of trap range at center of sec. 14.
- 9032 Fine grained graywacke or massive etc 400 S. W. of the center of sec. 14, T. 46 R. 2 E.
- 9033 Fine grained greenstone, from the above ledge.
- 9034 Graywacke. Low ledge 630 S. W. of the center of sec. 14, T. 46, R. 2 E.

During the day the following run was made no specimens being seen except those above noted. Starting at the S. E. corner of sec. 23, T. 46, R. 2 E, Wisconsin, thence North to 1600 N of the S. E. corner of sec. 14; thence

11

to the center of sec. 14; thence
S. W. to the S. W. corner of sec.
14; thence to the N. 1/4 part
of sec. 22; thence S. to the center
of sec. 27; thence to camp.

The ground between the iron
and trap ranges, west of the
Montreal as well as east of
this River, between it and the
Black is mostly low, is level and
often swampy. Somewhere, in the
journey from one range to the
other a swamp from a half mile
to a mile or more in width
is sure to be encountered.

Between the Montreal and Bog-
gostagen Rivers, at times the
ground rises somewhat higher,
is rolling, the knolls being
apparently of clay. Ground of
this sort is heavily timbered
with maple. No sign of any
former ore found except
near the trap range.

A

July 12 Camp VII
* June 30 Camp II

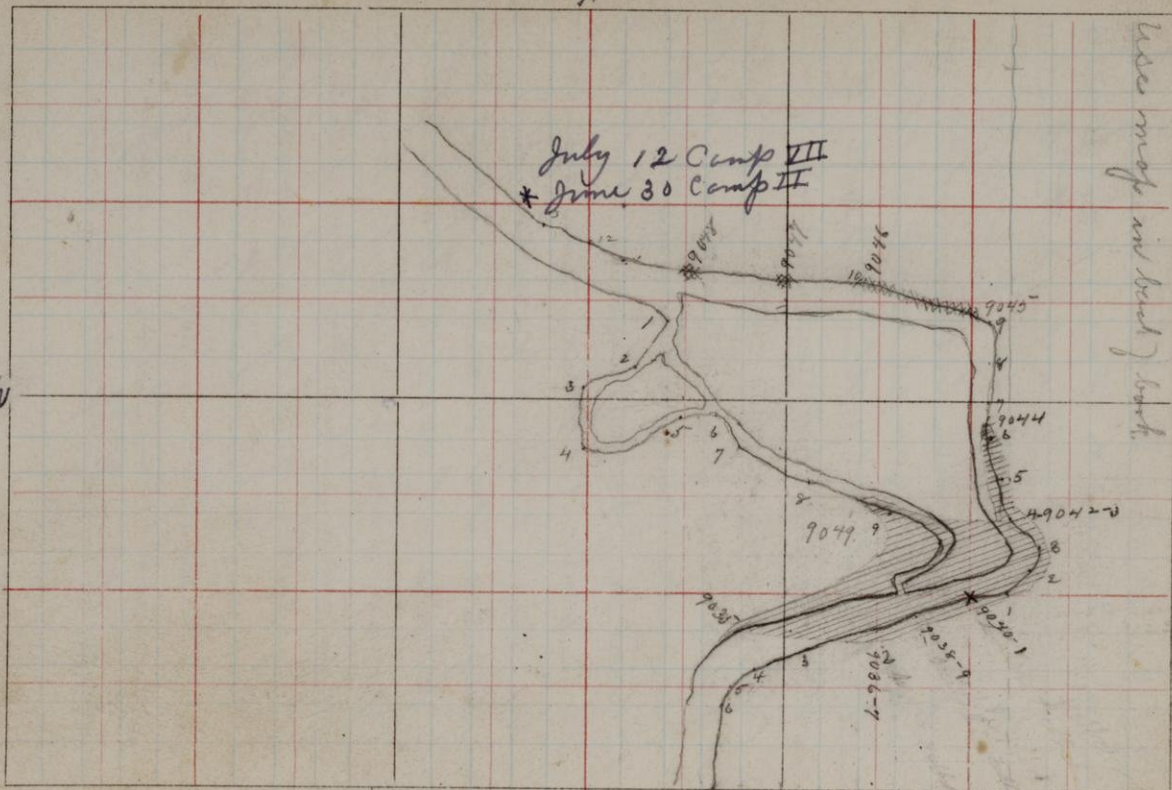
Use map and level book.

F.

3

R.

N



+ Starting Point 2201/20 N. 3/4 P. X

S

Small Synthesis = 20 steps.

Gozogashayun River.

Tuesday, June 30, 1885.

The day was spent in a study of the exposure upon the Gozogashayun River in the $S\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 27 T4C. R. 2E. N10.

The lower falls were first located at 220 ft 20 W. of the $S\frac{1}{4}$ post of the section. From this point stations were established up and down the river and also upon its West branch which encloses an island. These stations are always upon the bank of the river and are numbered from the starting point both north and south.

Station	1 S,	10 S. 31 W.	starting point.
"	2 S,	10 S 31 W	Station 1
"	3 S,	10 S 29 W	" 2
"	4 S,	10 S 28 W	" 3
"	5 S,	10 S 11 W	" 4
"	6 S,	10 S 2 W.	" 5.

From this point the river runs nearly due south for some distance

Station	1 N.	20 N 20 E	starting point
"	2 N.	13 N 10 E	Station 1

Station 3 N.	12 N.	5 E	Station 2
" 4 N.	15 N	18 W	" 3
" 5 N.	20 N		" 4
" 6 N.	20 N	8 W	" 5
" 7 N.	20 N		" 6
" 8 N.	20 N		" 7
" 9 N.	20 N		" 8
" 10 N.	20 N	45 W	" 9
" 11 N.	10 N	145 W	" 10
" 12 N.	10 N	20 W	" 11
" 13 N.	10 N	25 W	" 12

From this point the river for a short distance bears nearly north west.

Station 13 N. was located directly from the $S\frac{1}{4}$ part of the sec. and its location thus determined is 424 N. 185 W. Reckoned from the above stations its location is

Upon the West fork of the river Station 1. was located from Station 13 as a starting point.

Station 1	60 S	70 E	Station 13 N.
" 2	15 W	27 S	" 1
" 3	27 W	16 S.	" 2
" 4		30 S	" 3

14

Station 5	50 E	28 N	Station 4
" 6	20 E		" 5
" 7	10 E	15 S	" 6
" 8	30 E	20 S	" 7
" 9	42 E	15 S	" 8
" 10	20 E	12 S	" 9
" 11	10 W	14 S	" 10
12	10 E	10 S	

The main exposure up and down the river from the starting point and also upon the island and west branch is very uniform in character, it being a red or gray fine to medium grained siliceous slate. The strike is also very uniform several measurements varying from W. 33° S to W. 38° S. magnetic. The dip is from 55° to 65° north. The detached exposures farther down the river are massive and the rock of a different character.

For more accurate map. see cross section paper at end of book
 Also for remainder of work see last page of book

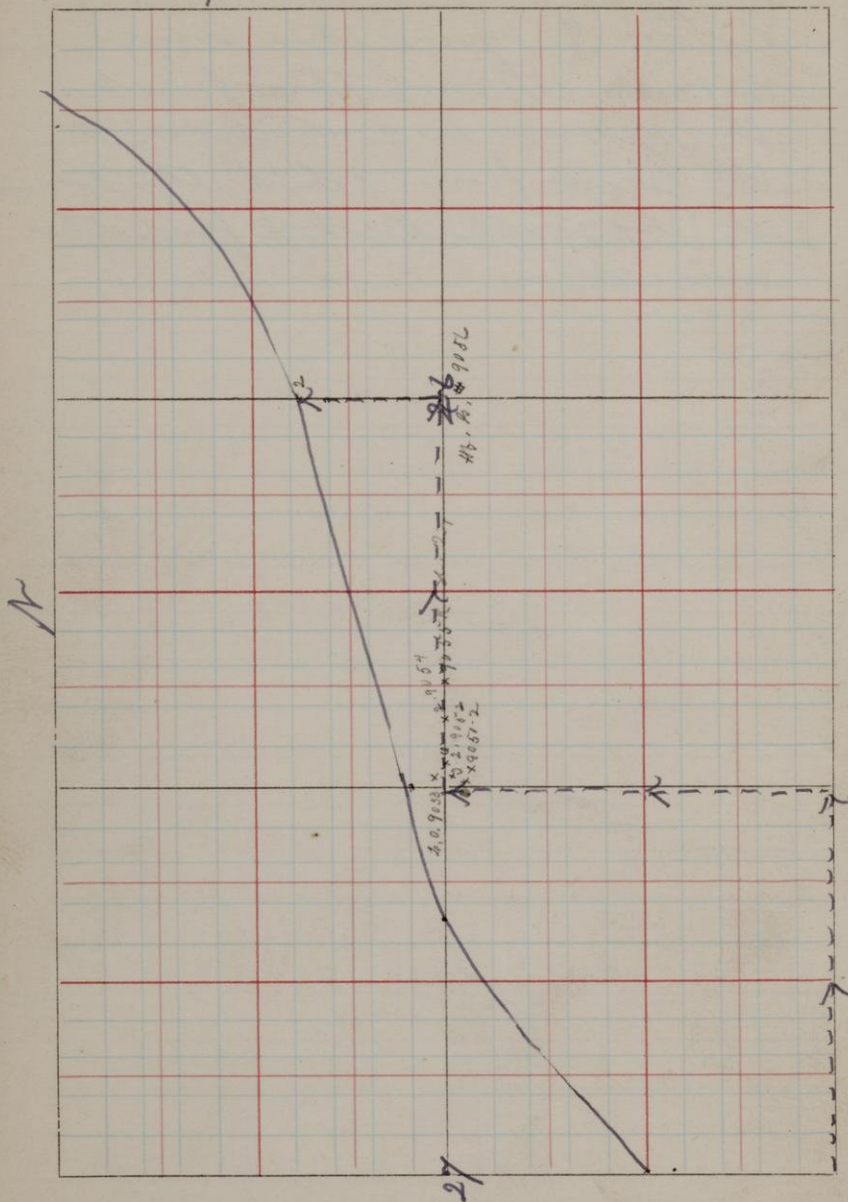
- 9035 Fine grained gray siliceous slate
SE. 10 N. station 45. comes to bank
of river opposite point from which
specimen was taken.
- 9037 Fine grained gray siliceous slate
Station 25. upper Rapids
- 9038 Fine grained gray siliceous slate,
Opposite side of river from 9037
- 9039 Red siliceous slate. At station
15. Upper Falls
- 9038 Red siliceous slate. Opposite side
of river from 9039
- 9041 Fine grained red siliceous slate.
Starting Point, 220 N. 20 W of S 1/4
post Sec. 27
- 9040 Gray and red siliceous slate
Opposite side of river from 9041
- 9043 Coarse grained gray siliceous
slate. Station 4 N.

- 9042 Coarse grained gray siliceous slate.
Opposite side of river from 9043
- 9044 Fine grained gray siliceous slate
10 N. station 6 N. From the
southernmost point at which
the rock is seen to the location
of 9044, the exposure upon one
bank of the river or the other,
and most of the space upon both,
is continuous. ~~Here~~ The exposure
breaks off upon W. side of stream continues
to station 7 N. on East side
- 9045 Red Quartzite. Small exposure
upon East bank of stream
17 N. 7 W. station 9 N. ^{to} continues
- 9046 Ferruginous Quartzite. At station
10 N., where the exposure ends.
- 9047 Cherty Quartzite. Small exposure
upon East bank of stream 10 N
40 W. of station 10 N
- 9048 Marble Check. Small exposure
upon ^{East} bank of stream, 33-2. station
11 N.

9049 Siliceous slate, 11 W. 6 N. of
Station 9. Upon the west
branch. From this point
the exposure is continuous to
the point from which the branch
at the south breaks from the
main stream.

Sec 26+27 T. 46

R. 28 mi.



Sogogashagum River,

Wednesday, July 1, 1885.

During the forenoon the following run was made. Starting at the S. W. corner sec. 27, T46 R2E. W1; thence east, crossing the river 125 W. of the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ post, to the S. E. corner of the section; thence north to the E $\frac{1}{4}$ post of 27; thence east to the center of Sec. 26; thence north until the line crosses the trail at about 300 W. of the center; thence along the trail west to camp.

9050 Micaceous Schist. 130 S. 15 E. of the N. W. corner of sec. 30 T46 R2E. Low Western exposure.

9051 Quartzite. Test 50 S. 23 E. of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ post sec. 26. Typical south or "Fish Wall" of ore bed.

Rich Ore. Pit 40 S. 10 E. W $\frac{1}{4}$ post sec 26.

9052 Jaspery Quartzite. Test pit 20 E. 15 S. of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ post sec. 26. Typical north

or "hanging wall" of ore bed. 19

9053 Lean Jaspery and Mnastic Ore
Test pit 23 E. 26 N. of W. 1/4 post
Sec. 26.

Rich Ore. Test pit 62 E. of W. 1/4
post Sec 26.

9054 Mnasticite. Test pit 162 E. of W. 1/4
post Sec. 26. Typical Fork Wall.

9055 Red Slaty Mnasticite. Test pit
260 E. 10 N. of W. 1/4 post Sec. 26.

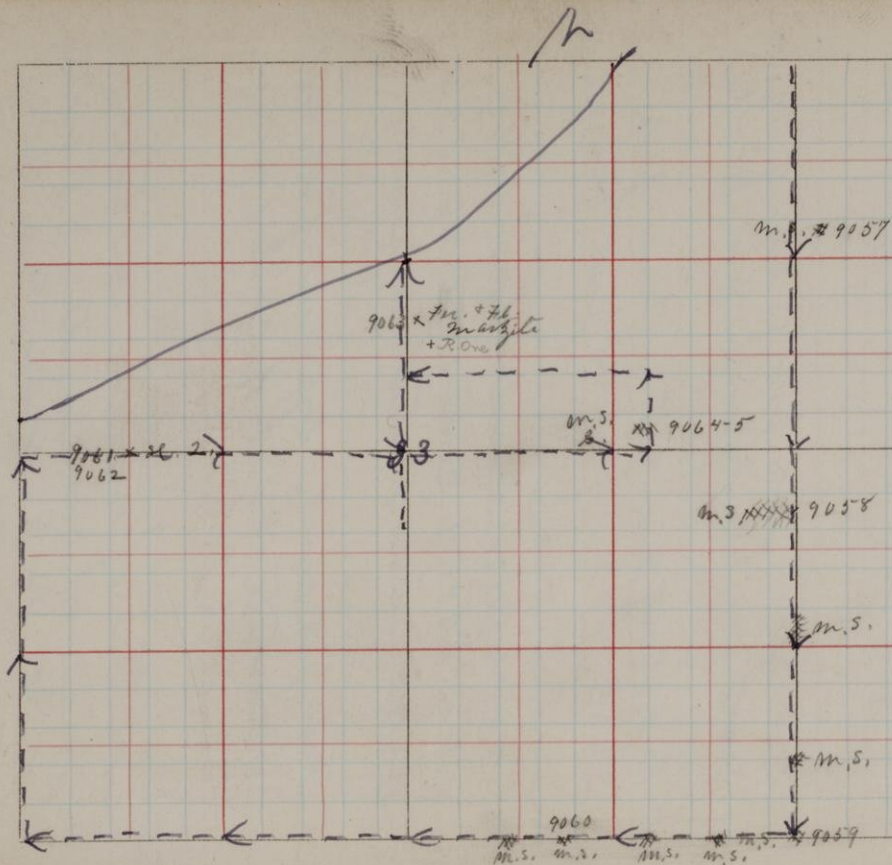
9056 Coarse Hornblende Granite.
33 E. 85 S. of center Sec. 26. T46
R 22. Low western exposure.

Test pit with typical fork wall
quartzite 380 N. of center of Sec.
26. T46 R. 22.

In the afternoon the follow-
ing run was made. Starting
at the N.E. corner Sec. 33
T. 46 R. 22 Wis.; thence south

See 83+34 T. 46

R. 2, C, Mrs.



84

R. 2, 3, Mrs.

to S. E. corner of the section;
thence west to the S. W.
corner of sec 33; thence north
to the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ post; thence east
to the center of the section; thence
north to the trail 500 ft of the
center of sec. 33. Granite was
not found where marked by
Rominger, although a thorough
search was made in every direction
for a fourth mile or more.
Thursday morning this search
was renewed with the result
of finding mica schist, containing
granite veins of considerable
thickness quite a distance east
and a little south of where the
granite according to Rominger should
be.

9057 Mica Schist. 420 S. 50 E of
the N. W. corner of section 34.
2 paces on top of high hill.

9058 Mica Schist. 150 S of E. $\frac{1}{4}$
post of sec. 33. This ledge
is at the foot of a high hill.

composed of this same rock, the crown of which is 150 steps west of this point.

Mica Schist. Continuous exposure from 4305 of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ post of sec. 33 to 5005.

Mica Schist. 800 S of E $\frac{1}{4}$ post sec. 33.

9059 Mica Schist at S. E. corner of sec. 33

Mica Schist 225 W. of S. E. corner sec. 33

Same 400 W.

9060 Mica Schist 625 West of S. E. corner sec 33.

Same 770 West of corner.

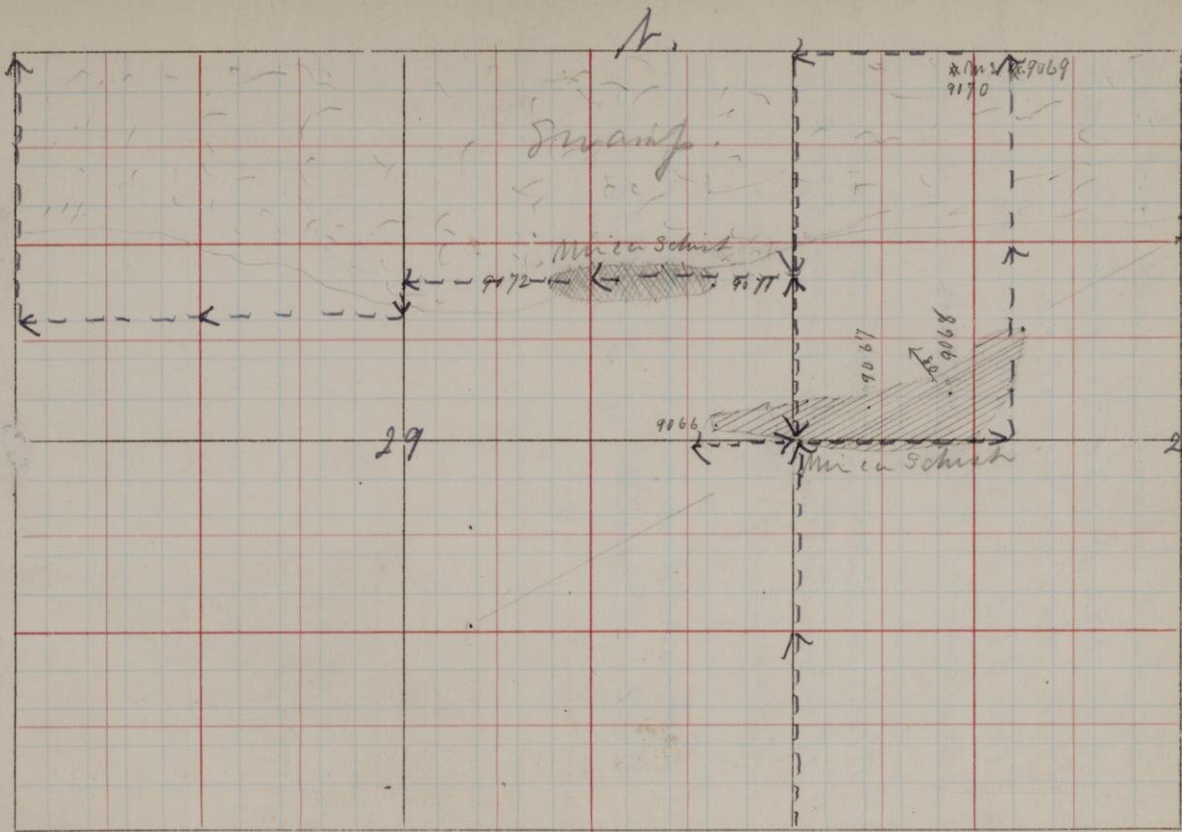
9061 Slaty Quartzite. From test pit 260 E of W $\frac{1}{4}$ post sec. 33.

9062 Slaty, from above pit. This is the rock thrown out most plentifully

- 9063 Ferruginous and Fibrous Quartzite.
Typical "hanging wall" rock. Fer-
pit 340 N. 23 E. center Sec. 33.
Pit also contains ore.
Pit 365 N. of center Sec. 33 contains
materials like above.

- 9064 Mica Schist with Granite (Hind)
9065 of some little thickness 580 E. 50 N
of center of Sec. 33.

Pit containing rich ore 285 N
50 E. of center of Sec. 33.



Sec 28 + 29 T. 46

R. 2E

Thursday, July 2, 1885.

To day the following run was made. Beginning upon the West line of sec. 83 T. 46 R. 2 E where crossed by trail 100 N of the N. 1/4 post; thence north to the N. 1/4 post of sec. 28; thence 500 ~~A~~ and back; thence 600 E; thence north to north line of sec. 28; thence West to N. W. corner; thence south 600; thence West to 1/4 line ⁸⁰⁰_N; thence south 100; thence West to West line of Sec. 29; thence north to N. W. corner; thence West to the N. W. corner sec. 30; thence South to 700 S of the N. W. corner of sec. 6. T. 46 R. 2 E; thence to trail and camp. In crossing Sec. 29 the swamp lay in sight north of us all the time, and we crossed two or three small portions of it.

9066 Quercus Alcin Schult. Quite a large northern specimen upon bank of small creek. 160 N. 40 N of E. 1/4 post Sec. 29. Strike

N. 37° S. dip 80° N.

9067 Micaceous Schist. 217 E. 75° N of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ post sec. 28.

9068 Micaceous Schist. 440 E. 115° N of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ post of sec. 28. Strike N. 30° S. Dip 180° N. A cliff of bare rock with a single slightly curved surface 40 feet high and fully 100 long is exposed, the cliff facing the north. This face corresponds to bedding and therefore gives dip and strike.

Micaceous Schist. 600 E. 115° N of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ post sec 28.

Same 620 E. 275° N. of $\frac{1}{4}$ post.

The specimens from 9066 to 9068 inclusive are all from one large exposure, as are also the other ledges mentioned and located. The easternmost and northernmost ledges and the exposure in those directions. The exposure also extends south to the

quarter line of the section when
500 E of the 1st post. How much
farther south and west the ex-
posure extends is not known.

9069 Micaceous Schist. 600 E. 950 N of
N. 1/4 Sec. 28. Low ledge at edge
of swamp which lies to the north-
ward.

9070 Micaceous Schist 950 N. 460 E of N.
1/4 post sec. 28.

9071 Micaceous Schist. 620 S. 180 W. of
the N.E. corner of Sec. 29.
Some 600 S. 415 W.

9072 Micaceous Schist. 600 S. 605 W. of N.E.
corner of Sec. 29.

From the location of 9071 to that
of 9072 the exposure is prac-
tically a continuous one, there
being three of many small ledges
seen at the edge of the large swamp,
lying to the north of the line
of travel.

Sec 30 T. 46

R. 2 E. W. 2 S.

19

brunstone

9074-5

9073

9076

brunstone

30

26

9073 Red Quartzite, 1100 W. of the
N. E. corner of Sec. 30. Low eastern
exposure.

9074 Greenstone. 1330 W. 75 N. of the
9075 S. E. corner of Sec. 19. Northern
trap.

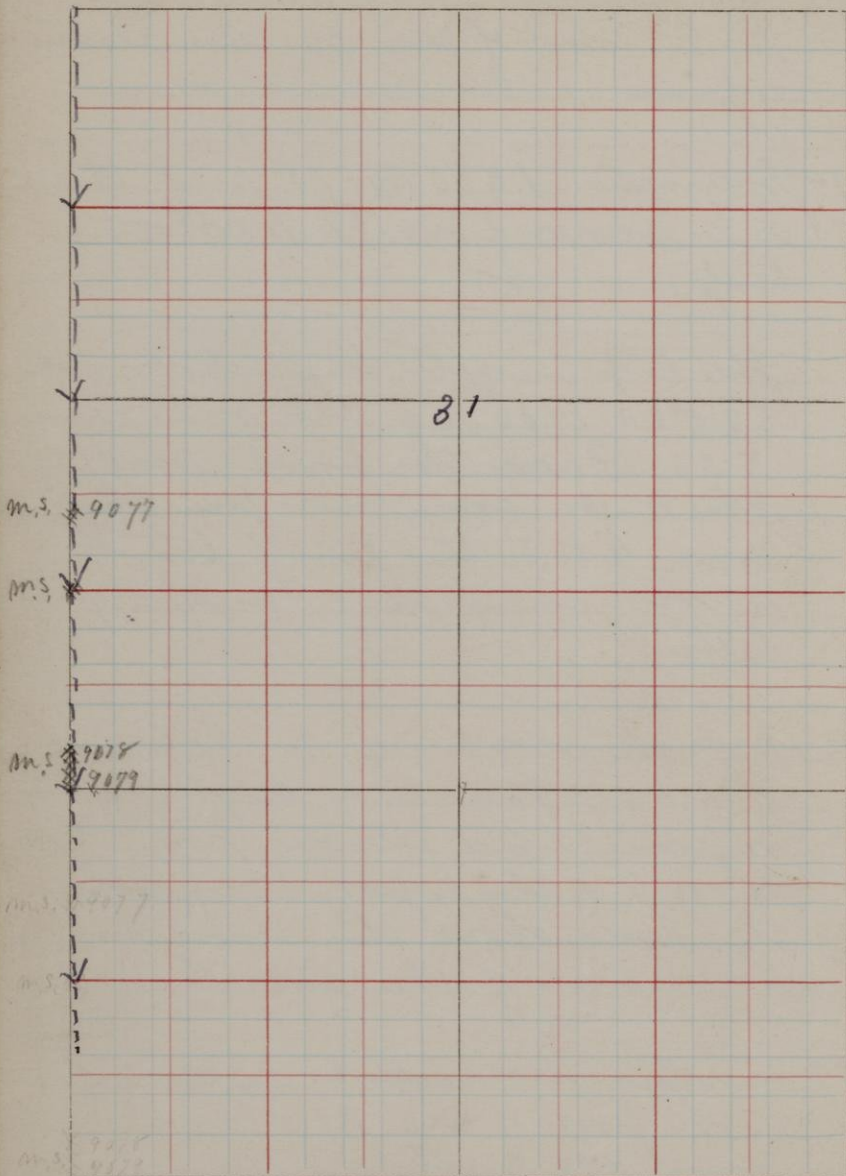
The trap is on the line between Secs.
19 + 30 1430 W. of the N. E. corner
of 30. From this point west to
the N. W. corner and from the
corner 400 S. the line of travel
is over continuous high trap
hills.

9076 Greenstone 100 E. of W. 1/4 post
Sec. 30. This is a high Western
exposure which extends from 100 N.
to 400 S. of the 1/4 post line, all
the time about the same dis-
tance east of the line.

9077 Marble Micaceous. 300 S. of
W. 1/4 post of Sec. 31.
Some 500 South

Sec. 31 T. 46

N. R. 2 E.



27

9078 Micu Schist. Ledge extends from
9079 100 N. of the corner to S. W. corner
of sec. 31.

Friday, July 3.
Starting at the N. E. corner
Sec. 16 T. 45 R. 1 E, we ran
south, crossing the trail 505
of the corner, to the S. E. corner
of the section; thence west to
the S. W. corner; thence north
to the trail 645 N of the
S. W. corner of the section.
No exposures were found.
Camp III, S. W. 1/4 Sec. 16

T. 45

R. 18. Wm

9081 $\frac{20}{25}$ mg. 21

* Camp IV, July 4.

20

m.s. * 9080

m.s. *

30

29

31

32

Saturday, July 4, 1885.
 Starting south where the trail
 crosses the west line of Sec. 16,
 T. 43 R. 1 E. Wisconsin, 640
 ft of the S. W. corner on south
 to the S. W. corner sec. 33; thence
 west to the S. W. corner of the
 township; thence north on
 the range line to the point
 where the trail crosses the
 west line of Sec. 19. 210 North
 of the S. W. corner. During this
 long run only two exposures
 were found, one upon the iron
 range, the other south of it.
 South of the iron range the
 ground is level with numer-
 ous small swamps. Upon this
 general level are numerous
 knolls, some of them of con-
 siderable size, but mostly small.
 With a single exception none
 of them exposed any rock.
 The iron range when first
 crossed is of unusual height,
 the crest of the range at
 the south west corner of sec.

16 being 175 feet higher than the valley which lies north of it. The bottom of this valley is reached about 700 N. of the S. W. corner of the section.

9080 Mica Schist. 550 S. of the N. W. corner sec. 28. Low ledge on top of small hill.

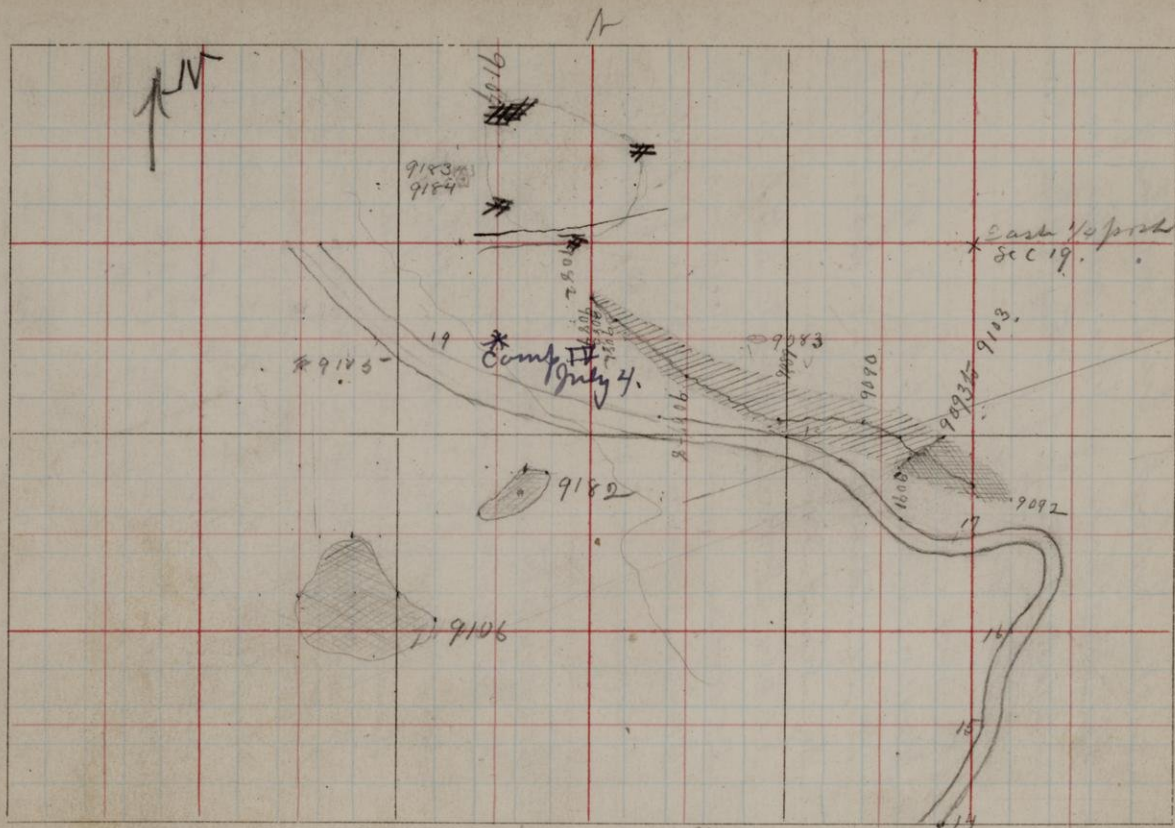
Potato River crossed 640 S. of corner.

Mica Schist. 725 S. of the N. W. corner sec. 28. Small ledge.

9081 Magnetic Quartzite. 140 N. of S. W. corner sec. 19. Low northern exposure upon north slope of iron range. From the corner to this point there are strong magnetic attractions. Sun was shining fairly at short intervals and as noon could be determined the strike is N. 20° $\pm$ 25° S. Dip 75° $\pm$ 80° N.

Sunday, July 5, 1886.

Rain. Little preliminary work at Potato River.



Scale 20 paces to one mile.

100 steps = 1 in

Potato River, Monday, July 6, 1885.
 As a preliminary work the east
 line of section T9, T.40 R.1 E.
 was blazed through and each
 fifty steps a tree blazed and
 marked 1, 2, 3 &c beginning
 with 1, 50 steps north of the
 S. E. corner of the section and
 ending at 20 as the east quarter
 post. From these stations
 lines were run east or west
 as required to the river, the
 position of the bow of the cliff
 and the river being marked.
 This work was begun at sta-
 tion 20 and continued to station
 13, some 200 paces south of
 the point where the most south-
 ern exposure of rock is to be
 found.

Station 20,	Ledge 210 W	River 340 W.
" 19,	" 180 W	" 290 W
" 18,	" 40 W	" 100 W
" 17,		" W. Banks
" 16		" 20 E.
" 15		" 7 E

Station 14

River 15 W.

31

" 13

" 35 W.

As mapped the river between stations 17 and 18 takes a swing to the east of some 45 steps east of 17.

The river and the bend of the cliff were also located at certain other points as given below in speaking of specimens taken.

9082 Coarse Quartzite 210 W. of E $\frac{1}{4}$ part of Sec. 19. Low ledge. Taken to be Irving's "Formation TV". To the north upon the same ledge this runs into ferruginous quartzite which phase of rock is represented by a subsequent number.

9083 Specimen of ledge running west from station 19. 50 S. 180 W. of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19

9084 Compact, fine grained, massive quartzite. 30 S. 10 E. of 9082. This specimen is from

the north-west end of the long ledge by the river, and is the rock which is found nearest to 9082. This ledge is here low. The quartzite is interlaminated with the thin slaty layers characteristic of "Formation III" but the specimen represents the character of the greater part of the ledge at this place.

9083 Siliceous slate. Ten feet from 9084 in a south east direction across the strike. This slate continues along the face of the ledge to 405. 25 E. of 9082 where the rock becomes

9086 Medium grained Quartzite. 405. 25 E. of 9082. This quartzite is coarser than most of the rock found in formation III and has upon and through it narrow veins of iron oxide

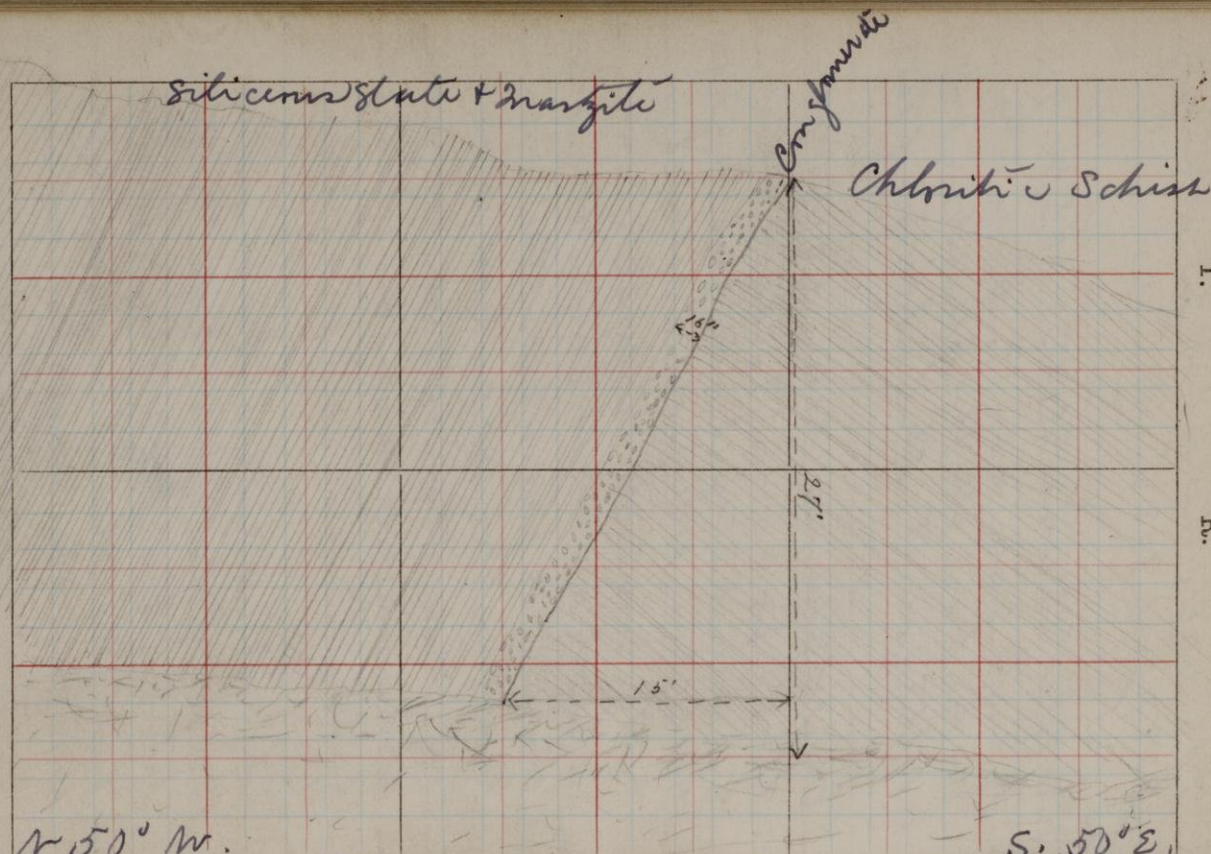
9087 Siliceous slate and Quartzite.
9088 From 405. 20 E of 9082 to

70 S. 60 E. the ledge is alternately 9087 and 9088.

9089 Purple Siliceous Slate. 105 W. 90 S. of E. $2\frac{1}{4}$ post sec. 19. Here the rock has all the preceding varieties with the addition of 9089.

9090 Purple Siliceous Slate. 60 W. 90 S. of $2\frac{1}{4}$ post sec. 19. This variety is interstratified with preceding ones. Here the ledge approaches close to the river and begins to rise rapidly in height until the ledge rises to 100 feet above the river. Hencefore the ledge has been no more than 25 feet high and commonly not more than 10 to 15 feet.

9091 Chloritic Schist or Gneiss. 40 W. 125 S. of $2\frac{1}{4}$ post sec. 19. Between the preceding specimen and this one, the junction between the Huronian and Laurentian systems has been crossed.



T.

R.

N. 50° W.

S. 50° E.

Face of Cliff bears N. 50° W. and S. 50° E.
Projected forward upon perpendicular plane.

9092 Chloritic Schist. 130 S. 20 W
of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ post Sec. 19. This is the
farthest point up the river
at which the Laurentian rocks
are found.

As before stated an unconform-
able contact of green schists
with the siliceous slate hereto-
fore described is seen upon
the face of the cliff a little
way East of the river. This
junction is spread for a
few feet near the top of the
cliff, some 75 feet above
the river and again upon a
bare face of rock at the
base of the cliff 27 feet high.
As the characters of the
two junctions are precisely alike
the specimens and descriptions
all refer to the lower visible
junction.
Q. at a.

The top of upper junction is
75 feet above the river and
is located 16 W. 102 S of E.

1/4 pass sec. 19

The top of the lower junction is 40 feet above the river and is located 35 W. 112 S of E. 1/4 pass sec. 19.

Base of lower junction 13 feet above river.

Perpendicular let fall from top of lower junction to base 15 feet along face of cliff from junction at base

Looking at the face of the cliff and taking as a course of its recession it makes an angle of 45° with the horizon.

Strike of Siliceous slate at junction W 20° S. Dip 70° N.

Schist has no proper strike or dip, but its fibres about almost perpendicular to the plane of the junction.

The plane of lamination of the siliceous slate is almost or quite parallel to the plane of the junction.

The Siliceous slate near the junction needs no description as it is in every respect like the slate described along the cliffs to the north west.

The Conglomerate is upon an average 16" wide and varies but little from this thickness throughout the whole junction. It is thickly studded with pebbles of the green schist, of quartz and of Jasper, the former being much the most abundant. The break between the schist and conglomerate is abrupt, a hand specimen showing to a fraction of an inch the point where the schist ends and conglomerate begins. The transition from the conglomerate to the slate is rapid, usually occurring within two inches, and in a space of four inches both the conglomerate and slate show their normal character. The pebbles are mostly

from one to three inches in diameter, but pebbles 8" to 10" in diameter are seen.

The schist is green & exceedingly tough, fibrous, and is cut by cleavage joints in every direction.

The face of the cliff as a whole is very irregular, both receding containing depressions and large projecting blocks, but to represent this is beyond my skill.

9093 Junction Specimen of Schist and Conglomerate.

9094 Specimen showing transition from Conglomerate to siliceous slate

9095 Peculiar phases of schist at

9096 junction of schist and conglomerate

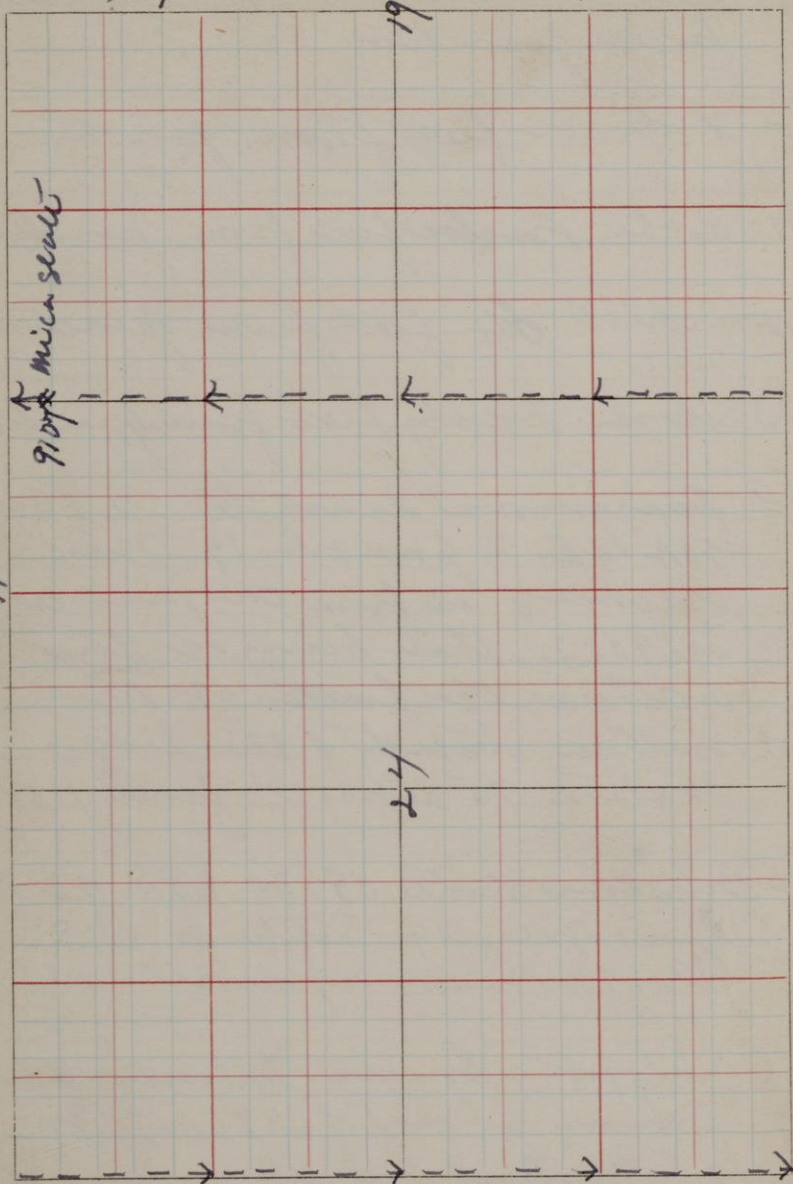
9097 Conglomerate

9098 Conglomerate Pebbles.

- 9099 Slate. Three feet across strike from junction
- 9100 Slate. Six feet from junction
- 9101 Slate. Twelve feet from junction
- 9102 Schist. Six feet from junction
- 9103 Schist. Twenty feet from junction
- 9104 Ferruginous Quartzite. 250 W 50 N of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ post sec. 19. This specimen is from the same ledge as 9082, this being at the northern, the latter at the southern extremity of the ledge. It lies 75 steps E. from 9104
- 9105 Siliceous slate 350 W. 65 S. $92\frac{1}{4}$ post sec. 19. Strike W 30° S. Dip 67 N. Small exposure
- 9106 Chloritic Gneiss. Massive and fibrous phases of. 370 W. 180 S of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ post sec. 19.
Rare

Sec 24+19 T. 45

R. 1E+1 W. 1N



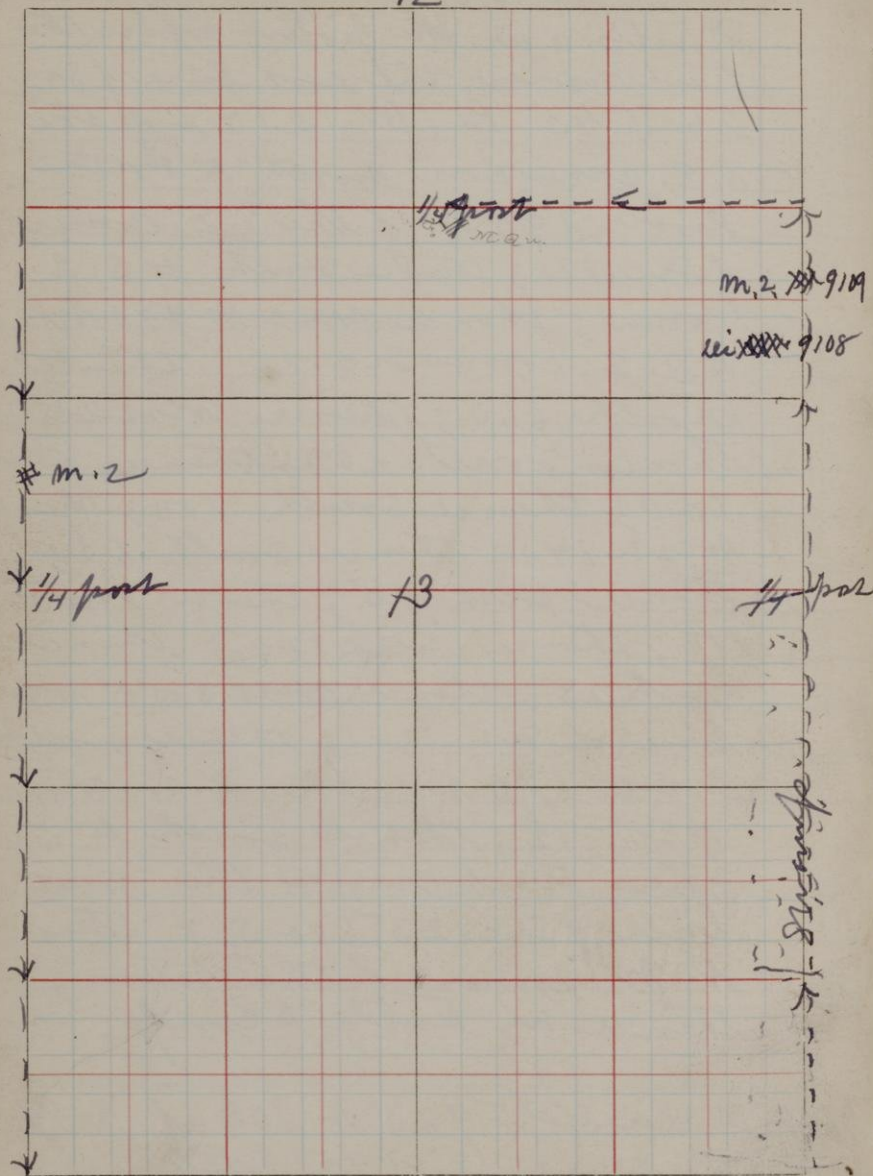
Potato River, Tuesday, July 7, 1885.
 Starting at the point where the
 trail crosses the east line of Sec.
 24, T. 43 R. 1 W, 210 N of the
 S. E. corner north to Potato
 River 390 N of the S. E. corner
 of Sec. 12; thence south to S. E.
 corner; thence west to 940 W.
 of S. E. corner Sec. 12; thence
 north 660; thence west 260;
 thence south 200; thence west
 150; thence south 100; thence
 west 140; thence south 65;
 thence west 85; thence south
 100; thence west 125; thence
 south 25; thence west 300 to west
 line of Sec. 12; thence north
 500 to 670 N of the S. W. corner
 of Sec. 12; thence south to
 where trail crosses the west
 line of Sec. 25, 600 S. of the
 N. W. corner of the section;
 thence on trail to camp.

9107 Mica slate 925 N 10 E. of N. 1/4
 post Sec. 19, T. 43 R. 1 E.
 Small northern exposure

Sec 13 T. 45

12

R. 1W

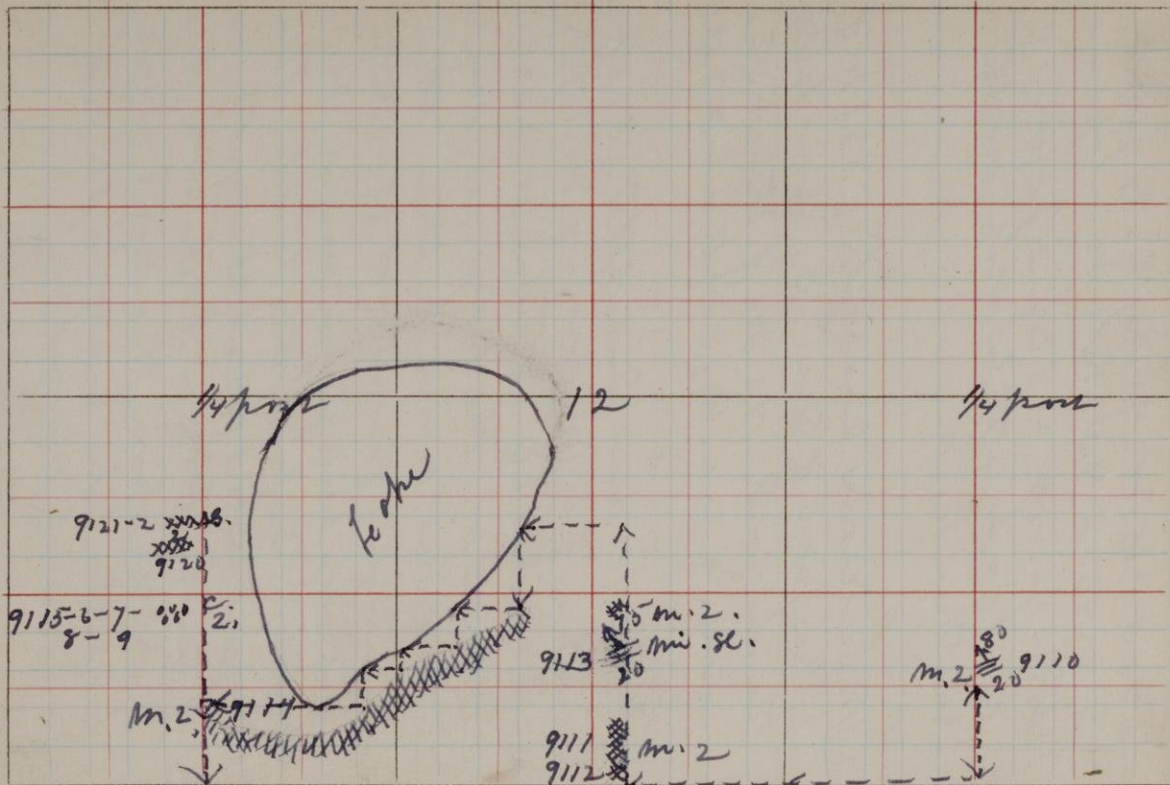


- 9108 Fresh Coarse diabase on bottom. 640 ft. 15 W. of the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ post Sec. 13. T. 43 R. 1 W. From this point a large exposure of the rock extends west, north and south.
- 9109 Micaceous Quartzite. 800 ft. of E $\frac{1}{4}$ post of Sec. 13. Low ledge. Same rock 40 W. of the N. E. corner of Sec. 13; continues to 100 W.
- 9110 Micaceous Quartzite. 390 ft. 20 E. of S. W. corner of Sec 7 T. 40 R. 1 E. Strikes W. 20° S. Dip 80° N. The ledge is very massive, more so than the specimen shown and the strike and dip here given might be quite far from the truth. This exposure is upon the south bank of Potato River. Rock was also visible upon the north bank, but the river was high and not easily crossed.
- Micaceous Quartzite. 900 W

Sec 12 T. 43
7 E. 1 N.

N

11



35° S. of the N. E. corner of Sec 13.
Strike N 25° S. dip 75 N. these de-
termined from small surface of rock.
Eastern exposure; rock like pre-
ceding

9111 Micaceous Quartzite. 940 N.

9112 85 N. of the S. E. corner Sec 12.
Ledge continued to 170 N. 9111 is
laminated, 9112 massive.

9113 Banded Micaceous Slate 940 N
300 N. of the S. E. corner of Sec.
12. Ledge extends to 340 N. the
exposure being upon a steep north-
ern hill. Strike N. 20 to 25° S.
dip 75 N.

Micaceous Quartzite. 930 N
440 N. of the S. E. corner Sec. 12
Western exposure.

At 660 N. 1200 N. of the S. E. corner
of Sec. 12 a lake is struck. From
its shore the trap range can be
seen to the northward at an esti-
mated distance of one half mile.

Micaceous Quartzite 465 N. 1200
W. of the S. E. corner of sec 12.

Lake 465 N. 1350 West.

Banded Micaceous Quartzite
365 N 1350 W. of S. E. corner
of sec. 12.

Lake 365 N. 1490 West.

Micaceous Quartzite 300 N 1490 W.
of the S. E. corner of sec. 12.

Lake 300 N. 1575 W.

Micaceous Quartzite. 200 N
1575 W. of S. E corner of sec. 12.

Lake 200 N 1700 W.

9114 Micaceous Quartzite 190 N. 1970
W. of the S. E. corner of sec. 12.

Ledge & trends west to line

All the breccias of micaceous
quartzite from this 930 W.

440 N of the S. E. corner of sec 12

to 9114 are upon a single high hill with northern slope lying south of the lake, and together constitute a single exposure.

9115 Conglomerate. 470 N. 30 W. of
 9116 S. E. corner of Sec. 11. This is a high hill rising towards the west from the line and showing beautifully thin coarse conglomerate. The pebbles are mostly of white quartz some of them being eight or ten inches in diameter. Flint and black hornstone pebbles are very plentiful also. The specimens are from the matrix of the conglomerate.

9117 Pebbles from above conglomerate

9118 Coarse Quartzite. 85 West
 9119 of 9115, 16, 17. Going up the hill from 9115 ~~where~~ the ledge becomes a compact quartzite. A boulder was seen upon the side of the hill which was quite sandy in character.

9120 Fine grained compact Quartzite.
610 ft. 80 ft. of the S. E. corner
of Sec. 11. Bold eastern face
100 feet north and south. The
ledge extends 100 steps west of
above location

9121 Greenstone. Northern Top.

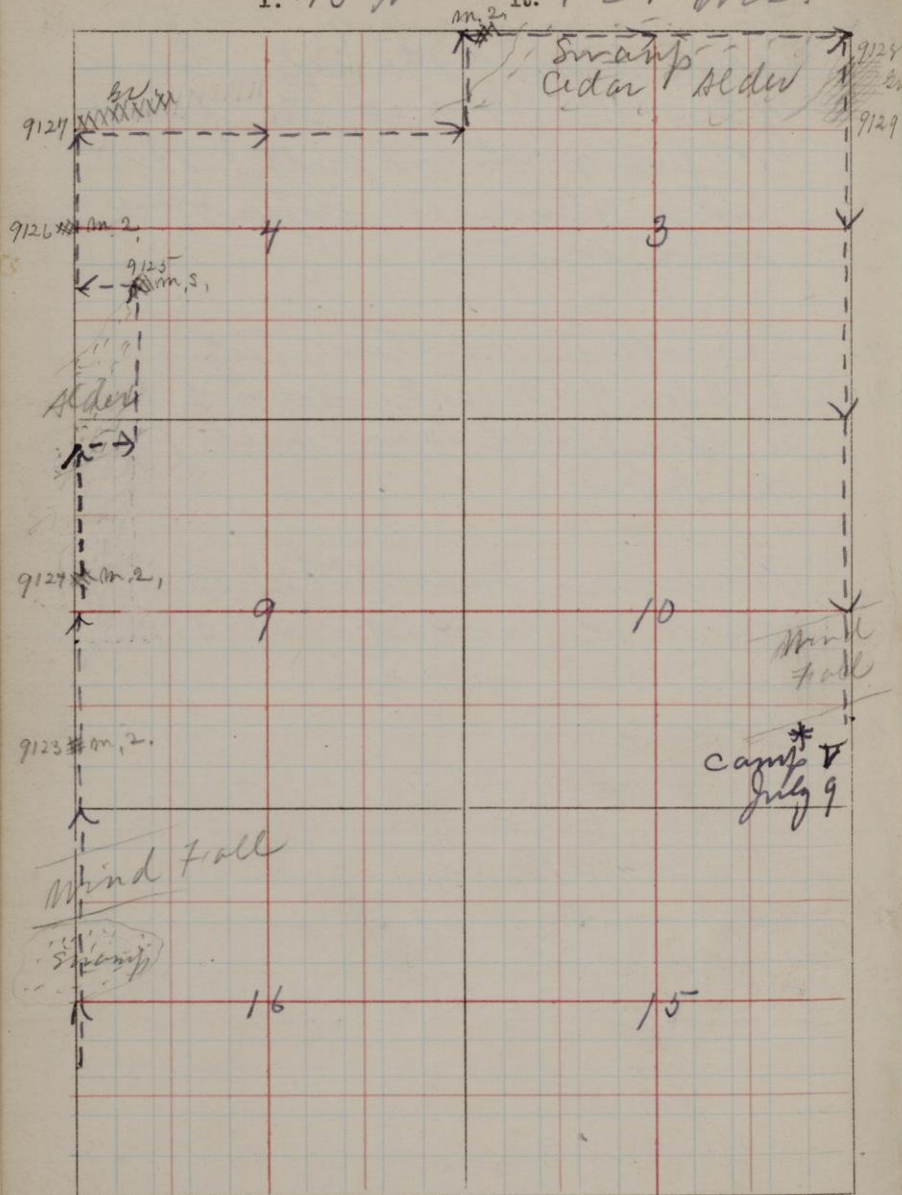
9122 670 ft. of the S. E. corner of Sec.
11. The bluff runs west from
the line

Micaceous Quartzite. 700 ft. S. of
the N. W. corner of Sec. 13.

Potato River, Wednesday July 8.
Rain all day.

T. 45^N

R. 1 E. Wis.



Thursday, July 9, 1885.

Starting upon the trail ⁶⁴⁵ N. of the S. W. corner sec. 16, ⁷⁴⁵ R. 12. E. north to 850 N. of W $\frac{1}{4}$ post of Sec. 9; thence east 300; thence north to 700 N. of the south line of sec. 4; thence west 300 to west line of section; thence north to 500 N. of W $\frac{1}{4}$ post; thence east to east line of section; thence north to N. E. corner of section; thence from the N. W. corner of sec. 3 east to the N. E. corner; thence south to 500 S. of E. $\frac{1}{4}$ post of sec 10 to trail; thence to camp.

9123 Micaceous Quartzite 300 N. of S. W. corner sec 9. T45 R. 12. E.

9124 Micaceous Quartzite. 200 N. of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ post of sec. 9.

9125 Micaceous Schist, containing garnets. 300 E. 700 N. of the S. W. corner of sec 4.

9126 Micaceous Quartzite. 55 W. of
N $\frac{1}{4}$ post of Sec 4.

9127 Fine grained greenstone. Northern
trap. 500 W. of N $\frac{1}{4}$ post of Sec 4.
The range from this point bears
northward but is visible as
one travels eastward 800 S of
the north line of the section
for a full fourth mile.

Micaceous Quartzite 90 E of
N. W. corner of Sec 3. All the
exposures of this rock seen during
the day are small, none of
them furnishing an opportunity
to determine strike and dip.

9128 Fine grained greenstone. 220 S
of the N. E. corner of Sec 3.

9129 Coarse greenstone. 440 S. of N. E.
corner of Sec 3.

9128 and 9129 are from the same
hugle hill, one being at the northern
the other at the southern brow. Hill
begins to rise at corner and in 200 feet high.

T. 45th

R. 1E.

2

1 Camp II
July 10 *
↓

m.s. #9132
↓

11

12

m.s. #9131
↓

14

13

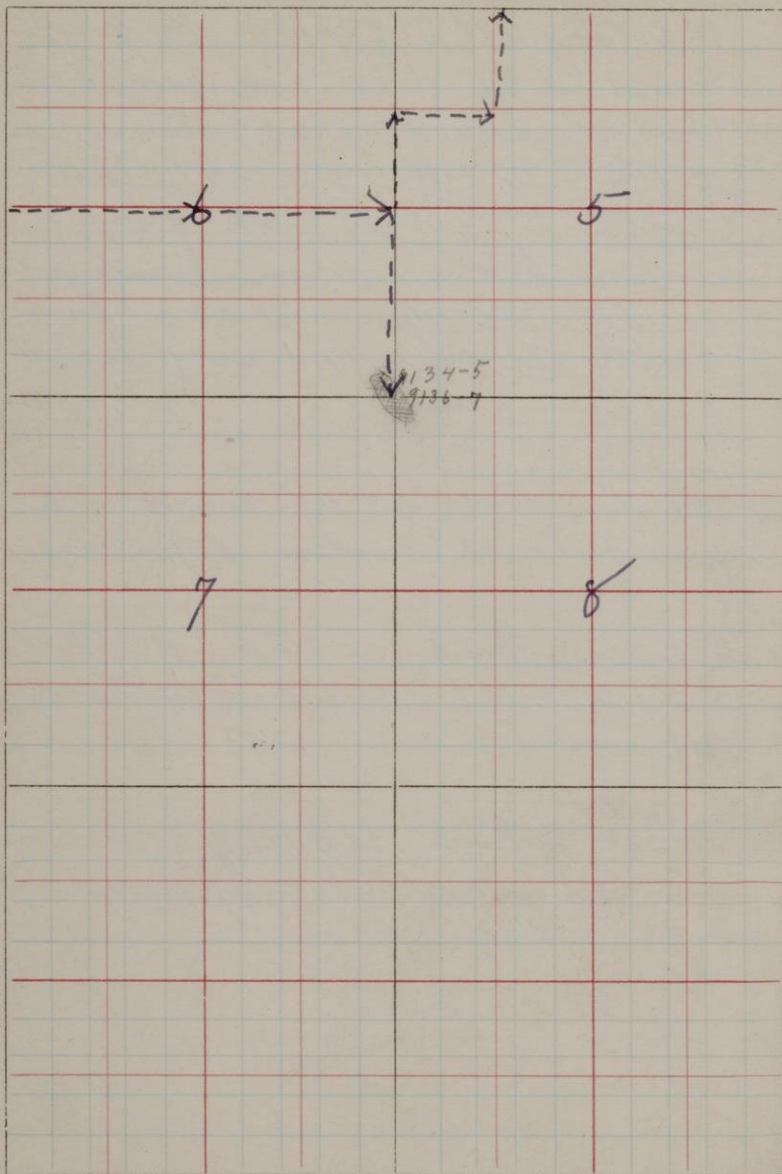
m.s. #9130
↓

Friday, July 10.

Starting 5005 of the N. $\frac{1}{4}$ post
 Sec. 11, T. 45 R. 1 E. ran south to
 the S. W. corner of Sec. 23; thence east
 to the S. E. corner Sec. 24; thence
 north to East $\frac{1}{4}$ post of Sec. 1.
 upon trail. where camp was
 made. No exposures were found
 until the East $\frac{1}{4}$ post of Sec. 13
 had been passed.

- 9130 Mica Schist, 260 N. 25 W. of E. $\frac{1}{4}$
 post of Sec. 13. Eastern exposure
- 9131 Mica Schist. 700 N. of the
 S. E. corner of Sec. 12. Southern
 exposure
- 9132 Mica Schist. 110 N. of S. E. corner
 of Sec. 1. Northern exposure
 Rain.

T. 45 N. R. 22 W.

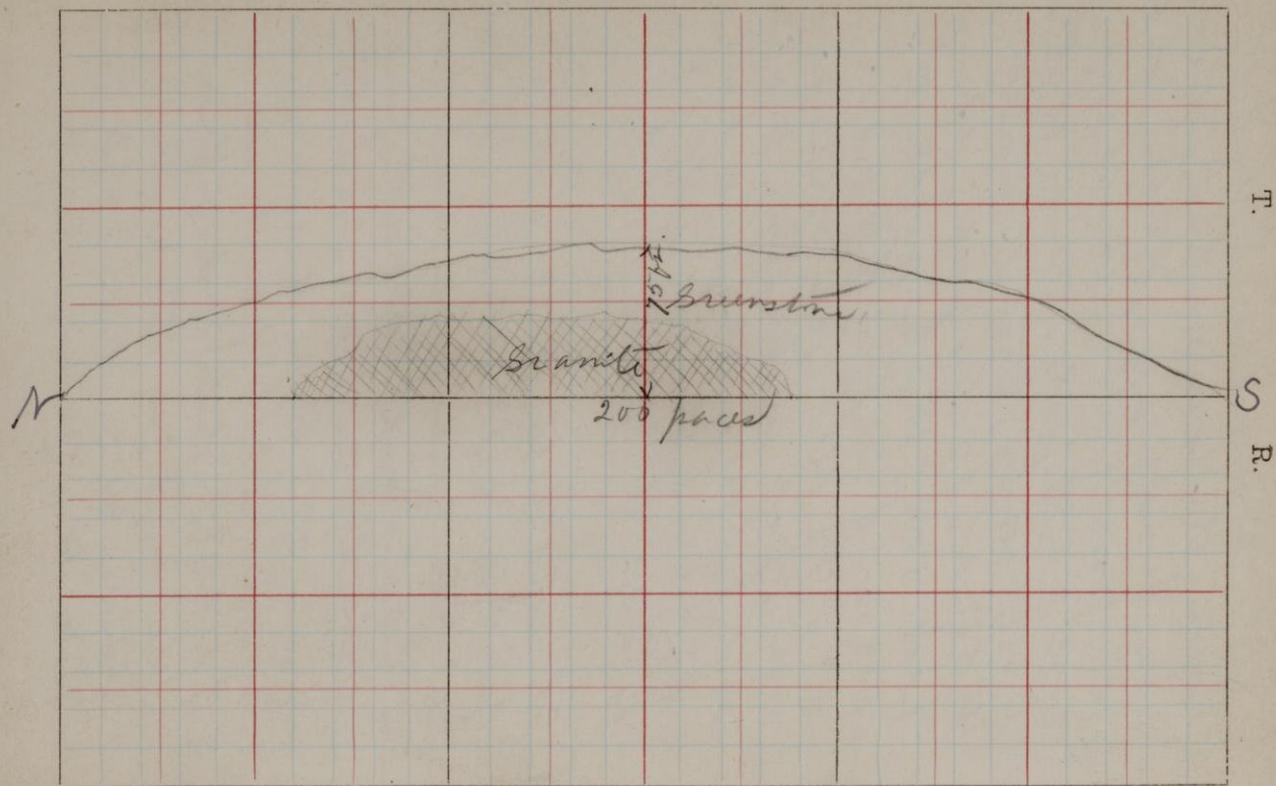


Saturday, July 11, 1885.

During the forenoon the following run was made: Starting at the $W \frac{1}{4}$ post of Sec. 82, ^{T46 R2E}; thence east east to $E \frac{1}{2}$ post; thence south to S. E. corner; thence north to 500 N. of $E \frac{1}{4}$ post; thence east 500; thence north to 500 N. of S. line of Sec. 82 T46 R2E. The afternoon was spent in locating test pits and ledges in the west half of Sec. 6 and the east half of Sec. 1. T46 R1E.

9133

Siliceous slate. 400 E of $W \frac{1}{4}$ post Sec 6, T46 R2E. Exposure extends east from above point 100 steps and the north face of the ledge bears and extends from the line of crossing in directions south of west and north of east. Strike and dip as determined at two points
Strike N. 30° S. dip. 70° N
Strike N. 25° S dip. 60° N.



The south east corner of sec 6
T. 46 R. 2E is upon a ledge
of rock twenty-five feet high,
this ledge extends 100 north and
100 south from the corner bearing
west in Section 6 toward the
north and east into section
8 toward the south. The exposure
is composed of greenstone and
granite, the greenstone making
up the entire ledge at both
the north and south ends,
but serving as a capping for
coarse granite at the corner,
and from this point 60 N.
and 25 S. Where the granite
is thickest the greenstone makes
up about one half the height
of the exposure.

9134 Specimens from the "greenstone"
9135 above described

9136 Porphyritic Granite. From the
north end of granite exposure

9137 Granite. South end of exposure

N

9142-8
 9141-7-6
 9139 BL SL
 9148
 9146
 9144
 9145
 9133.2L
 2.5

T. 45N

R. 1E + 2E,

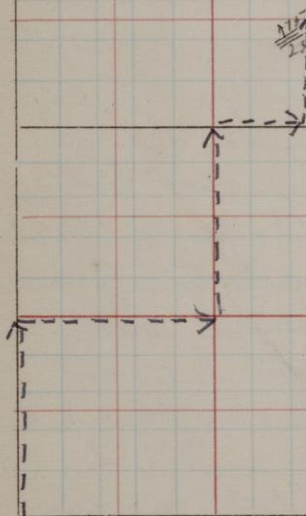
- 9138 Siliceous slate, 70° E. 200 N.
of the S. W. corner sec. 82 T. 46 R. 2 E.,
Strike W. 23° S. Dip 65° N.
Northern exposure.
- 9139 Black slate. 200 N. 25° E. of W 1/4
post sec. 6. T. 46 R. 2 E.,
Small northern exposure.
- Lean Ore, Test pit 175° E. 170 N.
of NW 1/4 post sec. 6. 45° E
Same 185° E. 160 N.
- 9140 Hard Lean Ore. Test pit
225° E. 180 N. of NW 1/4 post sec. 6
Same 225° E. 170 N.
- 9141 Quartzite containing bands and
9147 nodules of iron ore. Test pit
340° E. 225° N. of NW 1/4 post sec. 6.
This mixture of quartzite and
ore is not only found in
many test pits in this locality,
but in connection with the pit
near Bessemer, Mich and in
the rock immediately north
of the most ferruginous part

T. 46 N

R. 22,

32

11/15/83



5

of the belt in many localities between here and the Black River Mich. The specimen is selected from a rather quartzite portion of the rock as thrown out. All gradations are found, in every locality where this quartzite is present, between quite large bodies of almost pure ore to bodies or large composed almost wholly of quartzite.

Test pit. Quartzite and Ore 340 E
215 ft. of W. 1/4. post sec. 6.

9142 Banded Ferruginous Schist. 20 ft
across strike from 9141.

9143 Hydro-mica Schist. Test pit
10 ft. of 9142.

9144 Chert. Test pit 375 E. 150 ft.
of W. 1/4 post sec 6. Pit contains
chiefly lean ore and quartzite as
in 9141

Lean Ore and Quartzite as in 9141
450 E. 110 N. W $\frac{1}{4}$ post sec. 6.
Same 490 E. 260 N.

9145 Quartzite. Test pit 465 E. 90 N.
of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ post sec 6.

Lean Ore and Quartzite as in 9141
455 E. 100 N. of W $\frac{1}{4}$ post sec.

9146 Ferruginous Hydro-mica schist.
340 E. 235 N. W $\frac{1}{4}$ post sec 6.
Pit also contains material like
9143 as well as lean ore and quartzite.

9148 Black slate. 100 N. 40 W. of E $\frac{1}{4}$
post sec 1. 745 R. 1 E.
Strike W. 25° S. Dip 75° N.
Location middle of east side
of exposure. From this point
the ledge extends 100 West and
at middle is 75 steps wide.

Sunday, July 12, 1885

Today camp was moved to the Bogogashugun, and the work there completed.

The lower chloritic schist was not found in contact with the siliceous slate although in one place the slate is but three steps from the schist.

The contact of III and IV was found nearly where mapped by Chamberlain and Connor.

In order to locate ledges upon the island lines were

run west from the various stations east of the river to the west side of the island.

From 4 N to west side Island 40

" 5 N " " " " 115

" 6 N " " " " 123

" 7 N " " " " 160

" 8 N " " " " 150

9149 Chloritic Schist 45 S. 15 W.

9150 starting point. Extends 540 S. 5 E.

Ledge projects above level of water but three or four feet and was

nowhere found in direct contact with the siliceous slate. As near as could be determined the schist strikes N + S with a dip 70° E.

The junction of III and IV is at the point where line from 6 N. strikes the west branch of the river 123 W. of 6 N. From this point the slate extends about 25° E and the quartzite 10 W. The transition from the slate to the quartzite is a gradual one the slate losing its cleavage little by little and becoming at the same time coarser and more quartzitic until the rock becomes a massive quartzite.

9151 Slate. More quartzitic part few feet west of junction

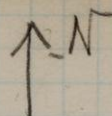
9152 Quartzite at junction

9153 Quartzite at western end of exposure

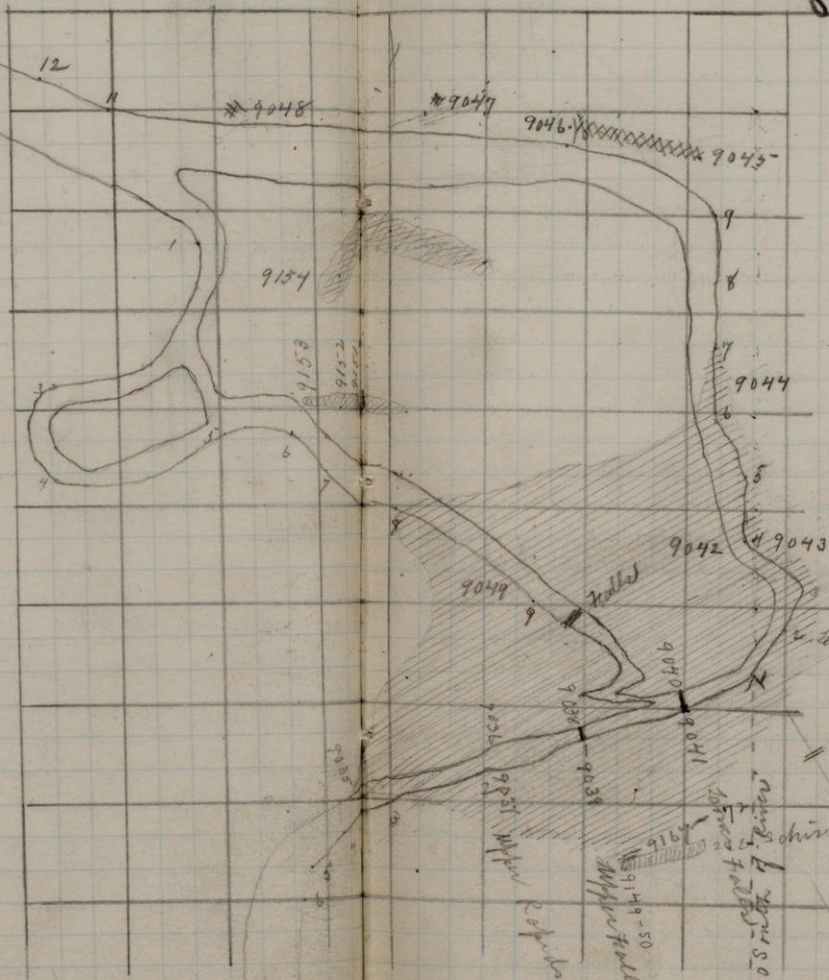
9154. Ferruginous Inertite, 12 2 N.
 Station 8 N. This ledge runs
 from this point to 100 W. 15 N.,
 and from here to 70 W. 5 N.

Station 2 N. at lower rapids.
 Lower Falls at starting point
 Upper Falls just above station
 1 S.
 Upper Rapids at station 2 S.
 Falls on West Branch between 9 & 10
 Rain.

C. R. Van Alst



60 steps = 1 m



Scale 10 steps = 1 square

chert
2.305 m
1.14 ft

