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Felch Mountain District, Penoque-Gogebic Region Michigan: [specimens] 14162-14172. No. 68 October, 1887

Merriam, W. N.

[s.l.]: [s.n.], October, 1887

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No. 68

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FIELD SECTION BOOK

No. 68.

October, 1887.

Felch Mountain Country.

G. N. Merriam.

14162-14172.

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 $3 \times 1 \times 1$ 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.

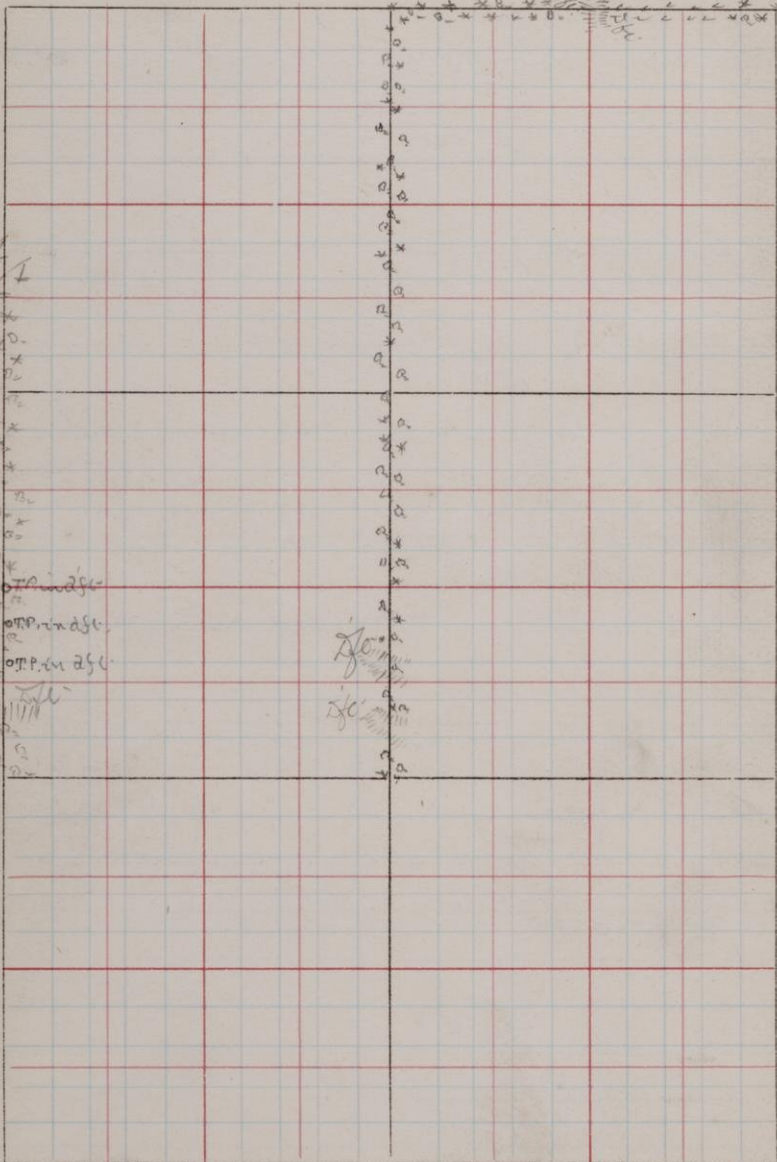
6. Forward this note book, as soon as filled, as registered mail matter, to R. D. IRVING, U. S. Geologist, Madison, Wis.

#68

T. 12

R. 28

Sec. 4



162 1557N. 1000ft. S.E. cor. Sec 9-42-28

14162 A small exposure of this red rock showing but a few feet

163 600N. 1000ft. S.E. cor. Sec. 9-42-28

14163 A conglomerate exposed in several places over a space about 100 steps long (E & W) and 50 wide

The pebbles are almost without exception a quartz either black or white ~~with~~ bluish colored but mostly of the last two colors occasionally a ^{small} granitic like pebble can be seen but I found none that I could get out

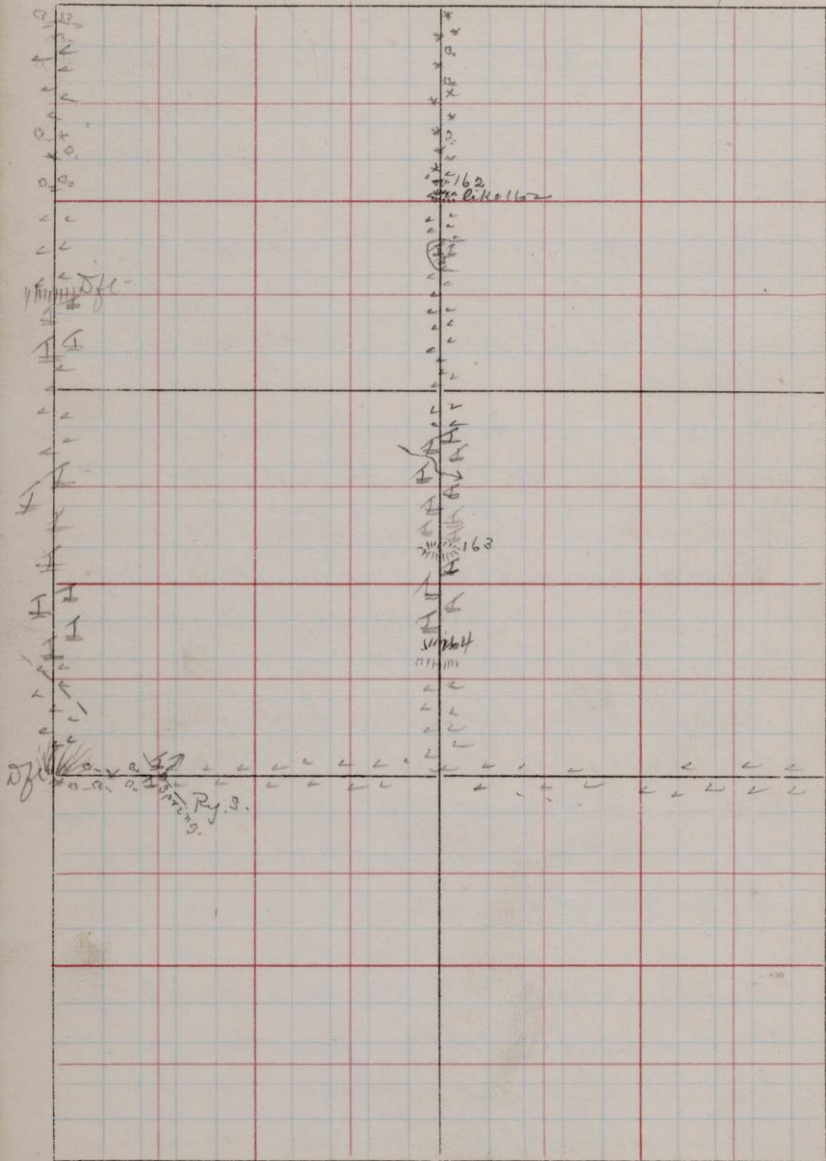
The pebbles are in distinct bands running E. 10° N. (Mag. sum low) and dipping 90° and are elongated in the direction of the bands

164 225N. 1000ft. S.E. cor. Sec 9-42-28

14164 A granite exposed in the top of hill. Shows for a number steps E & W and 5 or 6 N & S.

T. 42

R. 28 Sec. 9.



165 1725 N. 1000 N. S.E. cor 21-42-28
14165 North side of large granstone ledge

166 1500 N. 1000 N. S.E. cor 21-42-28
14166 South edge of same bluff
This ridge can be seen across the creek to the west

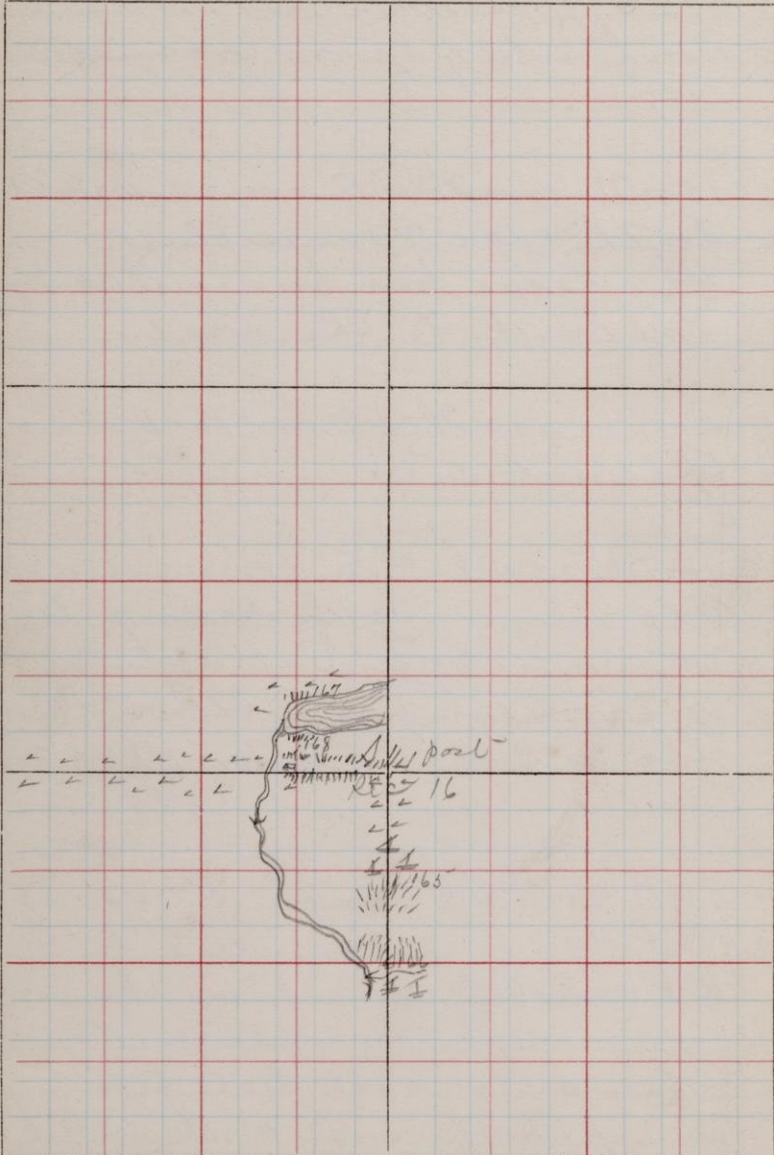
167 200 N. 250 N. S.E. cor 16-42-28
14167 Granstone

168 100 N. 250 N. S.E. corner 16-42-28
14168 All these rocks belong to the same general mass of granstone; it follows along the E & W. line for several miles

169 650 N. 1200 N. S.E. corner 5-42-28
14169 A ledge of rock similar to the "marble" crossed on the section line 1 1/2 miles east
There are several test pits sunk to the west and north of this ledge. They appear

T. 42

R. 28 Sec 16



to pass it through a red sandstone
 with iron fragments and 2d in
 this "marble" Howie says the
 sandstone and fragments seems
 to be crowded against this "marble"
 The dip is I think to the south
 at angle of 30° to 45°

170 1560 N. 970 W. S. E. Sec 8-42-28

14170 A ledge of red granitic rock
 just west of road. Carries a
 number of small veins of quartz
 Strike of ledge E P W, (meag)

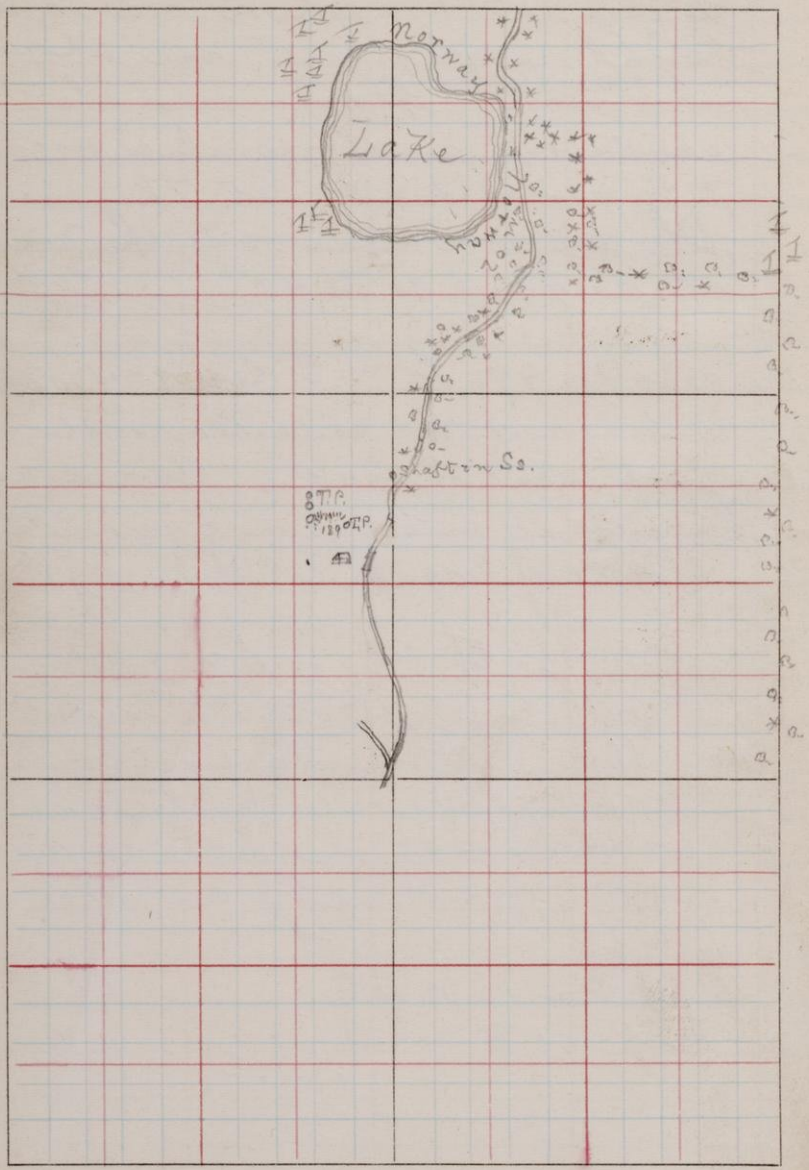
171 02 N. 1160 W. S. E. cor. Sec 8-42-28

14171 From the "conglomerate" marked
 on plat. This is similar to
 the conglomerate farther east
 but does not show the conglom-
 eratic character as well as
 in 163

Strike 10 N. of E.
 Dip 75 to 80 S.

T. 42

R. 28 Sec. 6

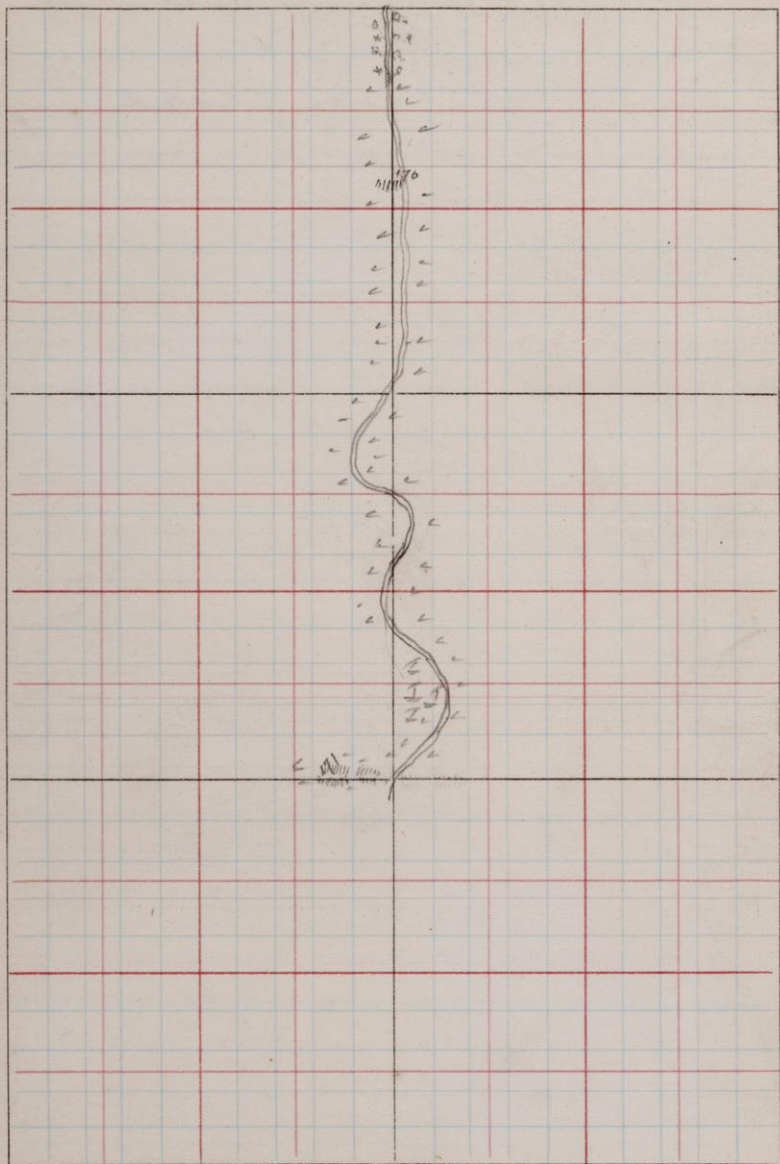


172 875 N. 1150 N. S.E. 17-42-28

14172 Granite from an outcrop
on the east side of road

T. 42

R. 28 Sec 8



T. 42

R. 28

S. 17

