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## **Crystal Falls region, Michigan: [specimens] 32690-32786. No. 294 [1892]**

Merriam, W. N.

[s.l.]: [s.n.], [1892]

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U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
FIELD SECTION BOOK

294  
Crystal Falls Region  
Michigan  
H. N. Merriam

32690 - 32786

# 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.

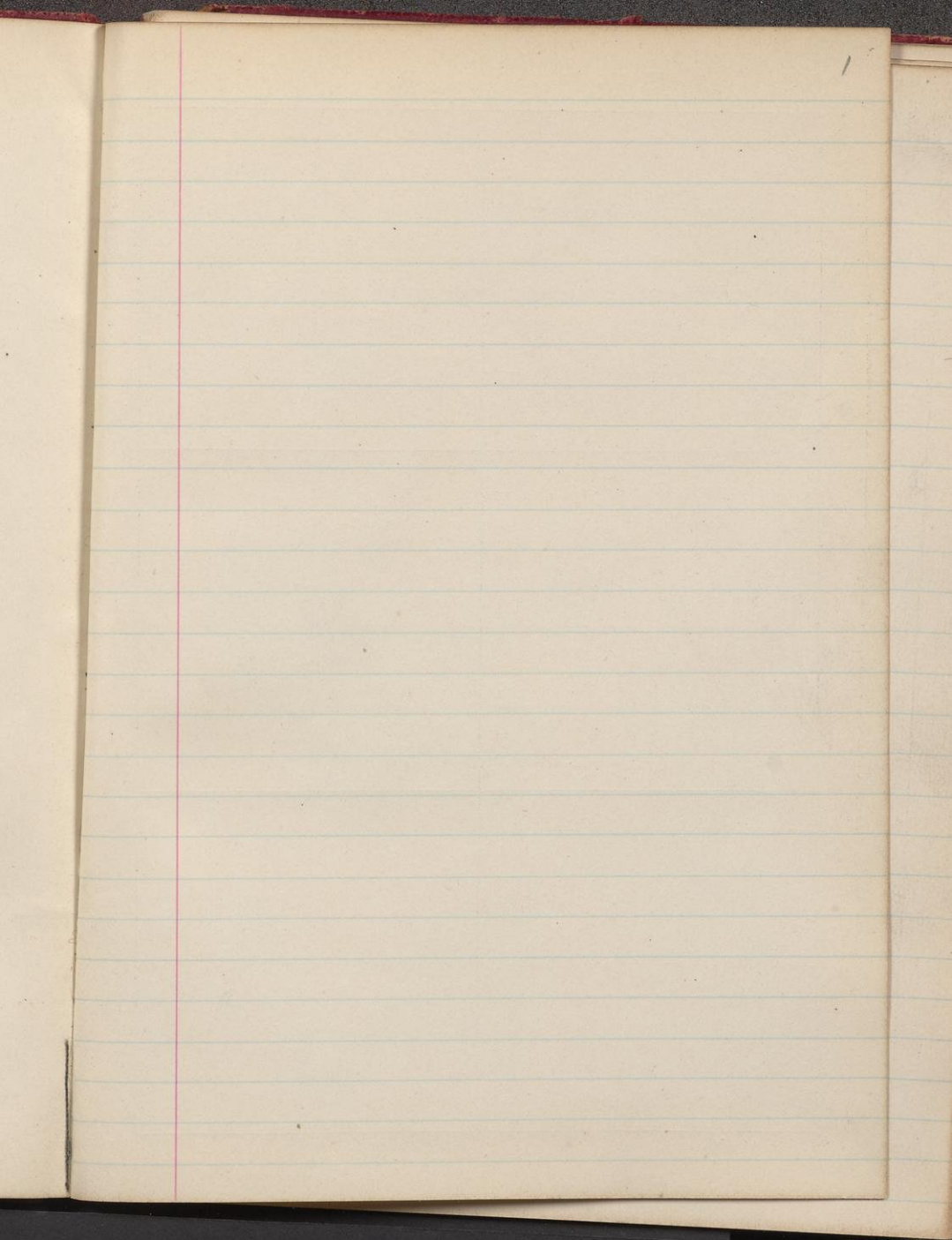
2. On the right-hand page place the notes descriptive of the exposures. Begin in each case with the number of the specimen, placing the number on the left-hand side of the red line, after which give in order on the right of the same red line the position of the ledges as reckoned in paces from the southeast 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.





S. 21

T. 44

R. 21

N. 3. 2

	1	2	3	4	5	6
					20	
					5 20	
					5 20	
					5 20	
					5 20	
					5 20	

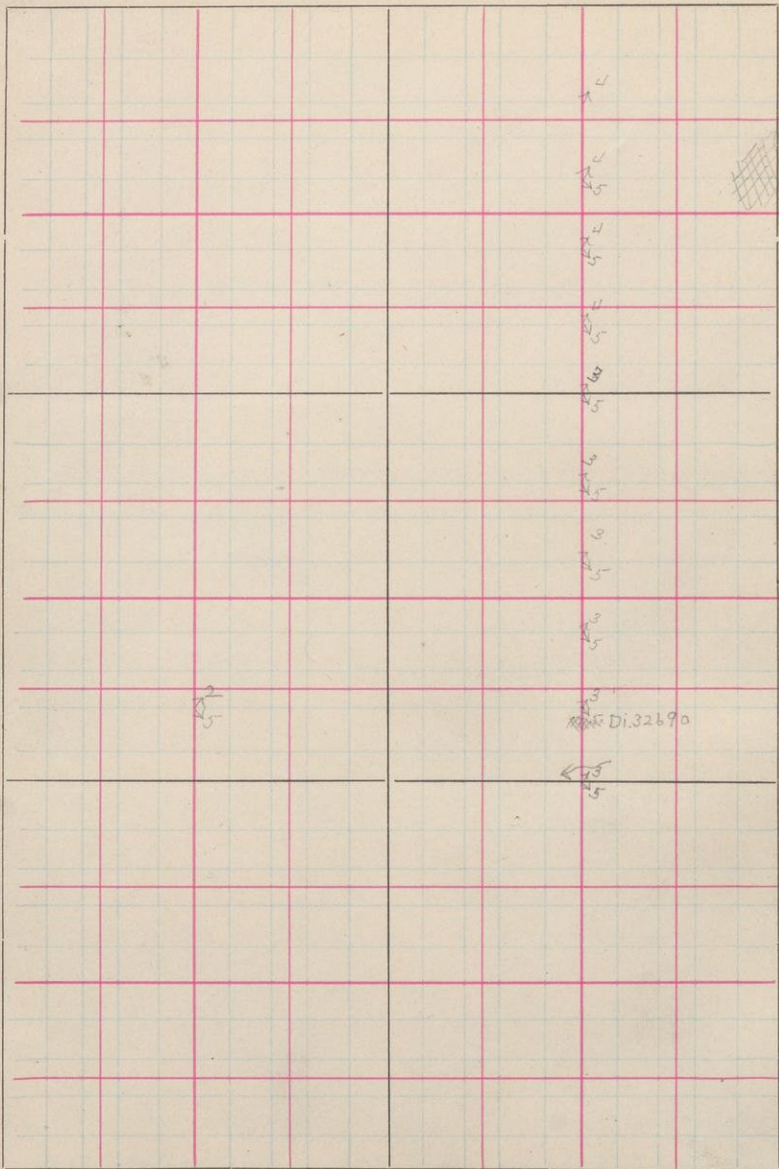
32690

S. 31

T. 44

R. 31

A. E. 14





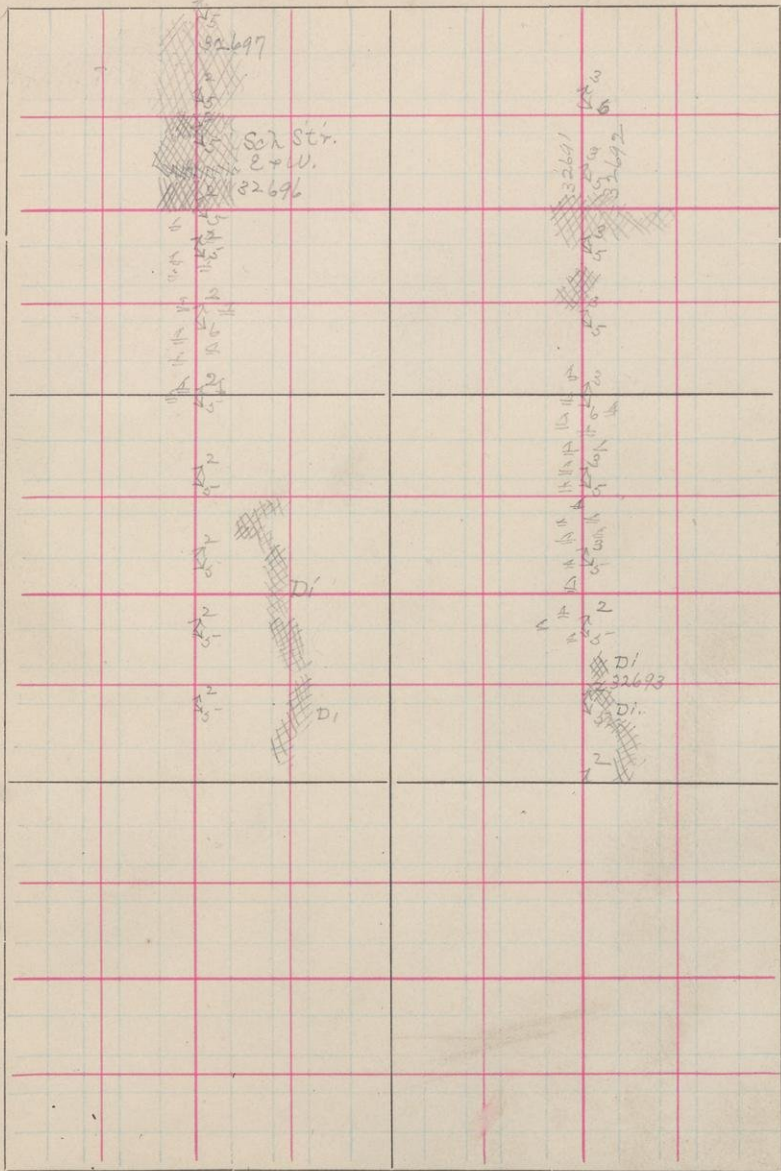


S. 6

T. 43

R. 31

N. E 1/4



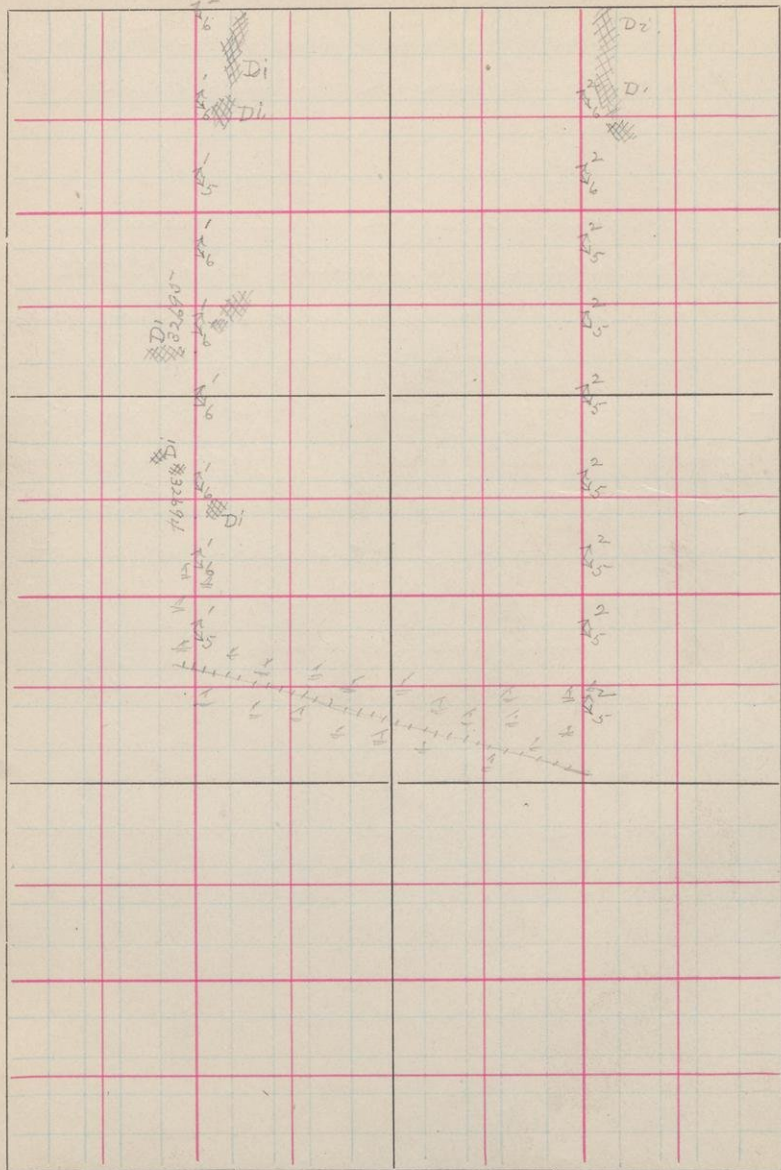
- 4
- 32690 75 N. 250 W. S. E. 31-44-31  
 G. P. A coarse diabase similar to those lying to the south in Secs 7-8 etc.
- 32691 1775 N. 275 W. S. E. 6-43-31  
 G A more schistose fine grained grey greenstone. I think this rock is a phase of the younger greenstones as it seems to grade into a schistose and coarser grained greenstone a few feet to the east. These rocks may be the eastward continuation of those in the S. W. of Sec. 31 and be an entirely different flow from the coarse greenstone of 20. The schistose structure is nearly E. & W.
- 32692 1100 N. 200 W. S. E. 6-43-31  
 G. P. A large range of coarse greenstone
- 32694 775 N. 425 W. S. E. 6-43-31  
 G. P. Coarse greenstone
- 32695 550 N. 775 W. S. E. 6-43-31  
 G. P. Coarse Greenstone

S. 6

T. 48

R. 31

S. E 1/4



32696 1800N, 750W, S. E. 6-43-31.

A A large E.P.W. ridge of schistose greenstone, the Eastward continuation of the ridge crossed in the N. E of the same section. The schistose structure runs about E. and W. This ridge is distinct from the coarser greenstones lying both to the north and south and can be traced for some distance E.P.W.

32697 At the south bank of the Michigan River near the south  $\frac{1}{2}$  post of 31-44-31

A The rock is exposed in large bluffs running E.P.W. for several hundred steps. These rocks belong with the schistose greenstones which are noted as occurring both to the E. & W.

32698 seems to occur in 32697 in masses, as though caught in an intrusive greenstone



32699

a

1250 W. 1800 N. S.E. 6-43-34

31

6

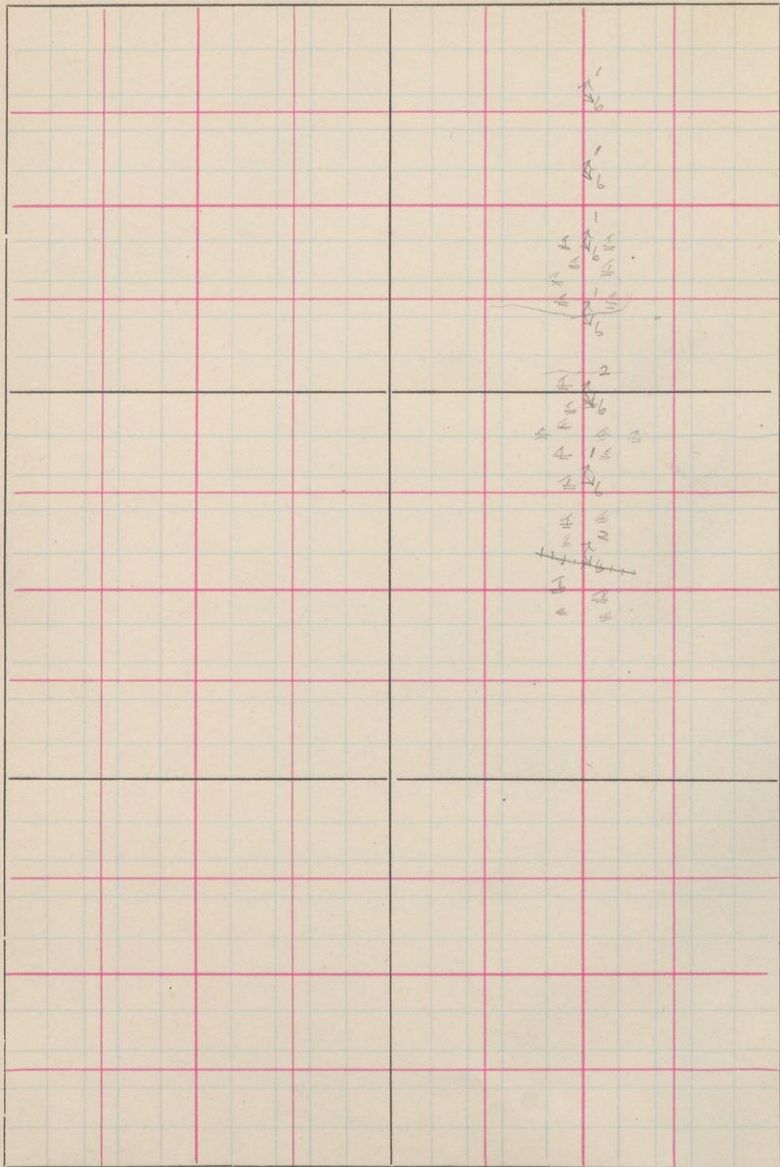
From the Cambridge as 32697-98

S. 6

T. 43

R. 31

S. W. 1/4







S. /

T. 43

R. 32

The image shows a page from a notebook with a large grid. The grid is composed of a 2x2 main structure of larger squares, each further divided into a 10x10 smaller grid. A vertical column of handwritten numbers is located in the right-hand section of the grid, starting from the top-right quadrant and extending downwards. The numbers are: 2, 5, 1, 5, 2, 2, 5, 2, 2, 5, 4, 5, 2, 5.

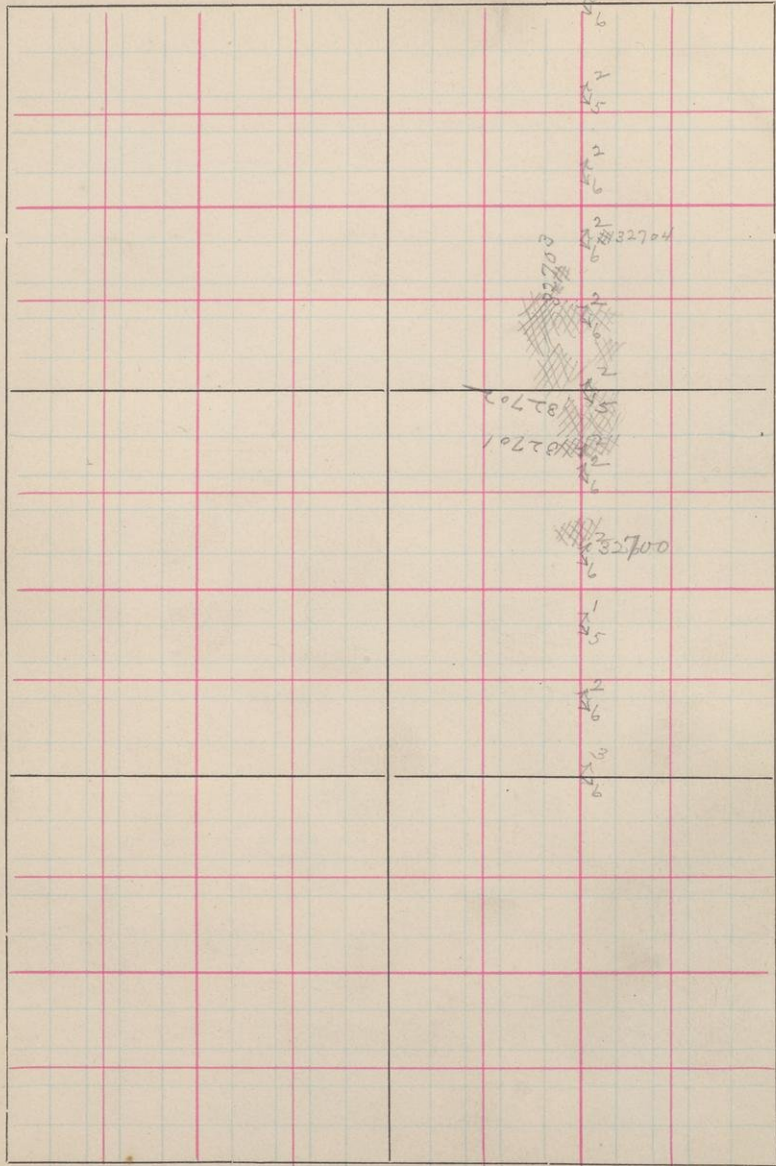


V  
S. 36

T. 44

R. 32

D. 8 1/2



32700 300N. 250W. S. E. 36-44-32

Q.P. This rock looks very much like a fine grained granite in places I am not sure how it lies in relation to the rocks just to the north.

32701 400N. 250W. S. E. 36-44-32

32702 A very schistose greenstone In places  
Q.P. the rocks is more massive and looks like a porphyry. Are all these rocks phases of a squeezed porphyry? The two specimens were taken from the same ledge and as well as I could judge seem to grade into each other.

32703 300W. 600N. S. E. 36-44-32

Q.P. Like those just south (a porphyry)

32704 700N. 225W. S. E. 36-44-32

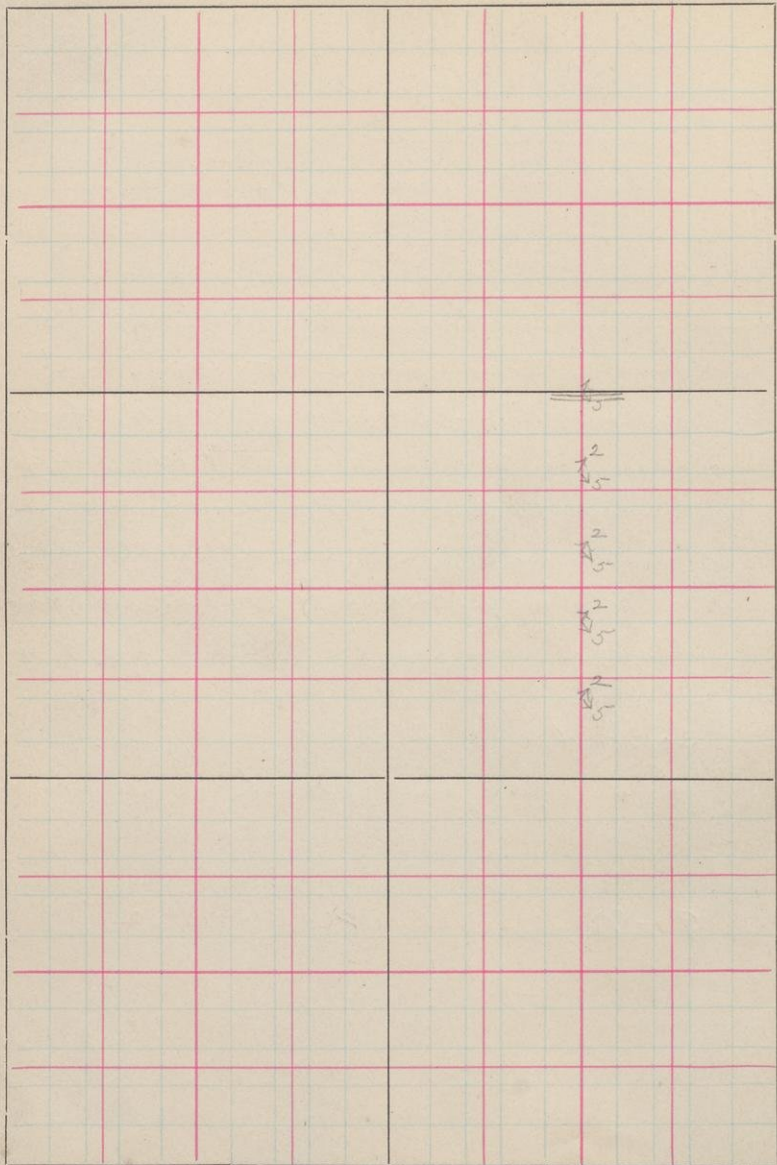
Q Porphyry

S. 36

T. 44

R. 32

77.8 1/4



32705 640 N. 775 W. S.E. 35-44-32

G.A. A somewhat schistose greenstone  
the schistose structure running nearly  
east and west

GC  
32706 825 N. 275 W. S.E. 33-44-32

32707  
G.D. At this point the finer grained rock  
(32706) lies along the north edge of the swamp  
while to the north the coarse diabase  
is exposed in large exposures

In the finer grained rock which is  
exposed over but a comparatively small  
area occur dikes of the diabase 3  
being noted in this exposure As you  
go north the finer grained greenstone  
gives place entirely to the diabase

The schistose or fine greenstone shows  
in places a conglomeratic structure  
and probably belongs with the  
greenstone conglomeratic while the  
cutting dikes are a portion of the  
large masses of newer eruptives  
being identical with those east of  
the Mansfield area even to the  
luster mottling

32708 925 N. 200 W. from the large exposures  
G.P. of diabase





32709 1390N. 450N. P.E. 32-44-32

G.C.

At this joint the rock is banded with fine and coarse bands, which weather out nicely; this banded rock appears to pass into a conglomerate to the southwest. The conglomerate being much like the greenstone congl. in that the fragments are ~~usually~~ angular although some are rounded.

These fragments are of three kinds (1) those derived from the banded material above mentioned (2) a porphyry and (3) an amygdaloid (these phases are shown in specs 32713-14-15)

In the finer banded portions of the rock above mentioned it looks as though it were fragmental and similar to the material lying east of the Mansfield and cut by the newer eruptions.

Some of the bands here however are coarse grained and look more like an ash than a true sedimentary.

Is not the whole of this banded rock an ash bed grading up into the congl. to the west.

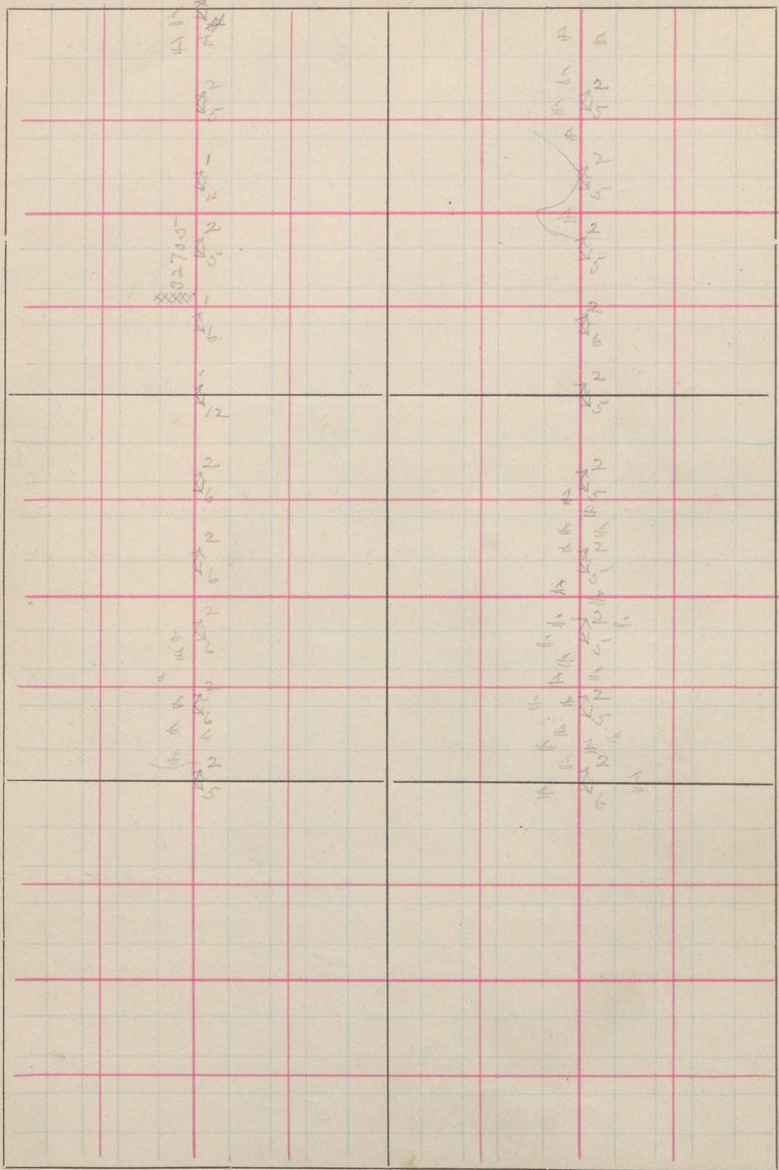
If these ~~rock~~ banded rocks are the same as those lying east

S. 35

T. 44

R. 32

D. E.



of the Mansfield horizon that horizon<sup>12</sup>  
lies to the west of this point or is  
cut out entirely

- 32710 These specimens show phases of the  
32711 coarse bands; they show nearly the  
G.C. entire width of the bands.
- 32712 The conglomeratic material into which  
G.C. the banded rock seems to pass
- 32713 Fragments from the masses in the  
32714 congl. The amygdaloid is a  
32715 mass several feet across. The others  
are much smaller.
- 32716 Another phase of the congl's.  
G.C.
- The strike of the bands is N. 30 W.  
Dip vertical
- 32717 S 25 W. 70 N. P. E. 28-44-82  
G.D. Coarse greenstone

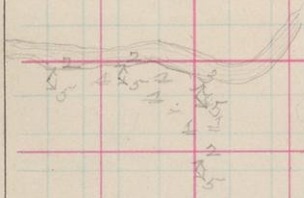
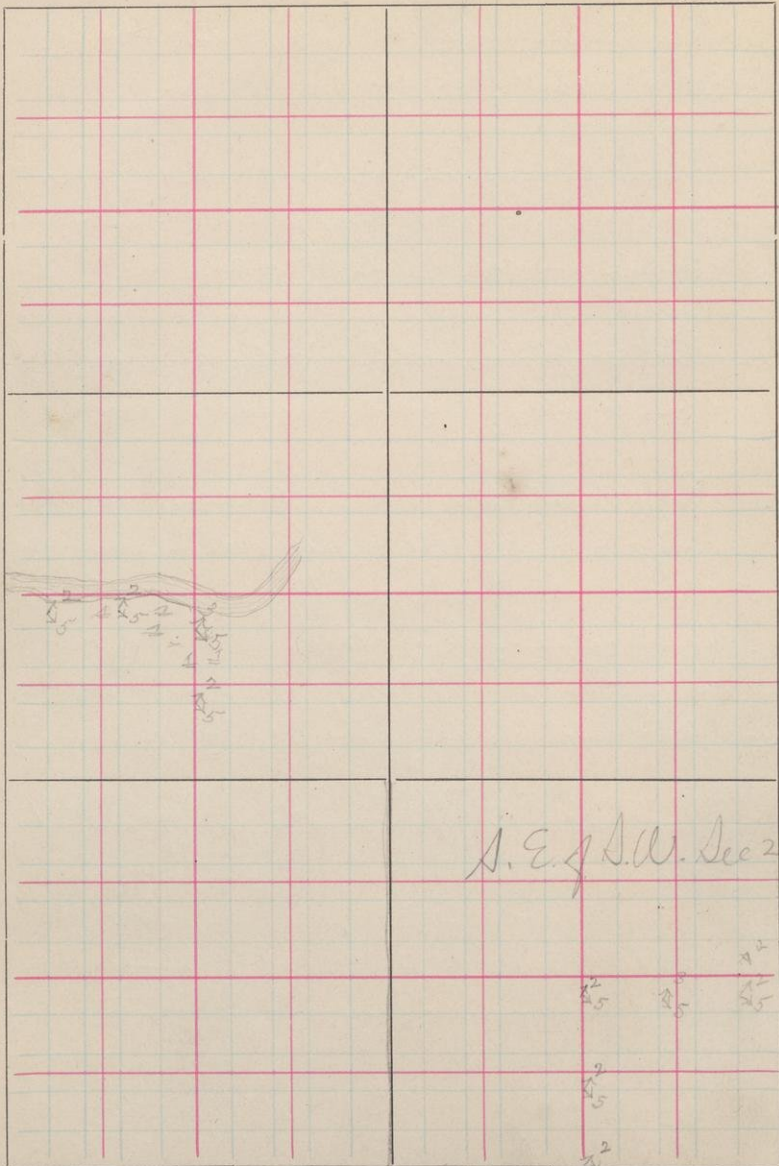
S. 26

T. 44

R. 32

P. E. 114

3



S. E. of S. W. Sec 26

$\frac{2}{25}$      $\frac{3}{25}$      $\frac{4}{25}$   
 $\frac{2}{25}$   
 $\frac{2}{25}$

32718 125 N. 800 W. S. E. 28-44-32

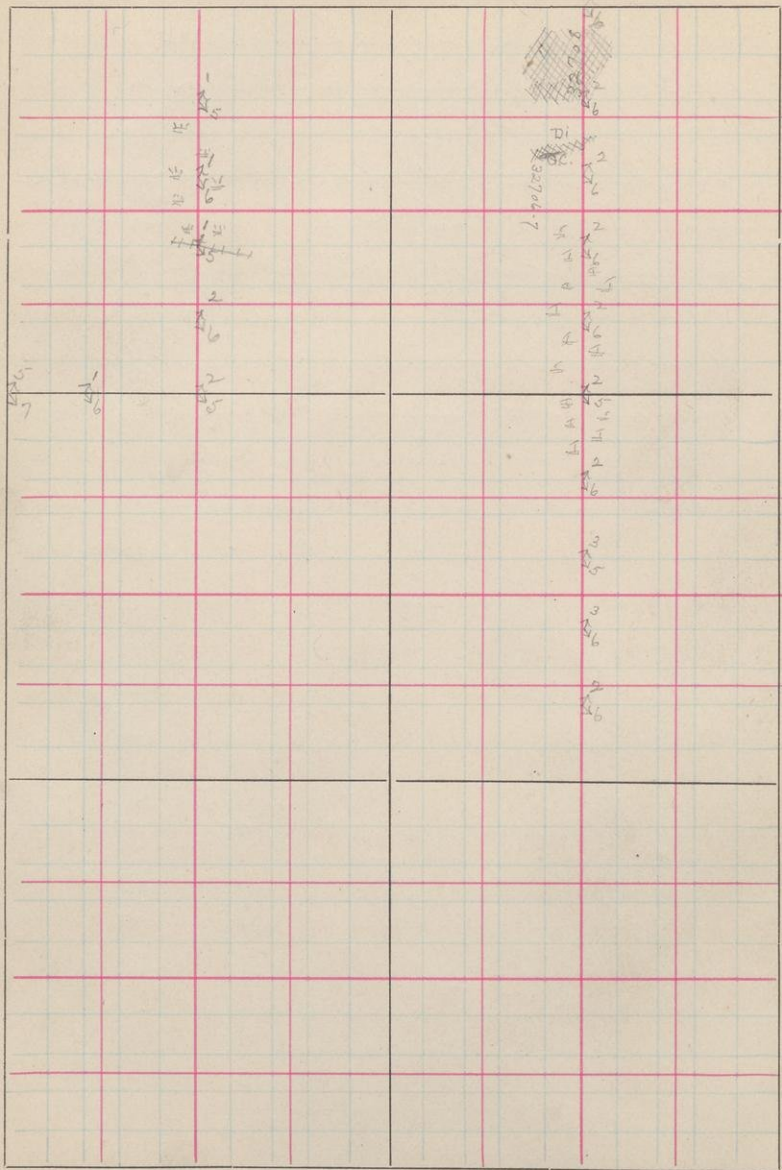
A greenish grey schist finely banded which weathers to a yellowish green or olive color. This similar to the one found by Christianson some distance to the east. This phase seems to be a lower portion of those banded rocks mentioned above as they are exposed lying conformable to 32718 within 20 feet to the west.

S. 33

T. 44

R. 32

S. E 1/4



32721 1640 N. 770 W. S. E. 33-44-32

Q.C. At this point these banded schists can again be seen grading into a congl.; here the bands of conglomerate are narrow and the banded material comes in again to the west but the bands seem to be getting wider. The specimen was taken from one of several bands of amygdaloid about 3 inches wide very uniformly inter-banded with the ordinary schists shown in specimens taken to the S.E. 40 steps south of the above location the conglomerate shows again with a little of the schist on the east.

32722 1500 N. 725 W. S. E. 33-44-32

G.P. Coarse greenstone (diabase)

32723 1375 N. 705 W. S. E. 33-44-32

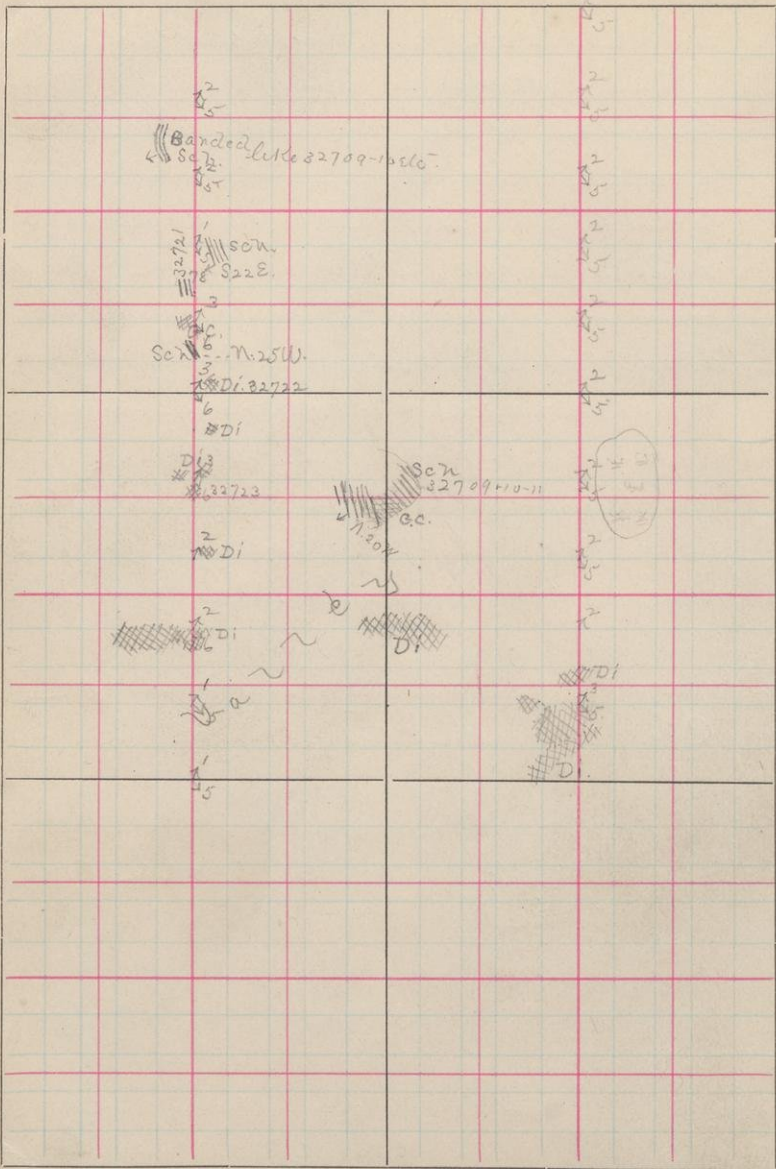
G.P. Diabase

S. 33

T. 44

R. 22

N. E 1/4





32724 700N, 1500W, S.E. 33-44-32

Greensloni (diabase)

32725 750N, 1650W, S.E. 33-44-32

like 32724.

32726 1000N, 650W, S.E. 32-44-32

G.P.

In this vicinity are large ledges of a white very scoriaceous weathering greenstone conglomerate. It seems to be built up almost wholly from fragments of a quartz porphyry cemented together by a material derived from a similar porphyry. The weathered surface of the cementing material has a pinkish like look, while the porphyry fragments weather out also with a rough surface but pitting the surface of the exposure as they seem to weather more rapidly and to be removed more rapidly than the matrix.

32727 600th 850N, S.E. 32-44-32

G.P.

like 32726

32728 475N, 600th, S.E. 32-44-32

G.C.

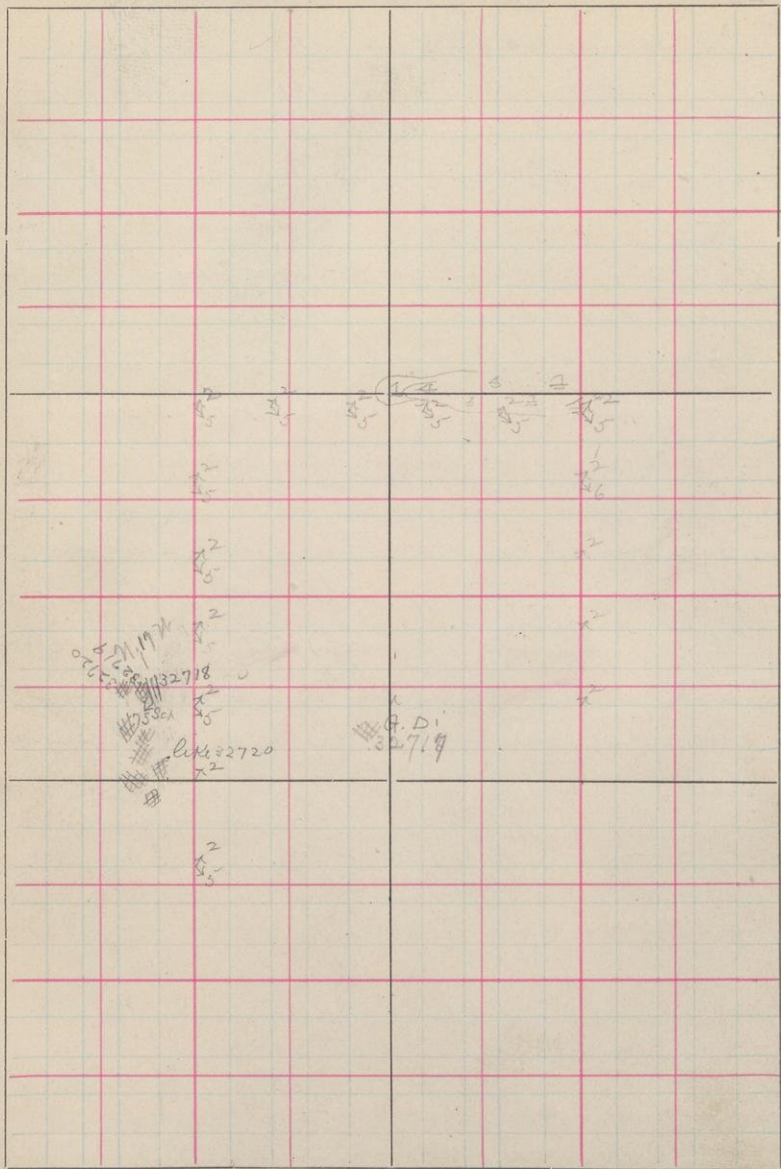
Greensloni congl?

S. 28

T. 44

R. 32

S. E. 1/4



32729 300 N. 375 N. S. E. 32-44-32

G. C.

On the north east side of this exposure the rock is a white weathering porphyry congl' similar to 32726-7. As you go south this passes into the phase shown in 32729, a typical greenstone congl', at this

32730

G. C.

spot. A few feet south of 32729 the rock is a darker colored more schistose phase of the conglomerate. This phase is to be seen in several places to the east near the Michigamme dam.

32731. 900 W. 840 N. S. E. 32-44-32

G. C. M.

This dense fine grained rock lies between the greenstone conglomerate being in contact with it on the west. To the east the greenstone <sup>congl'</sup> shows within a few feet. Is it a dike in the congl'.

32732 750 N. 1250 N. S. E. 32-44-32

G. P.

A porphyry similar to those to the south. It looks here as though it was an intrusion in the greenstones and brecciated by movement.

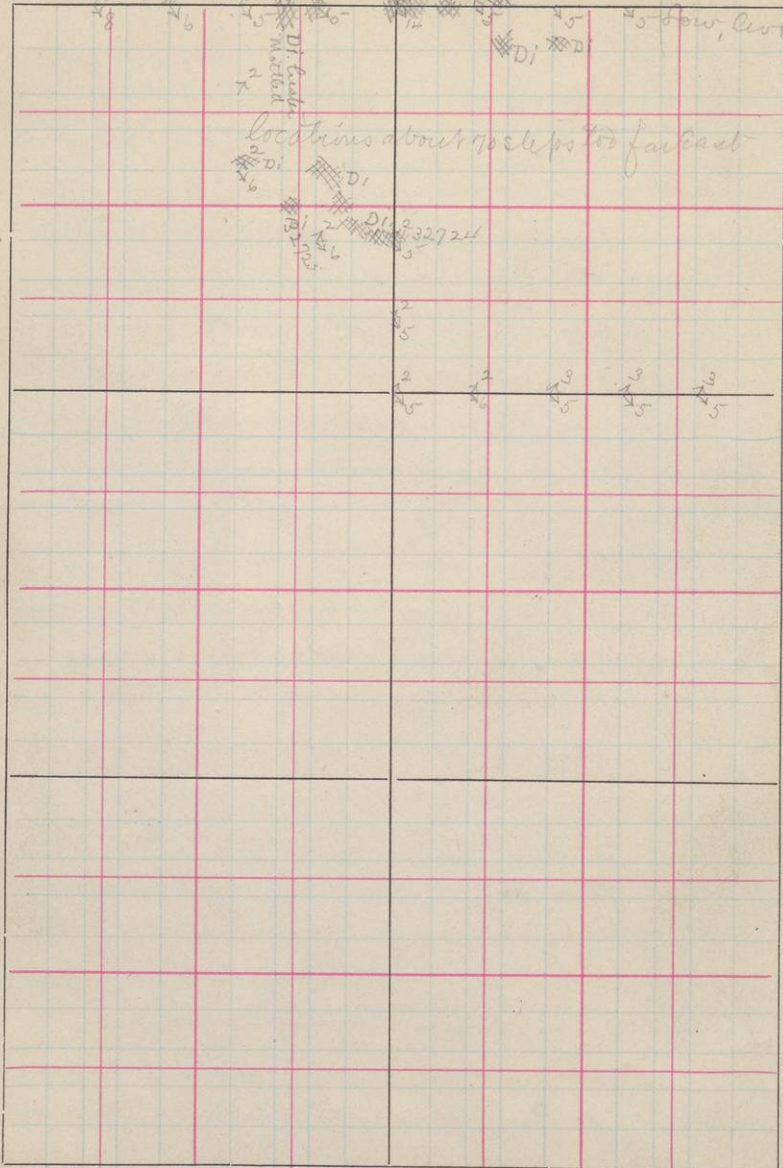
S. 03

Clear  
black

T. 44

R. 32

J. H. 4  
Low, level



32733

580 W. 1250 N. S. E. 32-44-32

At this point lying in contact with the congl. <sup>and</sup> on the east side of it, is a finely banded silicious rock that must be fragmental. It is a grey weathering, narrow banded (the latter) shows in spec.) rock striking S. 35° E and dipping beneath the congl. to the west at an angle of 65°. This rock shows across a width of about 20 feet the strike and dip uniform.

There seems to be no gradation between these banded rocks and the congl. the contact being seen. The two specimens were taken within a few inches of the contact.

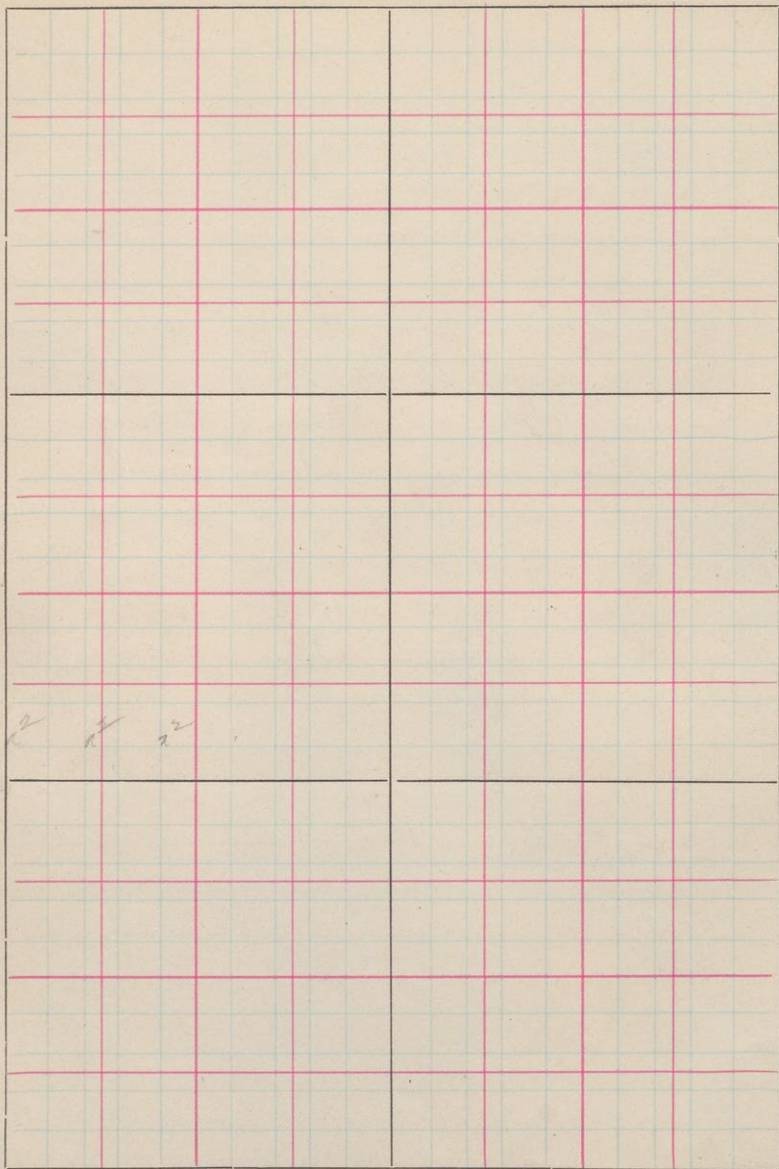
Several feet from this contact in the congl. a layer of the banded rock about 5 inches wide is to be seen. At the eastern edge of the ~~plate~~ there are a few banks of a coarser material than shown in the spec. In the congl. the fragments are mainly of a white weathered grey rock (see spec.) besides these are some of a black and grey chert and I think a few of the

S. 33

T. 44

R. 82

N. W



2 2 2

banded "gates"<sup>1</sup> The series here would seem to be a fragmental one and in the conglomerate nearer that which lies to the west side of the Mansfield belt than anything yet seen

The succession here is the same as that at the Mansfield. Several hundred paces east lies a greenstone range identical with the newer greenstone east of the Mansfield, then, going west, comes a valley with no exposures which may represent the Mansfield slates, next west these banded rocks and congl. representing the congl. which lie above the Mansfield ore (if this is a true congl.) and to the west the true greenstone congl. for several miles

32734 Spec from the congl just west of 32733

32735 Specs from fragments in the congl.

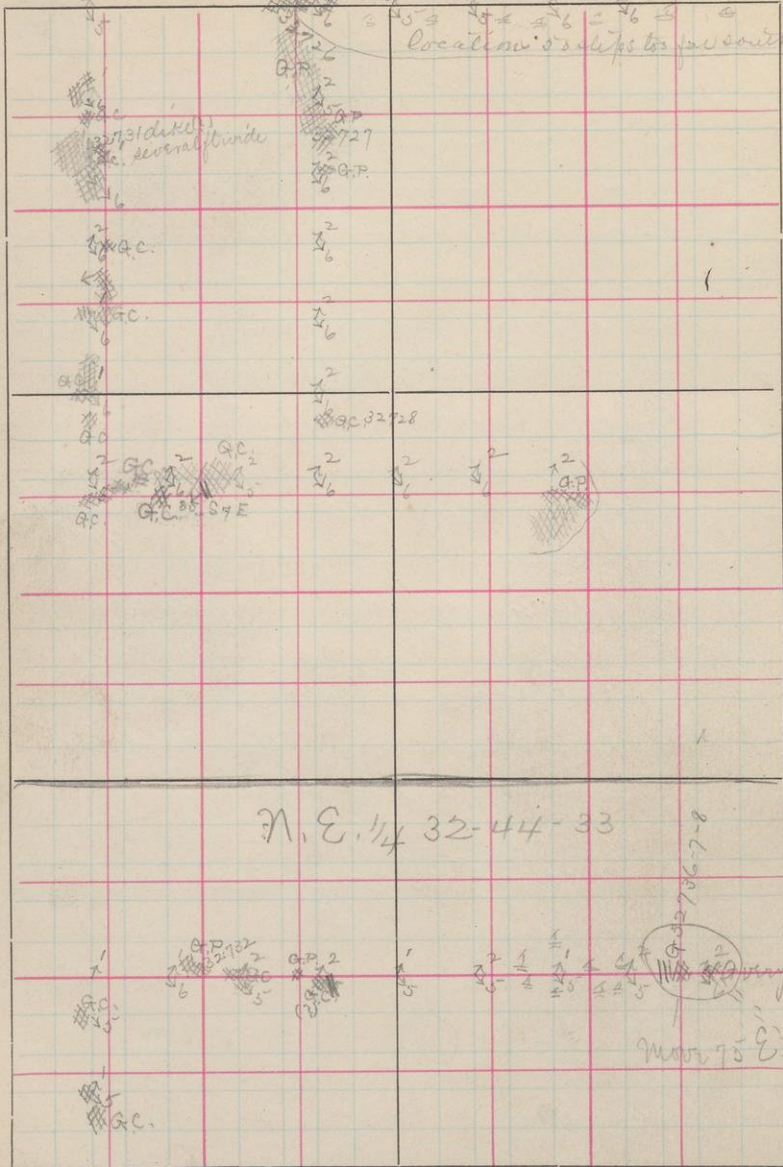
S. 32

T. 44

R. 32

D. ① 1/11

32



moor 75 E  
GC  
moor 75 E  
1/4 Post



32736 <sup>75</sup>~~75~~ W. 1340 N. D. E. 32-44-32

The rock which seems to be a greenstone has at this point a distinctly banded structure which runs N. 20 W. dip high to west. In contact on the east comes the first weathering rocks shown in

<sup>Granite</sup> 32737 32737 and this grades into the black  
32738 diabase shown in 32738

G.P. Compare with the rocks along the east side of the Mansfield, and those to the east in Sec 28-44-32

The next rock to the east is a very coarse black diabase similar exactly to those east of the Mansfield

32739 1000 N. 1500 E. D. E. 33-44-32

G.P. A cluster mottled diabase

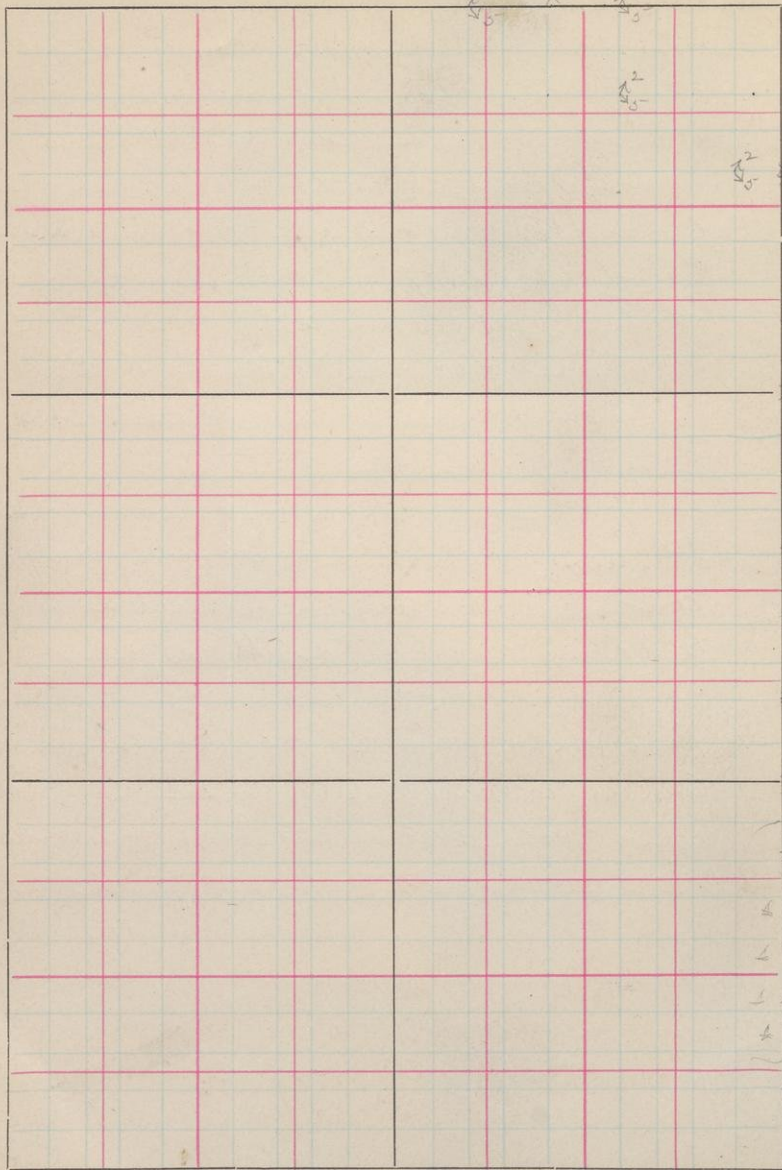
This rock shows in large exposures in this vicinity

S. 28

T. 44

R. 32

N.W. 1/4



32740 1400 N. 1700 W. S.E. 21-44-32

G.D.

A very coarse schistose greenstone, the schistose structure running about 94W.

Near the southeast side of the ridge

32741

G.A.

a finer grained greenstone showing an amygdaloidal character lies against the coarse rock 32740 with an irregular contact; west of this again a few comes

32742

G.D.

the coarse rock shown in 32742

This last rock carries considerable asbestos as a filling of joint cracks

The fine grained rock shown in 32741 is exposed again on the west side of the ridge about 200 slips north W and near the top at 1600 N. 1700 W

It may be only a finer phase of these rocks but from the irregular junctions it looks like an intrusive

32743

1900 N. 1700 W. S.E. 21-44-32

C.D.

Near the north end of the greenstone ridge

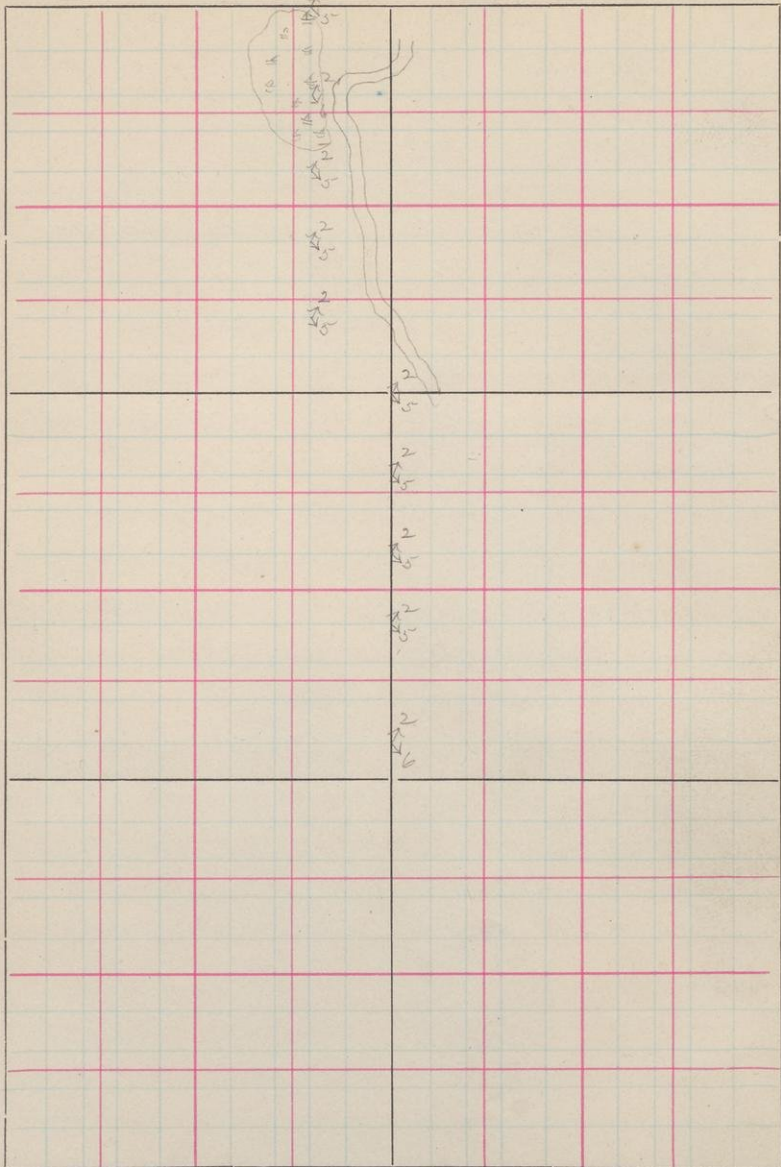
500 or 60 slips west of 32743 a band of the fine rock 32741 shows across a width of a few feet, beyond comes the coarse material then another band of the fine and again the coarse which runs in a

S. 21

T. 44

R. 82

A. W. 1/4



northwest direction to the shore of the lake

32744 1450 N. 00N. S. E. 20-44-32

G.D. There are several large exposures in this vicinity of this greenstone which is probably the same as that to the south.

32745 1550 N. 50 S. S. E. 20-44-32

Banded rock similar to those to the south, and which I think to be an ash bed. The rock at this exposure is the same in weathered surface and appearance as 32718

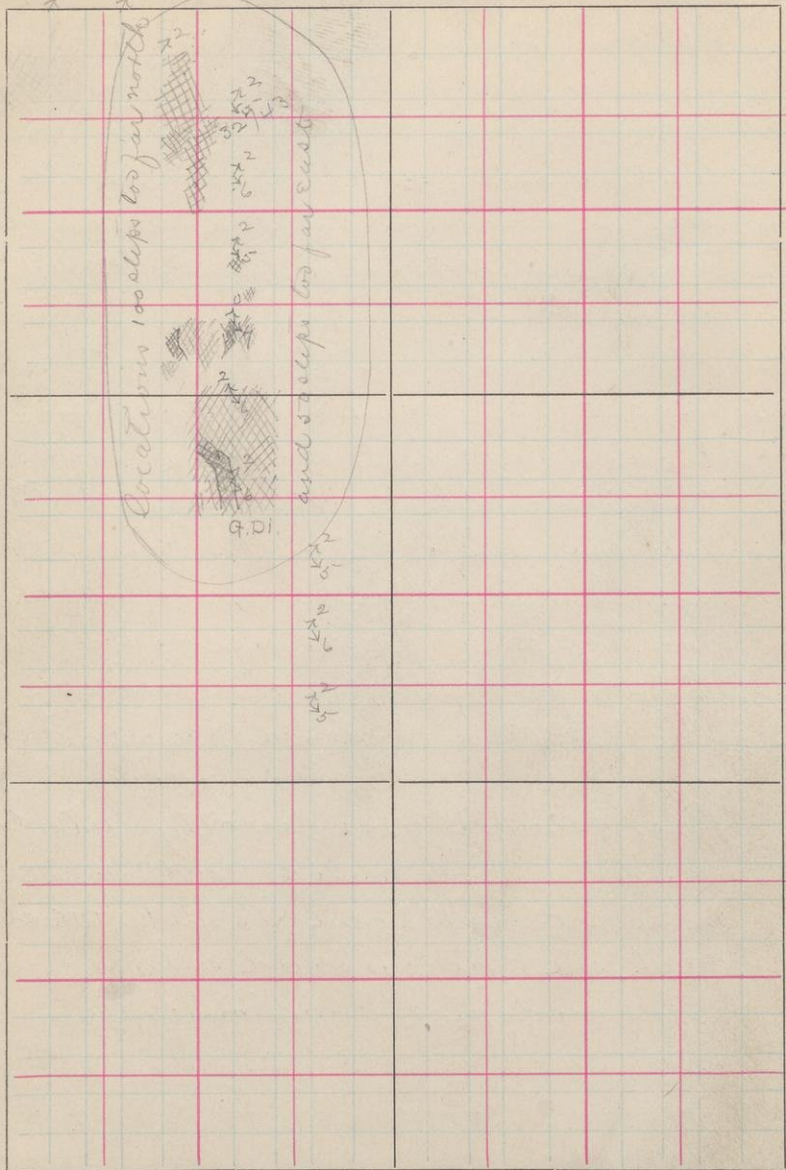
As we go west along the south line of 20, at the corner a greenstone congl is exposed in several small exposures. This seems to pass directly into the banded fine grained rock which is exposed for about 50 steps west with one narrow band only a couple of feet wide of a conglomerate.

S. 21

T. 114

R. 32

N. W 1/4



32746 1200 W. 450 N. S. E. 29-44-32

A.D. A greenstone (diabase)

32747 700 N. 1200 W. S. E. 29-44-32

A.D. Greenstone

32748 700 N. 1550 W. S. E. 29-44-32

A.D. Greenstone

32749 1750 W. 1150 N. S. E. 29-44-32

A.D. Greenstone

Going east from this point the diabase shows for a few steps, when the ground becomes more flat with low dreg- and swamp; passing the swamp

32750 1150 W. and 1250 N. S. E. 29

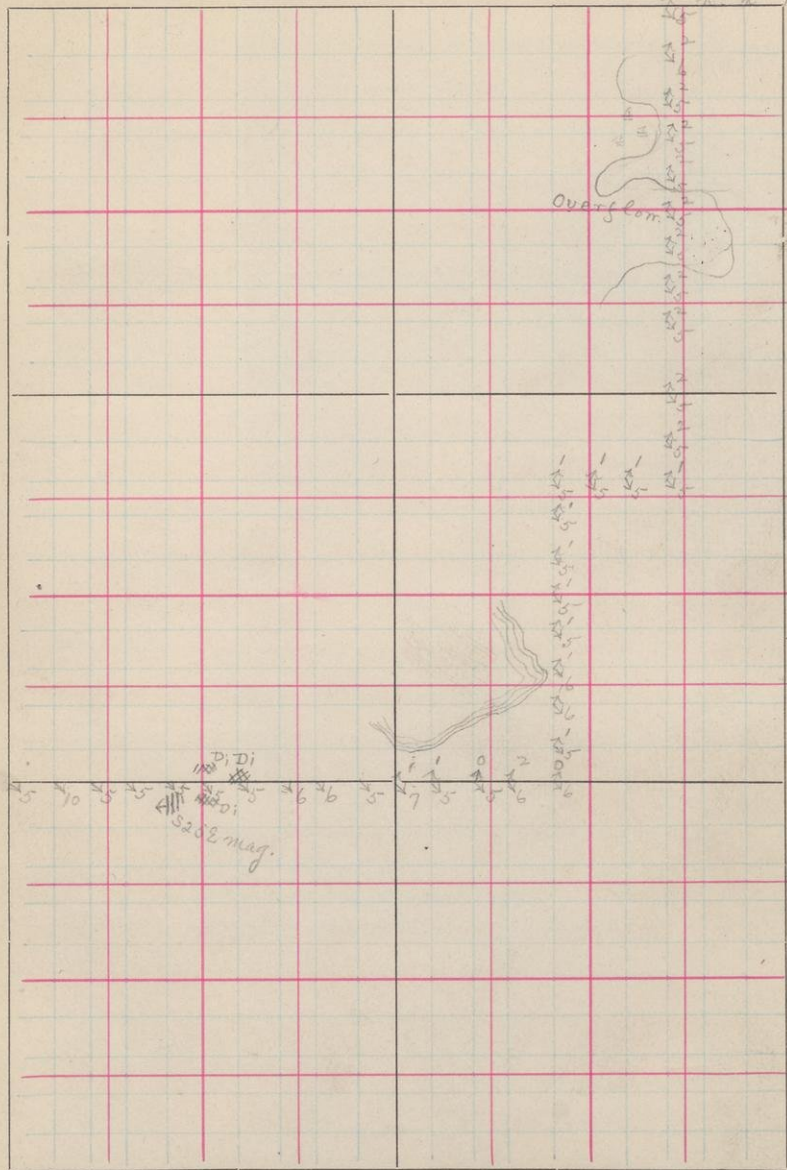
32751 A conglomerate is exposed in large

A.C. exposures. This is the same as that associated with the banded material to the south and north and called a greenstone conglomerate.

The pebbles vary greatly in size and are mainly from an amygdaloid <sup>grey dense rock</sup> and a porphyry (see spec) and a few <sup>n</sup>

32752

Fragments from the pitas





32753

G.P.

A few steps south of 32752 the greenstone shows as a dike cutting the congl'. The dike runs in a N. & S.W. direction. From this joint the congl' and banded material is exposed for about 300 steps in a south east direction; the contour of the ridge then turns to the east and the greenstone comes in again lying just east of the banded material. This same greenstone forms the east half of this ridge and also of that to the north.

The junction between the slates and greenstone was seen in several places and is irregular the greenstone including fragments of the slates, and the slates broken and contorted.

32754

G.P.

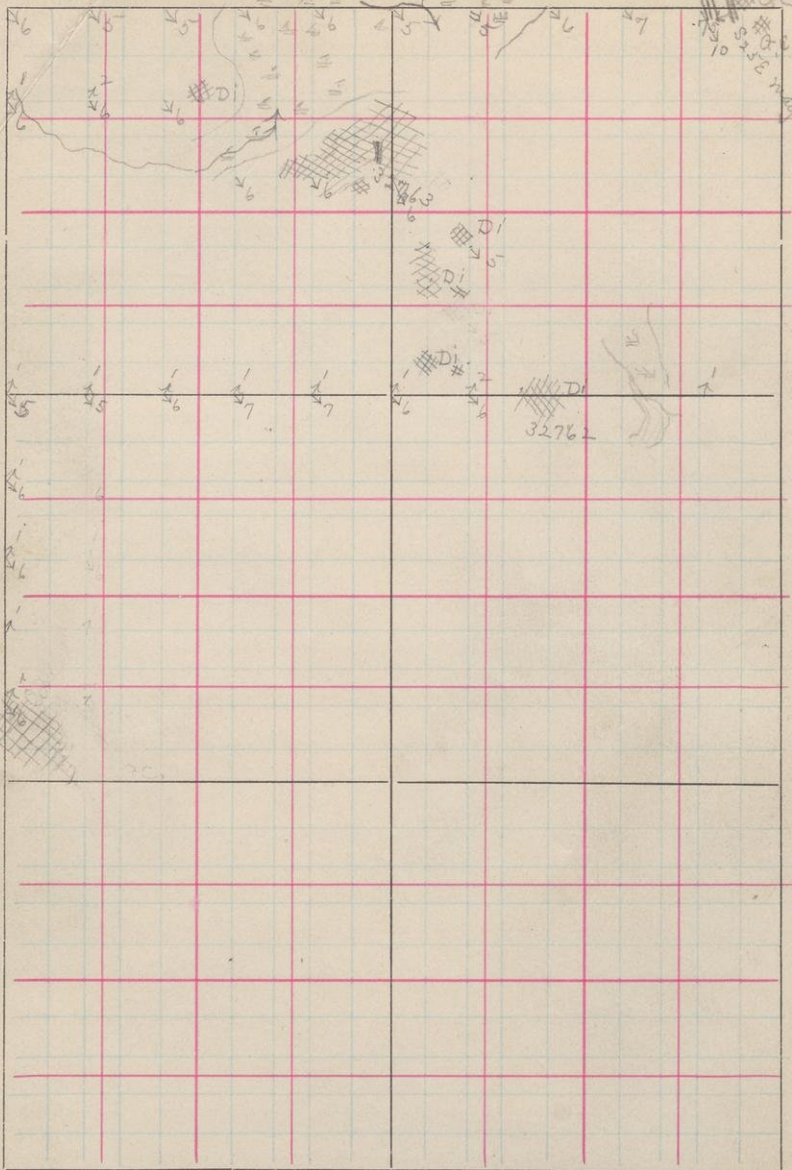
1500 N. 1050 W. N.E. 29-44. 32  
Greenstone. In contact to the west comes the slate, the contact being irregular and the slate contorted. Above the slates comes the conglomerate all again the lower portion carrying slate frags. Along this joint west the exposures are <sup>alternations of</sup> banded rock and

S. 30

T. 44

R. 32

N.E. 1/4



#d-761

conglomeratic layer of greater or less width  
some of them being only a few inches  
wide

32755 1000 N. 1275 W. S.E. 29-44-32

H. brown gl. band from the "ark" beds

32756 1900 N. 200 W. S.E. 29-44-32

Q.P. White weathering porphyry similar  
to that described as occurring to the  
south

32757 1600 N. 50 W. S.E. 29-44-32

Q.C. Greenish conglomerate

32758 300 N. 400 W. S.E. 30-44-32

Q.P. A quartz porphyry, the surface  
is covered. To the east a few paces  
the rock is the dense fine material

32759 shown in 32759 Is this a

Q.C.M. porphy dike and the finer material  
near the edge.

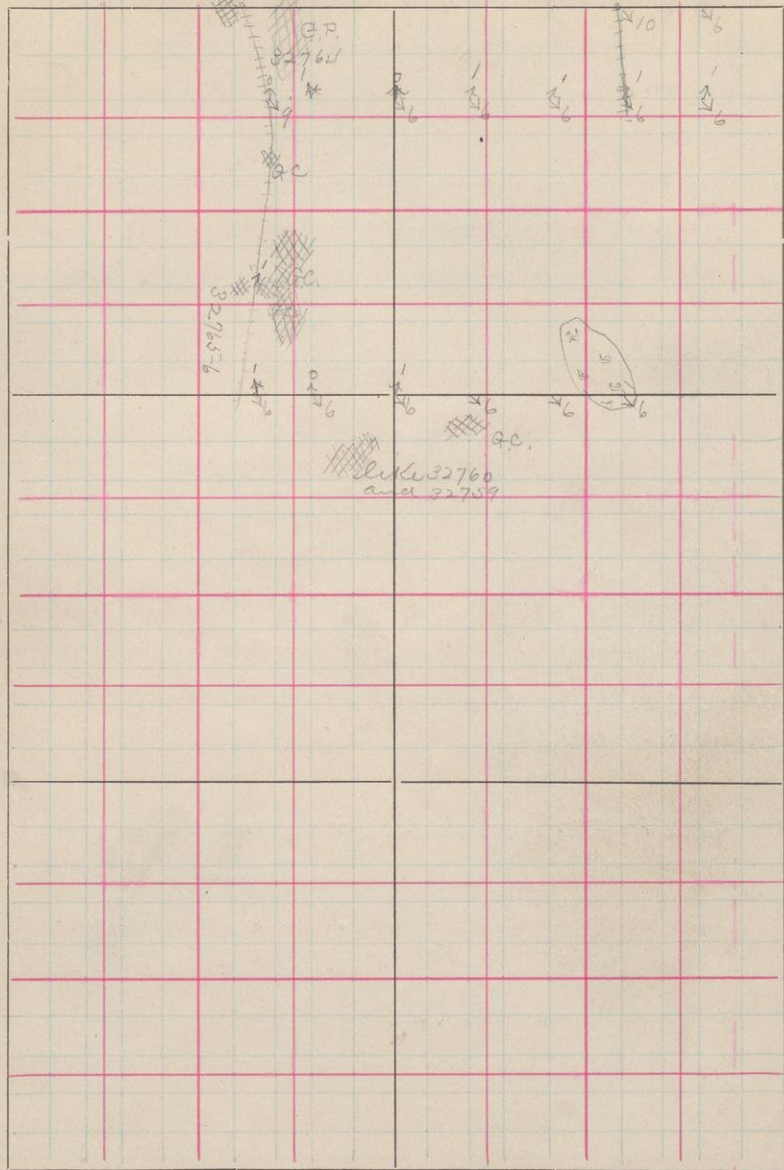
From the occurrence further north  
I think the black aphanitic rock

S. 30

T. 44

R. 32

N.W



is a phase of the G.C.

32760 1100 W. 800 N. S.E. 30-44-32  
like 32759

940 N. 400 W. S.E. 30-44-32  
Fine black rock like 32760.  
Shows spheroidal weathering

32761 1100 N. 1200 W. S.E. 30-44-32

G.C.M. A grey aphanitic phase of the  
greenstone congl. Compare this  
rock with those west of the Maus.  
field

32762 1500 N. 300 W. S.E. 30-44-32

A.P. A coarse grained diabase  
These rocks run N. W. and S. E.  
through the sec. south and  
this etc. They are like the fresher  
greenstones

32763 1800 N. 520 W. S.E. 30-44-32

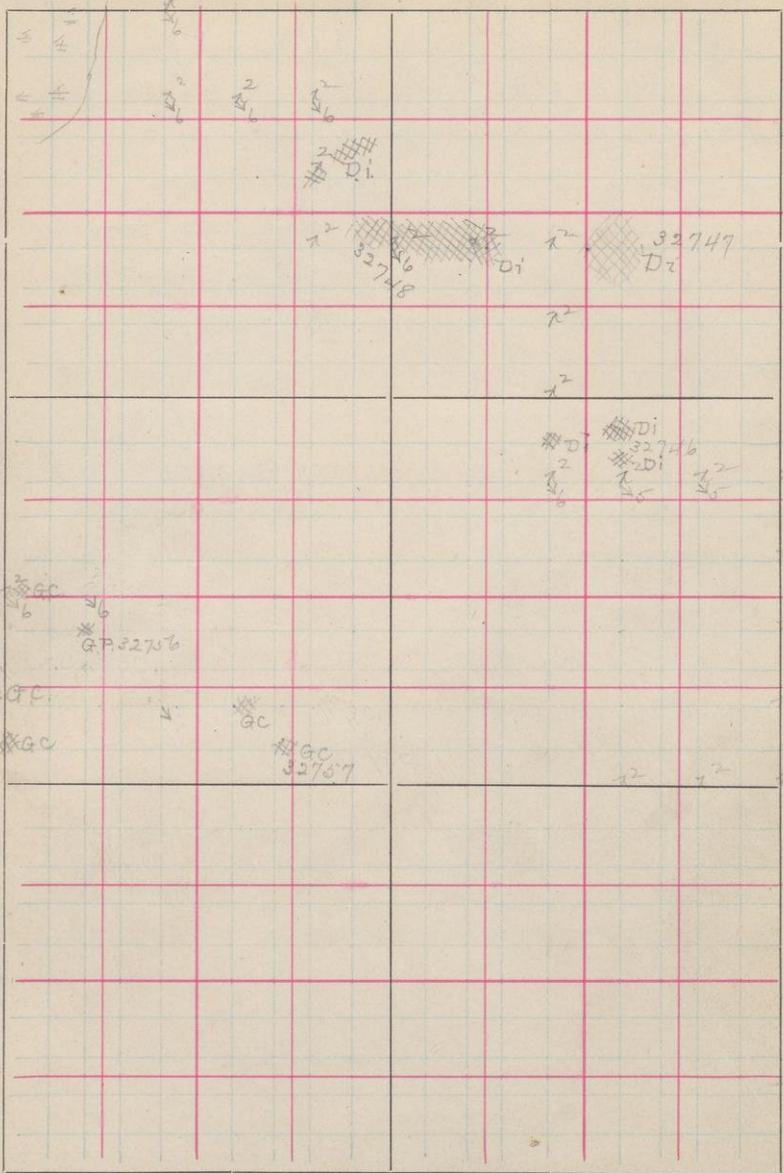
A.P. From the edge of a dike(?) in the  
coarse greenstone. The walls  
are quite well defined and  
it would seem to be a dike of the

S. 29

T. 44

R. 32

D.W. 1/4



finer material cutting in a N. & S. direction the coarse rock

32764 1950N. 1625W. S. E. 30-44-32

G.P.

A large ledge of porphyry(?)

This seems to lie along the east or near the east edge of the western belt of greenstone congl.

32765 1700N. 1650W. S. E. 30-44-32

32766 (32765) is a typical greenstone congl.

G.C.

32766 seems to be a piece of very fine aphanitic black rock. The junction between the two rocks is sharp and the fine grained one has a distinct banding parallel to the sides.

32767 400N. 1200W. S. E. 19-44-32

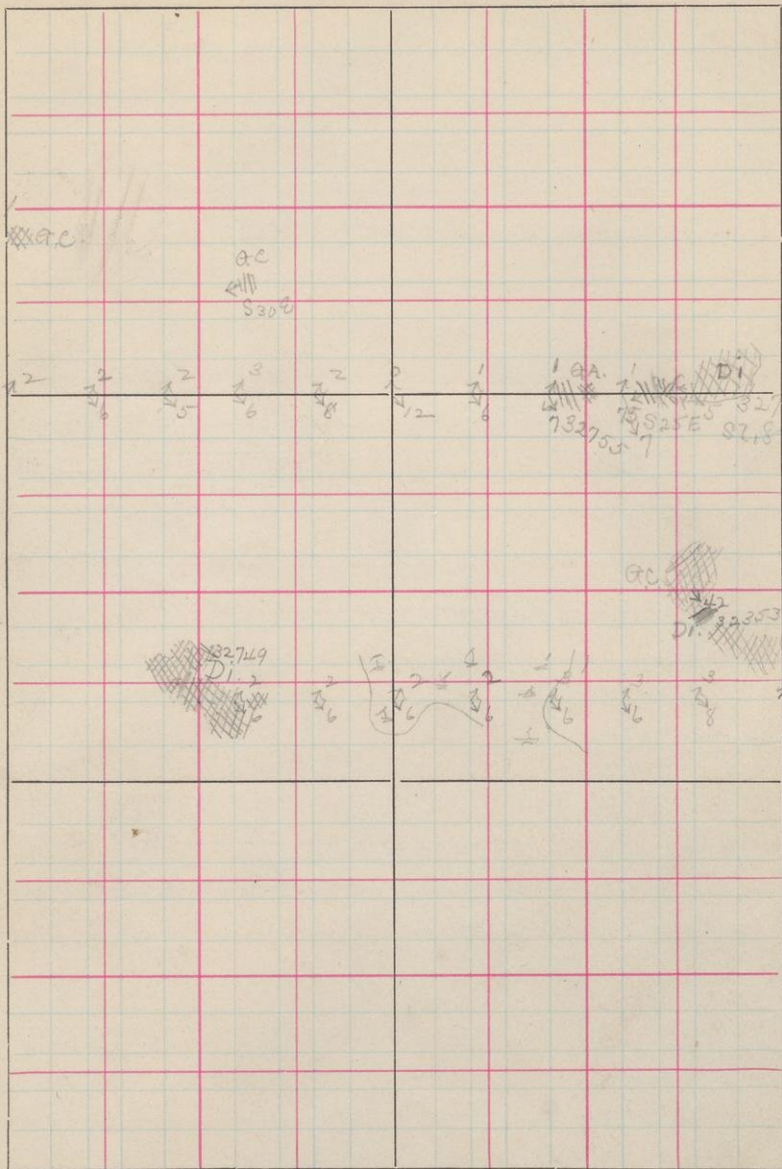
G.P.

A greenstone from a large ledge which is just a continuation of the greenstone ledge near the south line of the section.

S. 29

T. 44

R. 32 N.W. 1/4





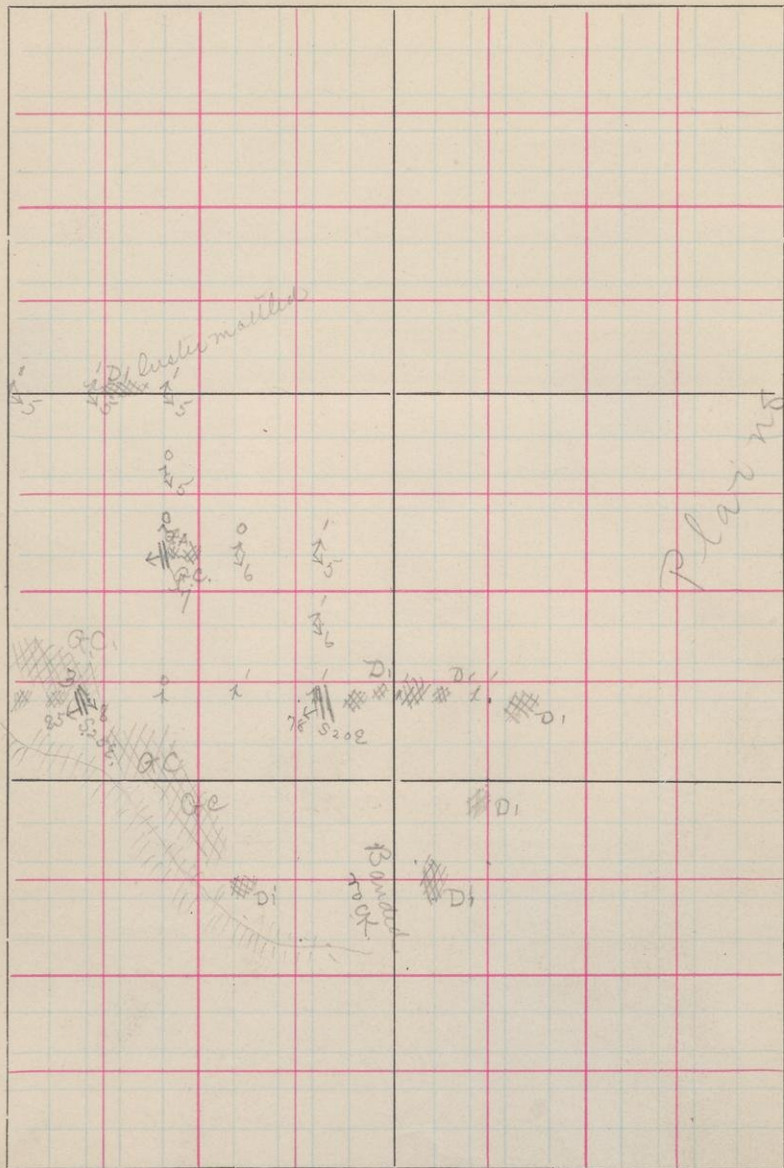
32768 1000 N. 800 W. S.E. 19-44-32  
 G.C. A greenstone conglomerate from near the west edge of the eastern belt of greenstone congl.

32769 450 N. 500 W. S.E. 19-44-32  
 G.P. From a greenstone dike in the Greenstone congl.

32770 150 W. 500 N. S.E. 19-44-32  
 G.P. A phase of the banded rocks associated with the greenstones congl. of this vicinity and thought to be an ash bed  
 S. D. 15° E D 83° W.

32771 500 N. 500 W. S.E. 19-44-32  
 G.P. A coarse greenstone that belong with the newer eruptives

32772 500 N. 1350 W. S.E. 20-44-32  
 G.A. A greenstone with amygdaloidal structure lying just west of Lake. The rock is schistose to some extent and is the first amygdaloid found east of the greenstone. It would



seem to belong more properly with  
the ash beds and congl.

32773 150 W. 1000 N. D. E. 19-44-32

G. A. E. An igneous amygdaloid lying in the  
same relative position as 32772  
It may be the northern continuation  
of 32772 although it is much  
more massive than the latter  
Amygdaloids are exposed however  
still farther north along this line and  
probably they all belong to the same  
flow

32774 50 steps south of 32773

G. D. A mottled fresh greenstone  
compare with those lying in center  
Sec. 28 and north of that point

32775 450 W. 1000 N. D. E. 19-44-32

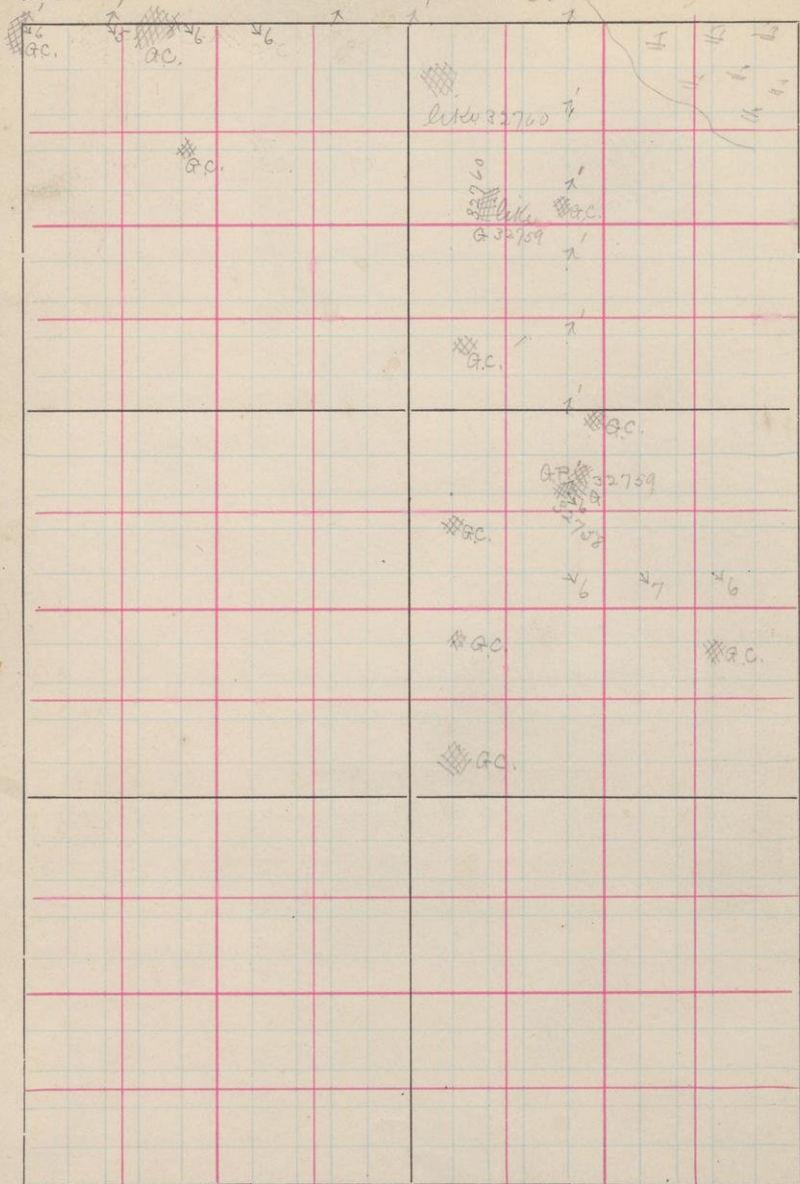
G. D. Very similar to 32774

S. 30

T. 11

R. 32

D. 9



32776 910 N. 1060 W. S. E. 11-44-33  
 a.c. a greenstone congl. from Ry cut  
 on the M. & N.

32777 500 N. 775 W. S. E. 11-44-33  
 A greenstone carrying a large quantity  
 of carbonate. The outside well  
 weathered portions have a deep brown  
 color, the interior is mottled brown  
 and gray as shown in the spec.  
 The joints and other cracks are filled  
 with what looks like a pure carbonate.  
 I am not positive that this rock  
 is in place - it is on the east side  
 of the C. & N. W. Ry. and a portion of  
 the exposure has been blasted out  
 leaving an area of about 6 ft sq.

800 N. 1300 W. S. E. 11-44-33.

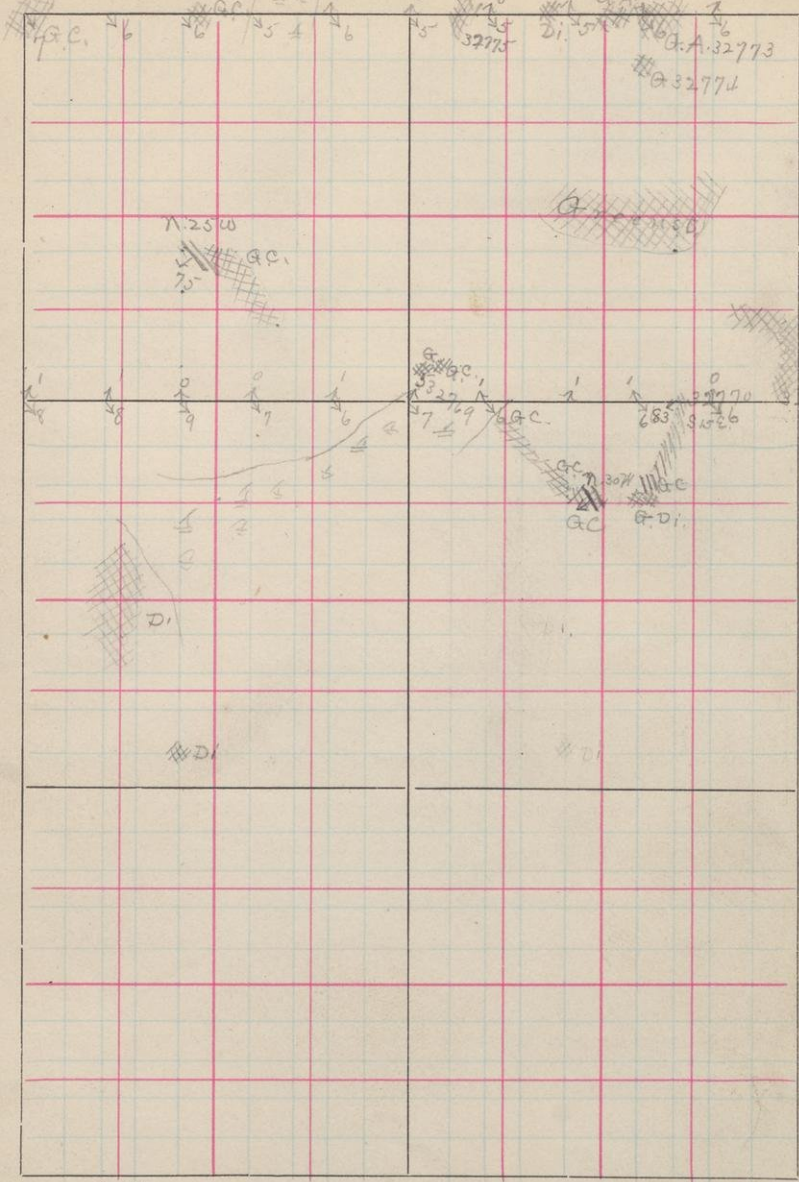
At this point is a large exposure  
 of the greenstone congl. and an  
 amygdaloid with spheroidal  
 pitting similar to those near  
 the Mansfield dam

S. 19

T. 44 N

R. 32 E

DE



32778 2000 N. 475 W. of S. E. 18-44-32  
 G.C. Am not sure the exposure is in  
 place

32779 1700 N. 425 N. S. E. 12-44-33  
 G.C.A. A small ledge of greenstone  
 conglomerate. It also has an  
 amygdaloidal structure similar  
 to the rocks called G.C.A.

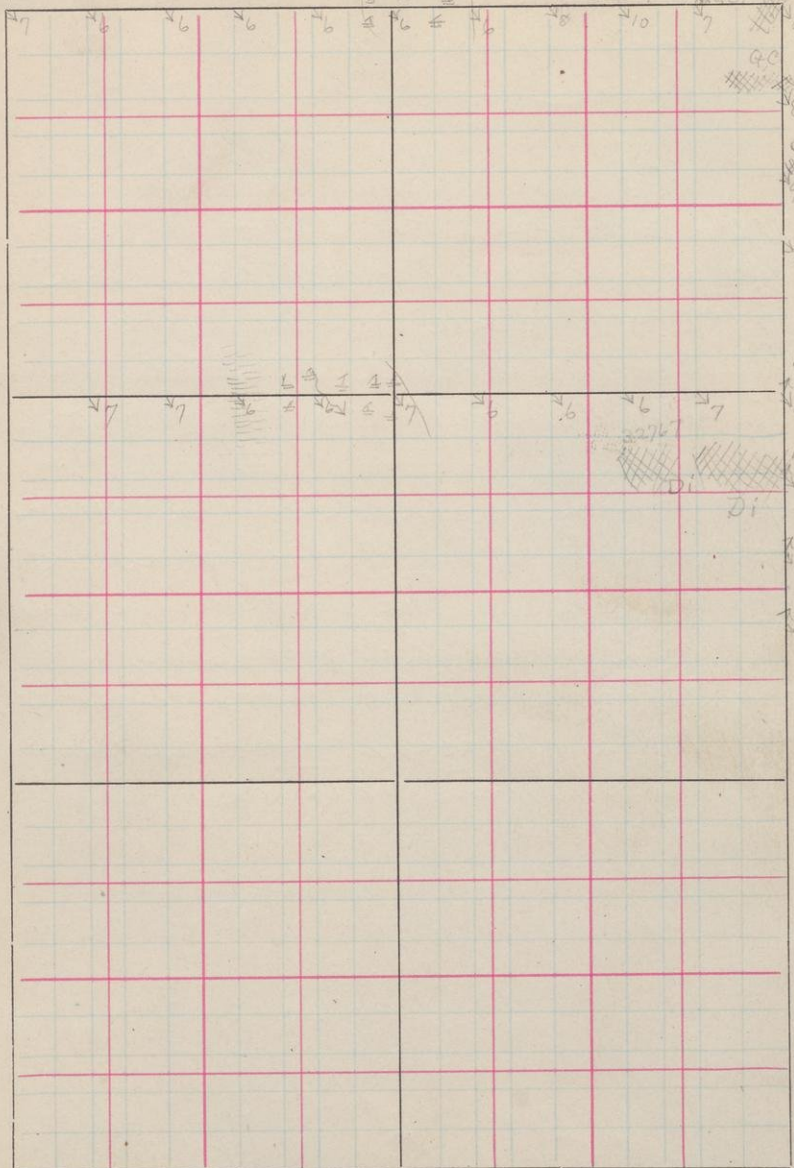
32780 From the ledge on the Bay about  
 32781 80 slips S.E. of S.E. corner sec. 3  
 G.A. Sp 44-33 The rock is an amygdaloidal  
 with spheroidal weathering  
 faces. Show the more dense portion  
 of the spheroids and the surround-  
 ing schistose material

S. 19

T. 44

R. 82

D.W.





32782 Just west or south west of  
 Ry bridge (100 steps) across the  
 small creek flowing into the  
 main Hemlock river from  
 the west. The location is not  
 far from the town line north  
 of Amasa.

3 An amygdaloid of a dense  
 structure, black.

32783 From the conglomerate near Amasa

32784 showing the matrix and red

32785 slates(?) fragments etc. These

32786 fragments can be duplicated in  
 the upper layers of the amygdaloid  
 lying just east of this point.

V

S. 24

T. 44

R. 321

71.0

Heavy

Druse


Heavy Druse

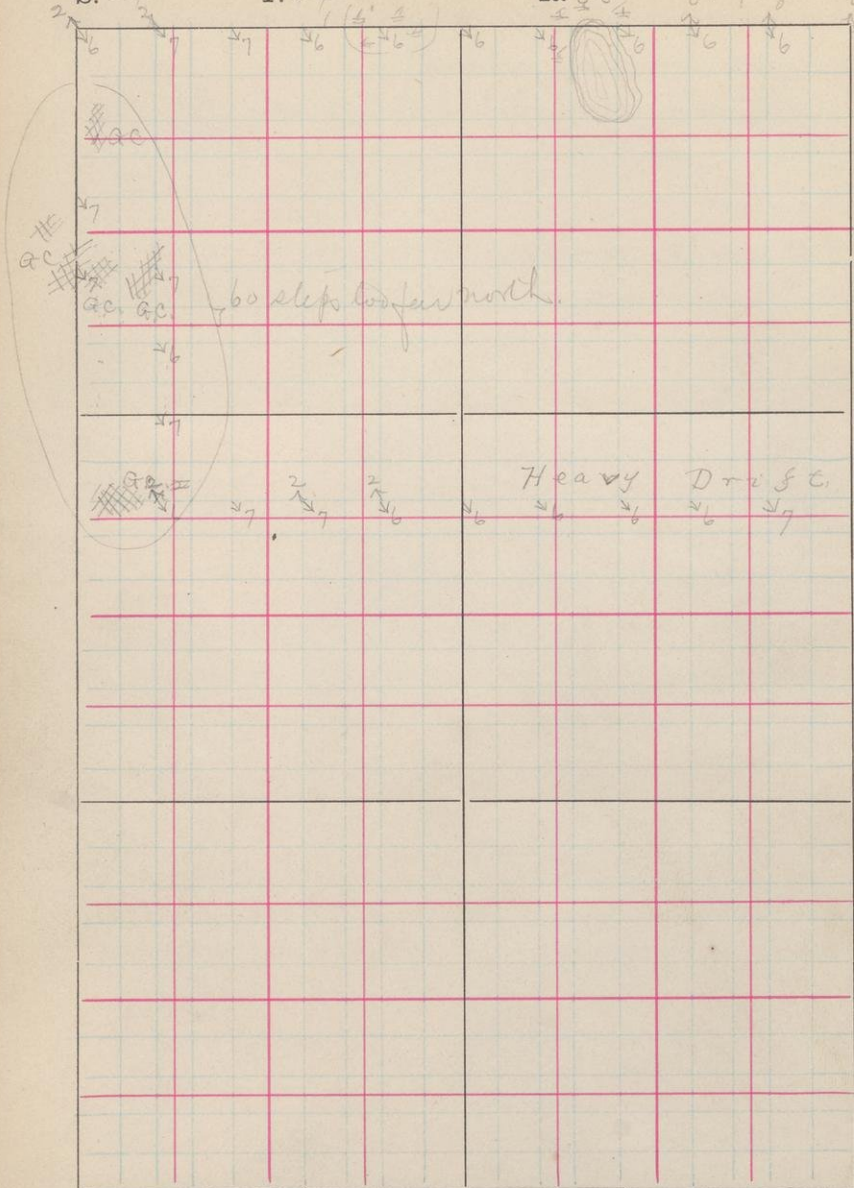

S. 24

T. 44

R. 33

N. 11

D. 140

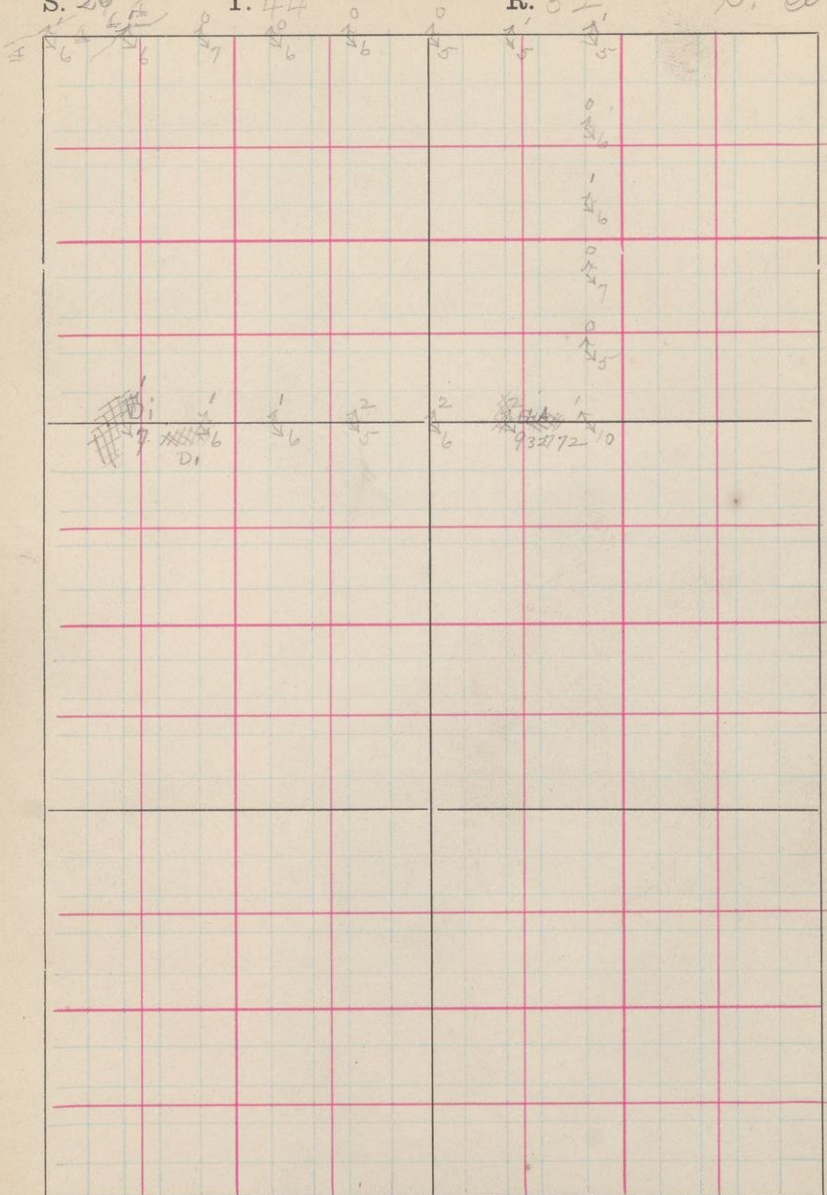


S. 20

T. 44

R. 82

S. EU.



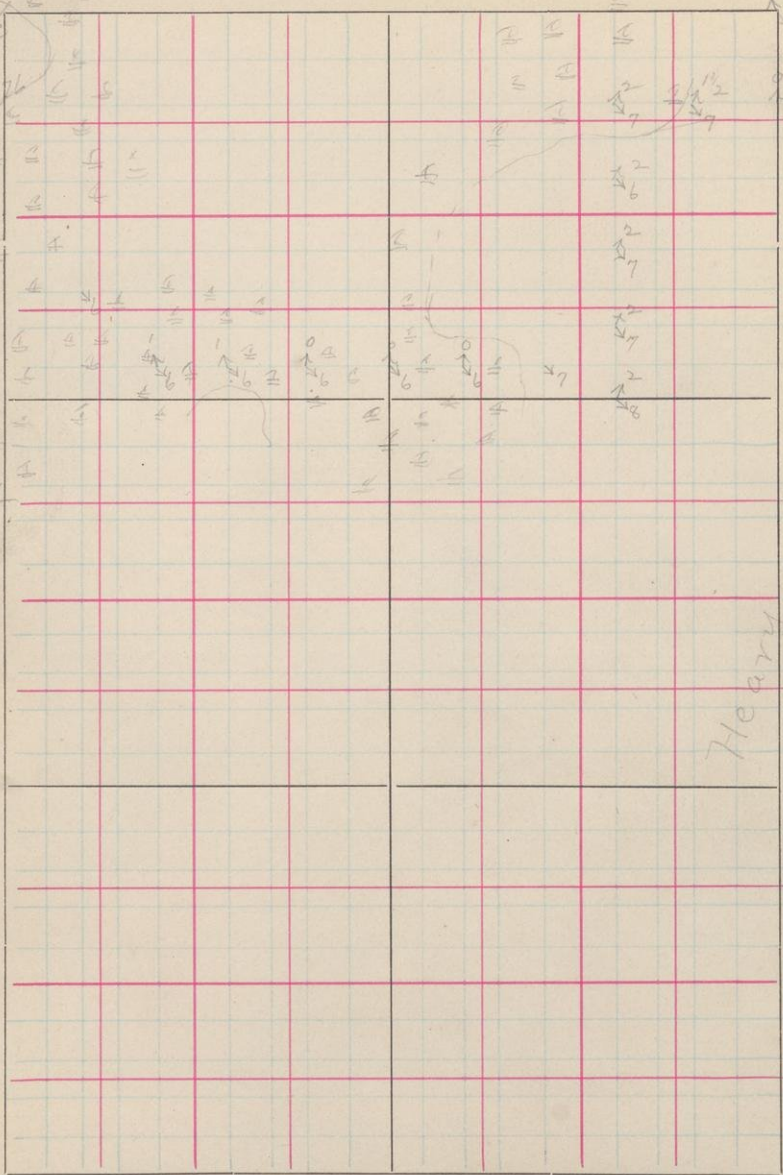
S. 13 S

T. 44

R. 33

S.W. 1

#3272



Dr. St.

Henry

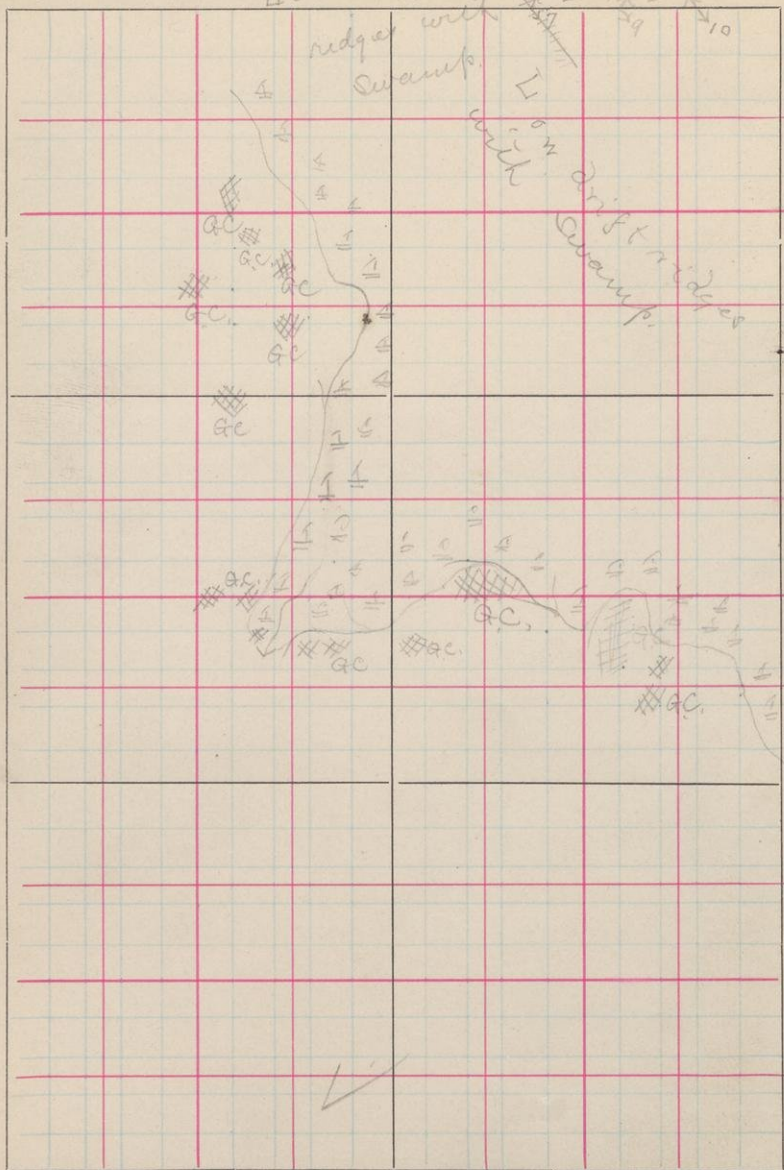
S. 14

T. 44

Low drift

R. 33

NE

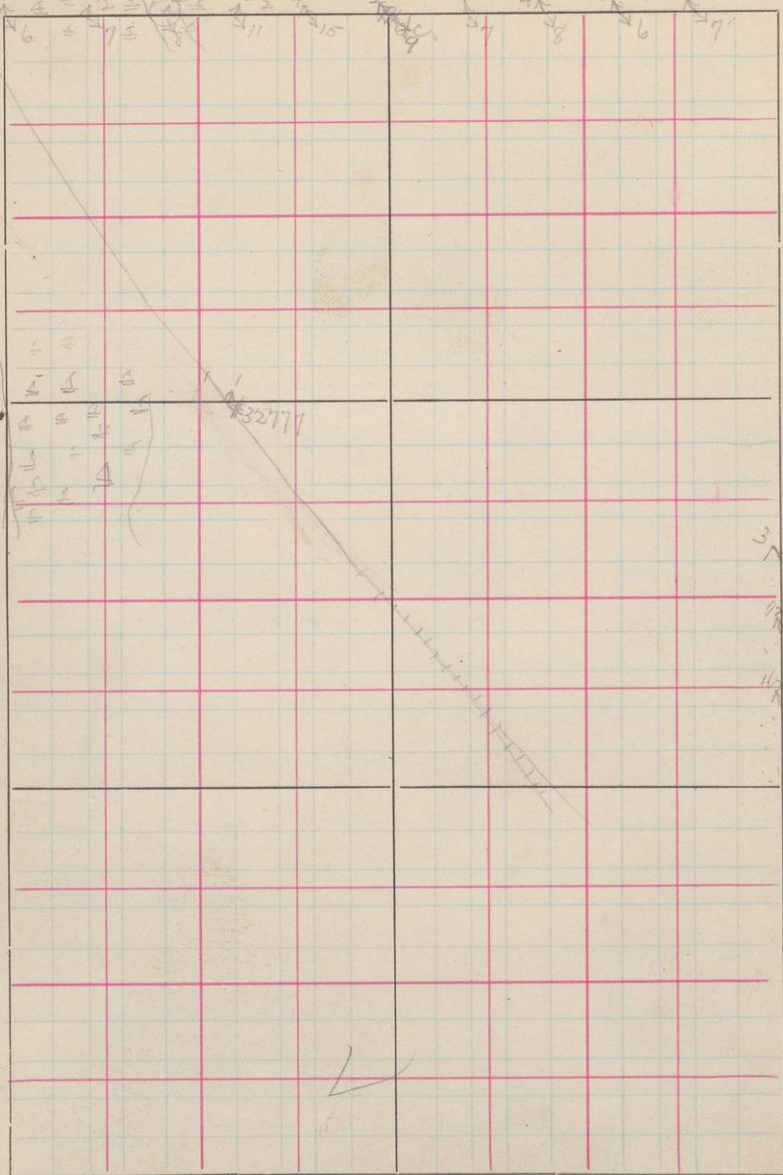


S. 11

T. 44

R. 33

P. E

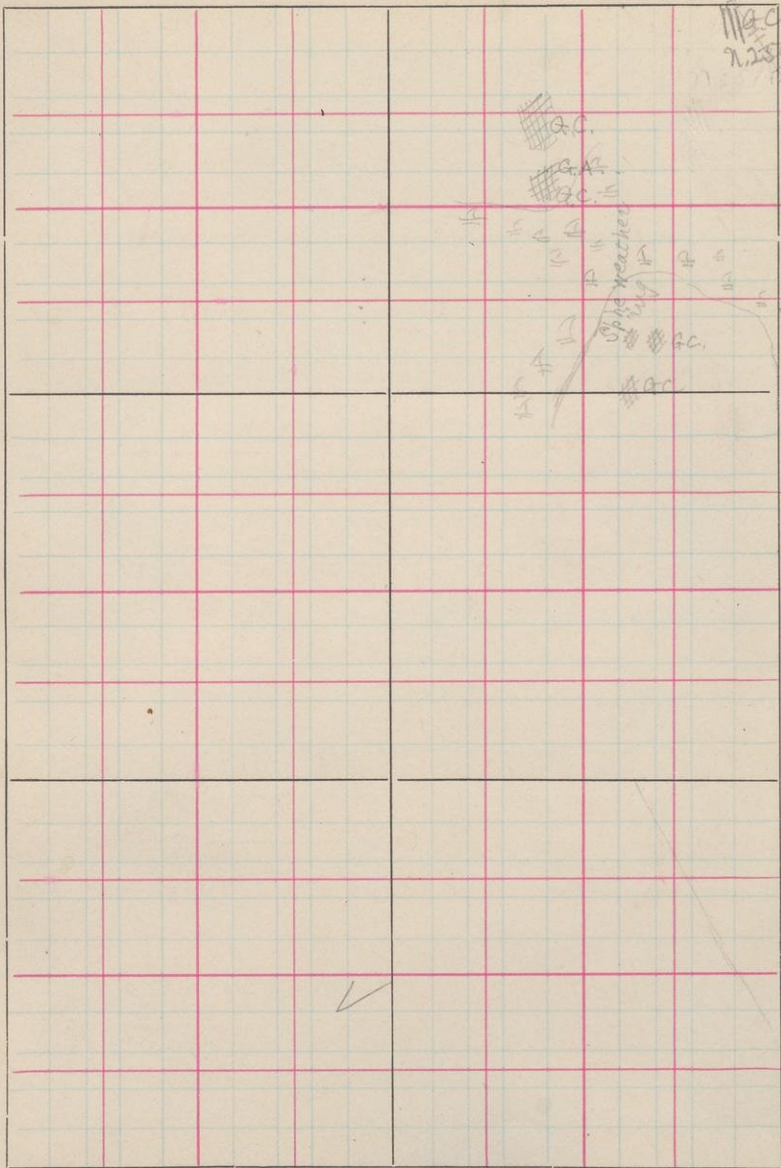


S. 11

T. 44

R. 83

D. W.



GC.  
GC.  
GC.

Spring weather

✓

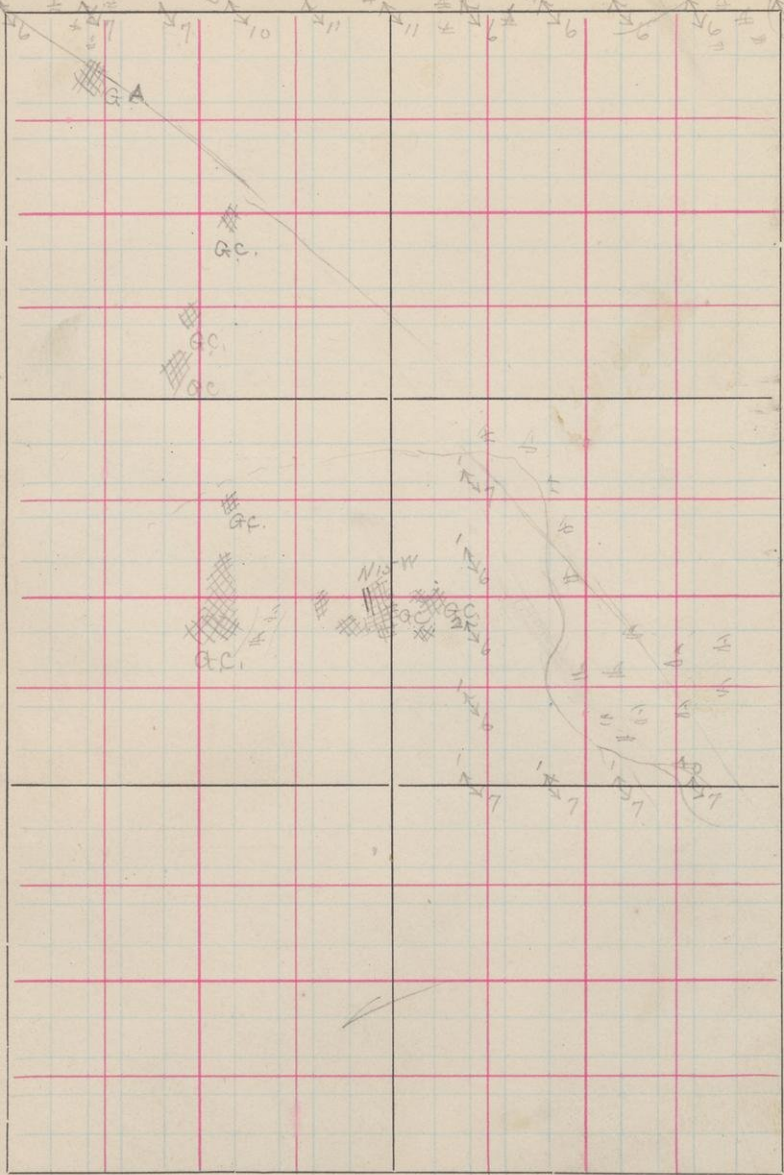


S. 1/2

T. 44

R. 33

N 1/2

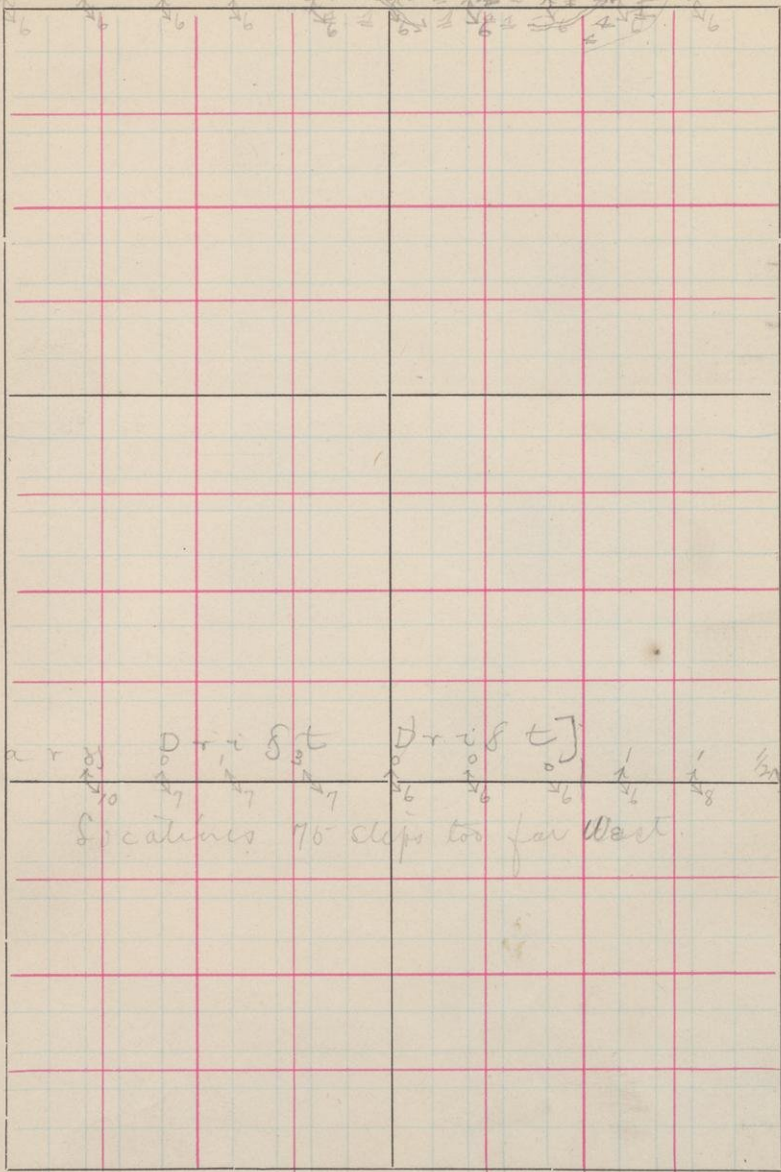


S. 13

T. 44

R. 32

NE



$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$   $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$

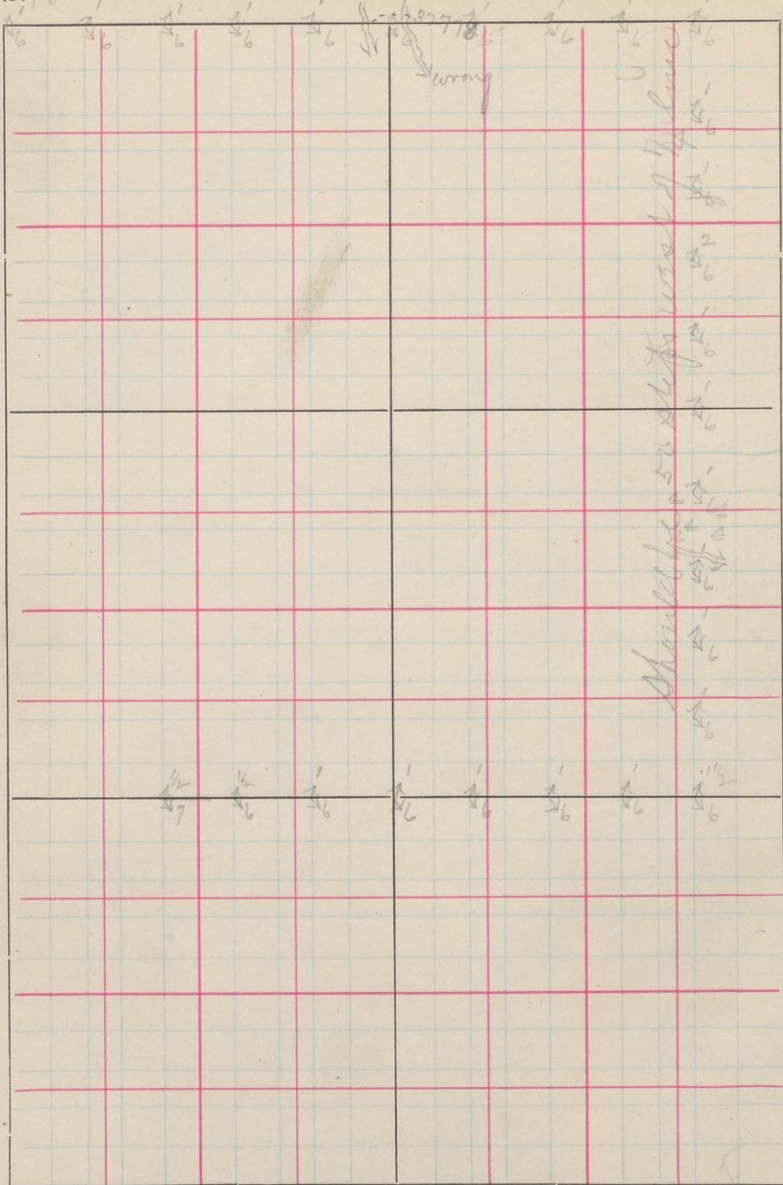
Hear [Drift] [Drift]  $\frac{1}{6}$   $\frac{1}{8}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{6}$   
 Locations 76 clips too far West.

S. 18

T. 44

R. 32

N. W.

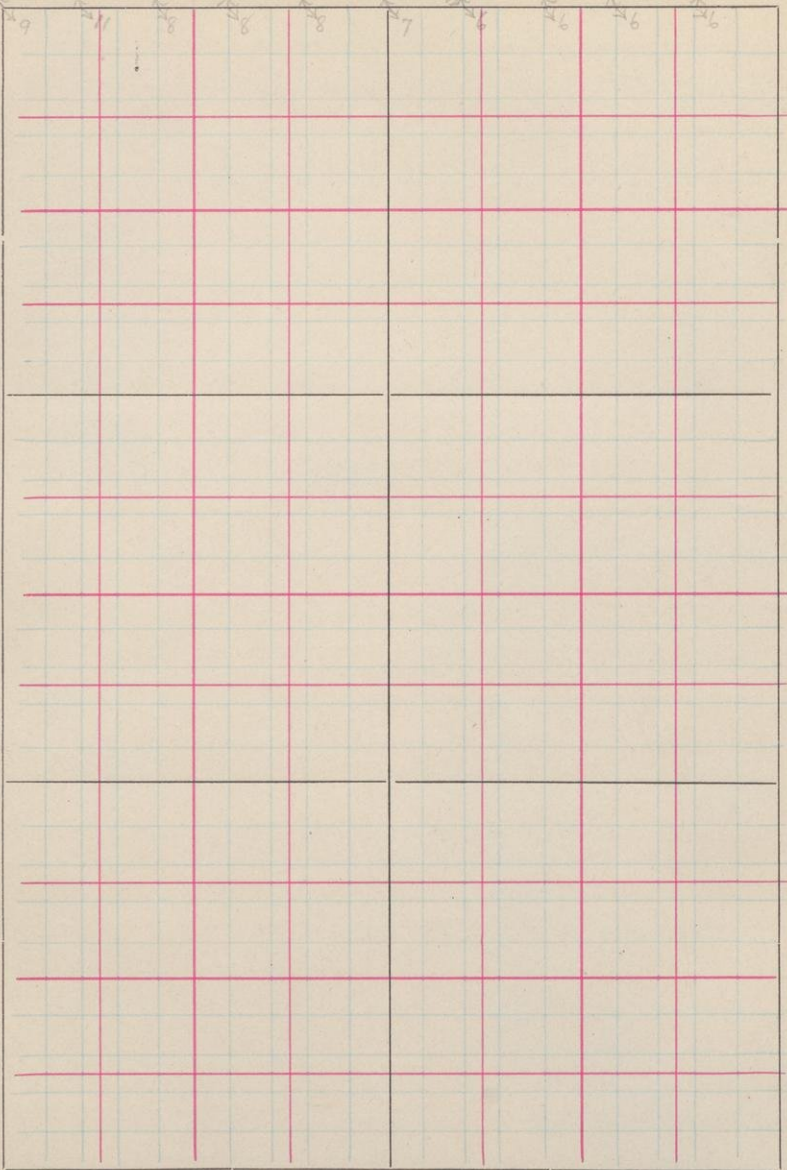


S. 131

T. 44

R. 33

N.W.

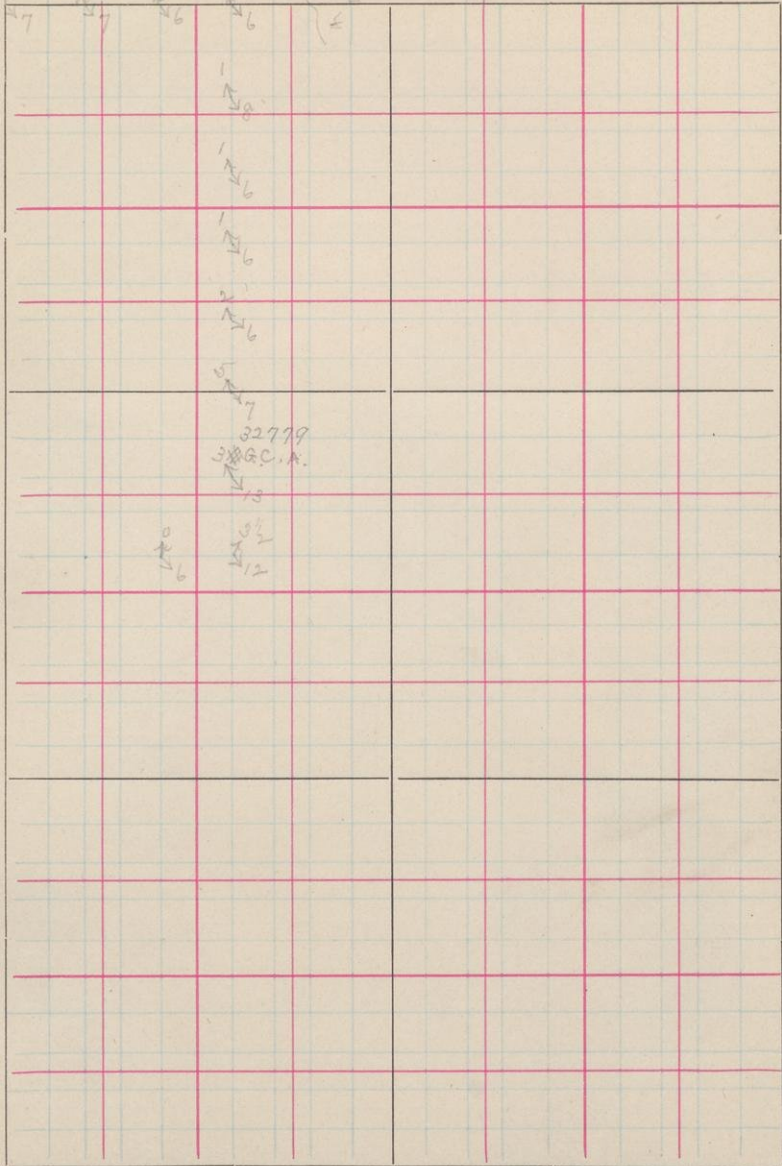


S. 12 1/2

T. 44

R. 33

P.W.

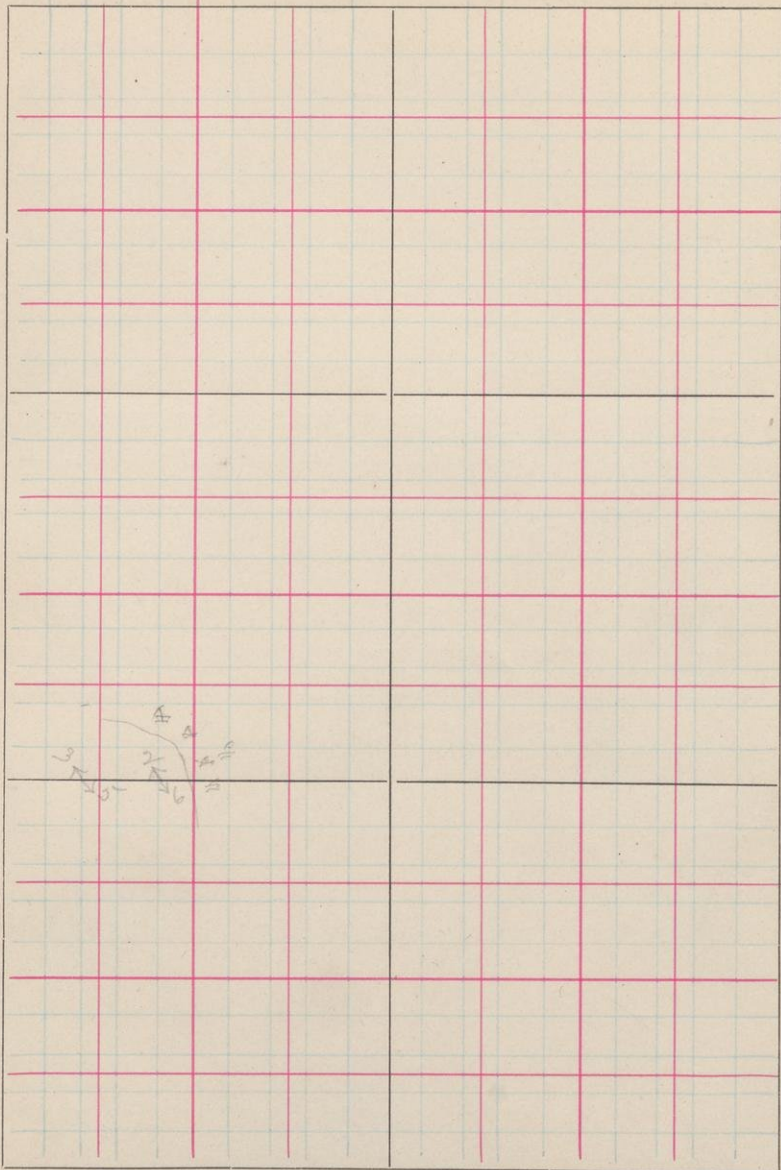


S. 2

T. 44

R. 33

*P. E.*

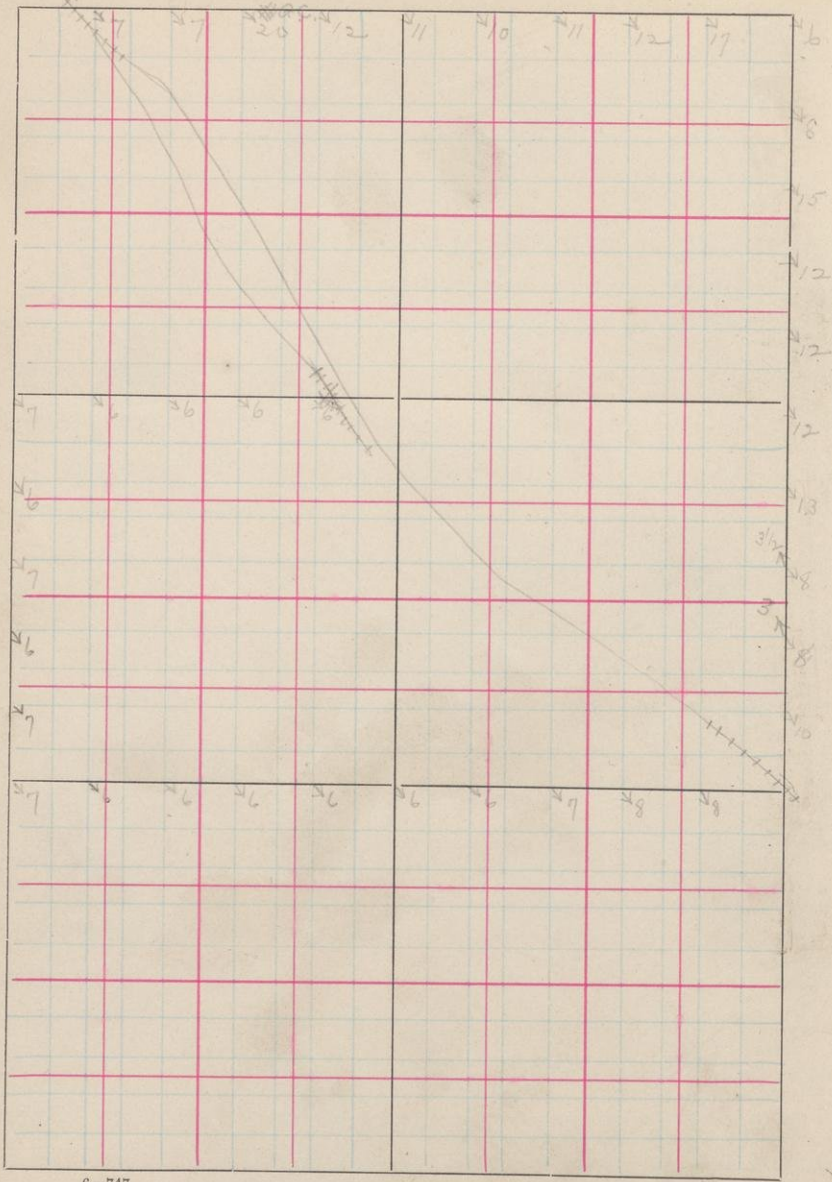


S. 3

T. 14

R. 33

D. E.



S. 2

T. 44

R. 33

*MW*

The grid is composed of a 10x10 grid of small squares. A central horizontal line and two vertical lines (one on the left and one on the right) divide the grid into four quadrants. The top-left and bottom-right quadrants are further divided by a vertical line. There are some faint markings and a small stamp in the bottom-left quadrant.



7  
5

$$\begin{array}{r} 9/264 \\ \hline 29 \\ 29 \\ \hline 3.2 \end{array}$$

