Marquette region, Michigan: [specimens] 22679-22847. No. 143 1892

Mathews, Edward Bennett, 1869-1944
[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1892

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

FIELD SECTION BOOK

143

Marquette Region

Michigan

E. B. Mathews

AP

22679-22847

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.

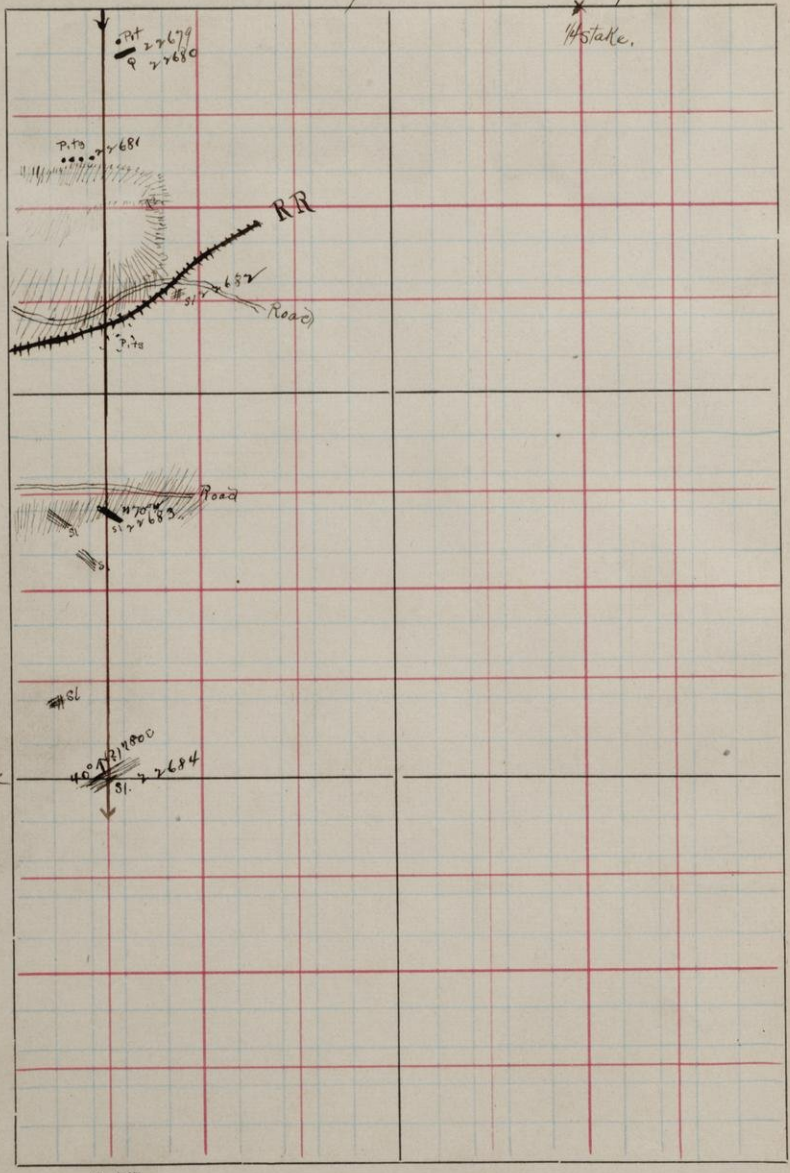
All plates on sheets
P.F.L.

143

E. B. Mathews #5 ('97)

The hills when "named" are composed of the rock indicated. These hills at the present are not all bare outcrop, but in my opinion fires and rain would reduce them to that state. Such was my plan in sketching--i.e. when ledge signs in almost all cases would obscure the contouring by their abundance I used the name of the hill. In such cases the ledge usually extends to the contour above the gradual slope. My contouring was based on 10 foot interval and to this I tried to adhere strictly. The aneroid was not always trustworthy, and, as I had no bench marks, only the minor shape of the county, not it's gradual slope, is trustworthy. If a hill was x(10) plus 5 feet I called it (X plus 1)(10) feet.

S. 4 T. 47 R. 78



6—747

Running south on line 375 east of the west line of 4-47-76.

77679 1947 N 1590 W SE cor 33 # 77679.
Small outcrop of white cherty quartzite with prominent seams of less weathered quartzite. The general trend is about N 55 E. This may be a boulder but I take it for a small outcrop.

77680 about S E of 3 south of this quartzite is a small pit from the dump of which I took # 77680. No rock in place in the pit.

77681 175 3 N 1675 W SE cor 4 # 77681
This is at the beginning of a low ridge along the lower (northern) side of which are a series of pits in which I found no rock in place.
77681 I hardly think to be an outcrop but take specimen to be sure.

77682 1670 N 1540 W SE cor 4 # 77682
Small much broken outcrop of banded slate side of the railroad almost at the crossing of the road. SW of this are test pits but no rock was found in place by me. Water filled the only pit of acct

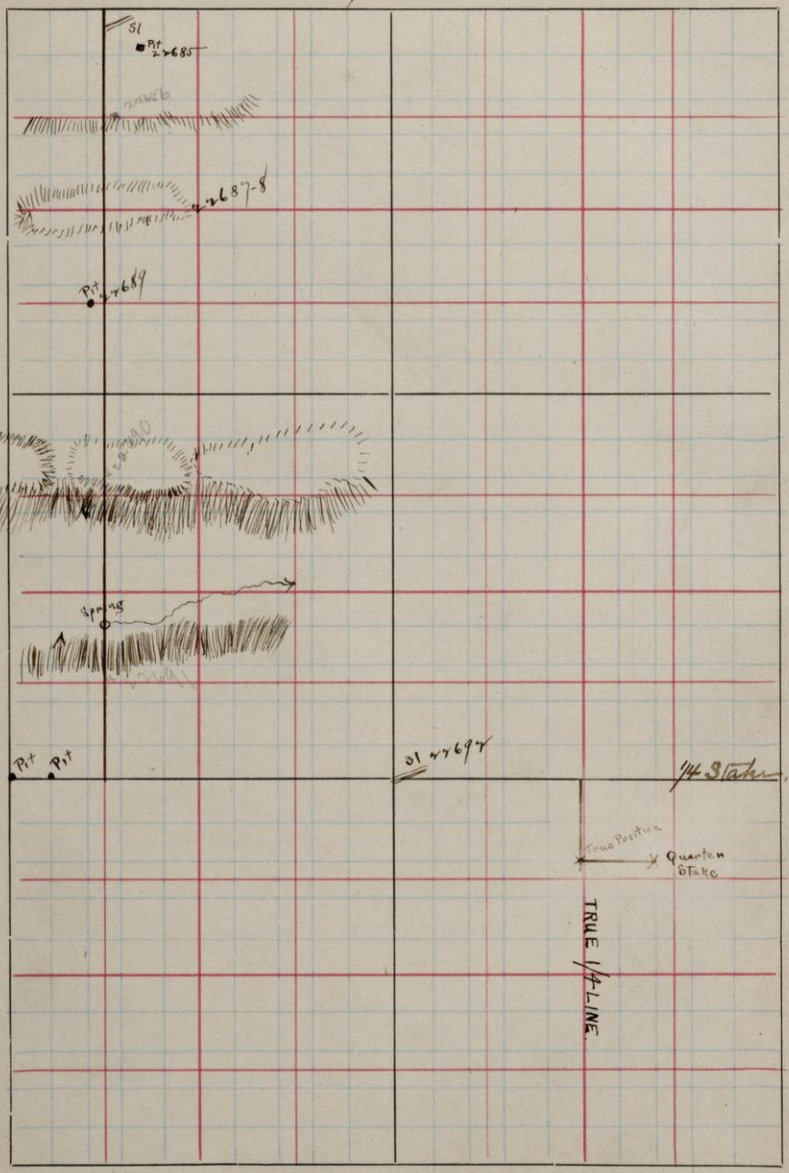
7683 1375 N 1675 W SE cor 4. Strike N 70° W dip ? Banded slate. This hill on the northern slope has several slate outcrops which would give the dip if they were broken open.

7684 1010 N 1585 W SE cor 4. # 7684
Slate with a strike of about N 80° E and a dip approximately 40° NW.

1000 S 373 W found 1/4 stake. Returned to our line & continued south.

7685 955 N 1560 W SE cor 4 # 7685.
Test pit in operation 10 feet deep On the north side of pit is the "soap rock" represented by the specimen This rock is striking just a little north of east and dips at a high angle to the north. Below this rock is a mixture of soft ore, ochre & some broken rock; then there are bands of quartz containing considerable hematite. The explorers believe that the pit is showing up more and more of the ochreous soft ore.

S. 4 T. 49 R. 26



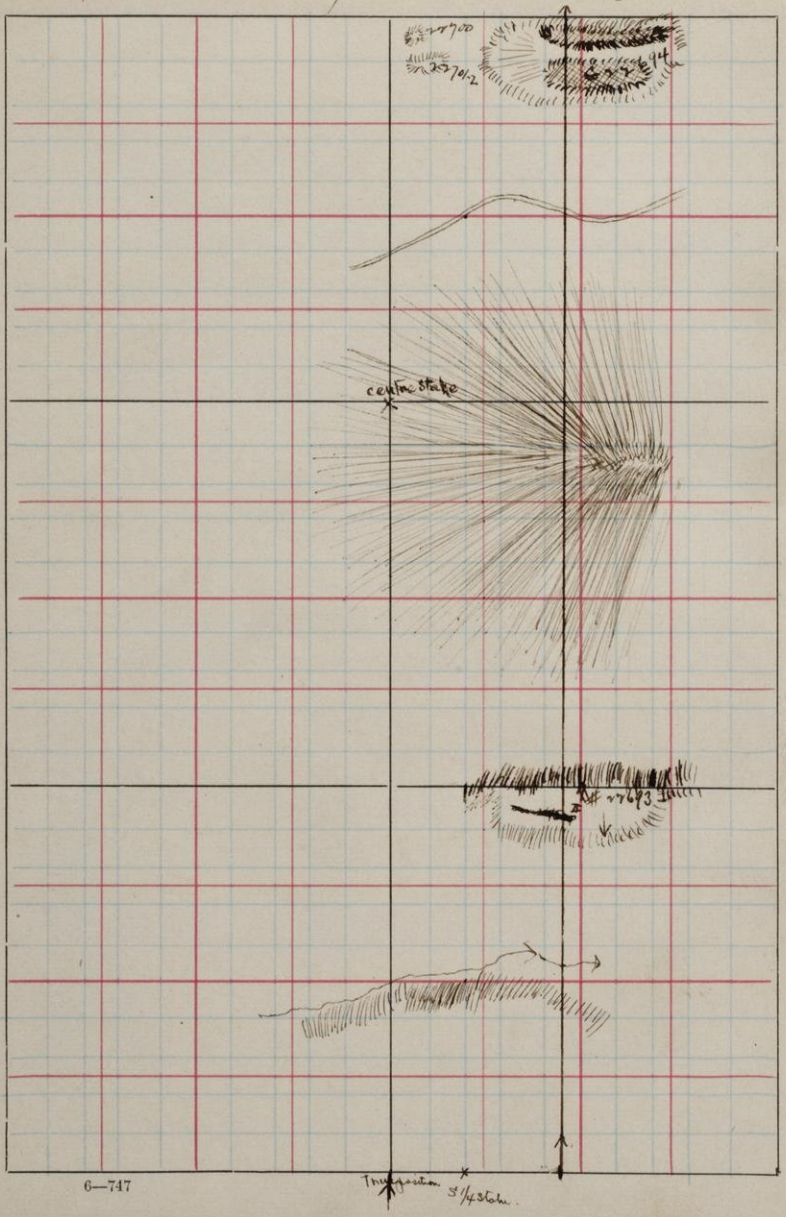
6—747

77687 875 N 1620 W Secor 4. # 77686.
Low rounded outcrop of quartzite or siliceous + indurated sandstone.

77687-8 750 N 1500 W Secor 4.
This is the end of the quartzite (?) ridge and here the quartzite (spec. 77687) is well exposed as is also the slate (spec. 77688). The slate is much contorted and bends around the quartzite appears at one point as the matrix of which the quartzite is a huge conglomeritic boulder.
The ledge extends almost east and west (a little S of W) + is composed of the two rocks specimened. The ledge has a strike (general) like or parallel to its trend; its dip is undetermined.

77689. 630 N 1640 W Secor 4 # 77689.
Large test-pit filled with water. The rock could be seen in place but it was unsafe to reach it safely. The specimen show the character of the rock (taken from the dump).

S. 4 T. 47 R. 26



6—747

27690 400 N 1625 W Sec cor 4. # 27690.
The southern top of the ridge is an outcrop of quartzite or sandstone, I think the latter, which tends at times to be much decomposed.

27691 120 N 1625 W Sec cor 4. # 27691
Small outcrop of sandstone.

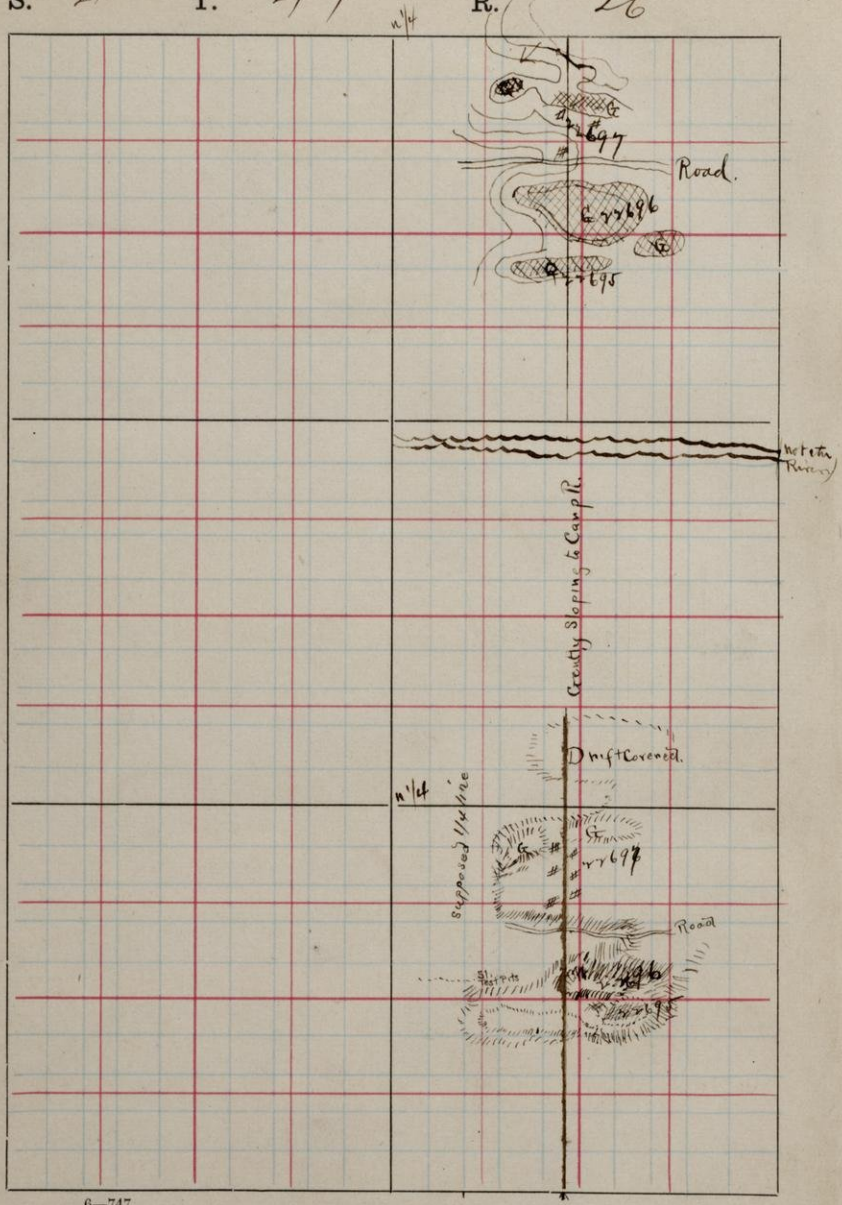
1985 S 385 W Found corner (iron stake)
990 E of iron stake transit line.
Continuing 100 E found 1/4 stake with remnant of flag flying from an adjacent tree. This is said to have been located with "original field notes" It is 100 too far E as was found out later.

27692 1275 W Sec cor 4. # 27692 represents slaty ferruginous sandstone.

27693 490 N 775 W Sec cor 4 # 27693
Hard sandstone or quartzite in small outcrops.

985 N 227 W found a center stake.

S. 4 T. 47 R. 26



6—747

7-7694 1442 N 775 W SE cor 4. # 7-7694
Small bluff of greenstone.

7-7695 1775 N 775 W SE cor 4 # 7-7695
Small knob of quartzite (sericite)

7-7696 1760 N 775 W SE cor 4
Greenstone knob between which and the preceding as a ravine 10-20 paces broad

7-7697 1840 N 785 W SE cor 4 # 7-7697.
Small outcrop of greenstone. The main outcrop is about 1940 N and just south of that.

1990 N 715 W of our line found N/4 this proves that the slate one mile south is 100 E

7-7698-9 1775 N 775 W SE cor 4. In speaking of this outcrop before (7-7695) I considered it in the main as quartzite (?) but upon a re examination I find the ledge to be in a greater measure composed of 7-7698 while a rock like 7-7699 also

Note

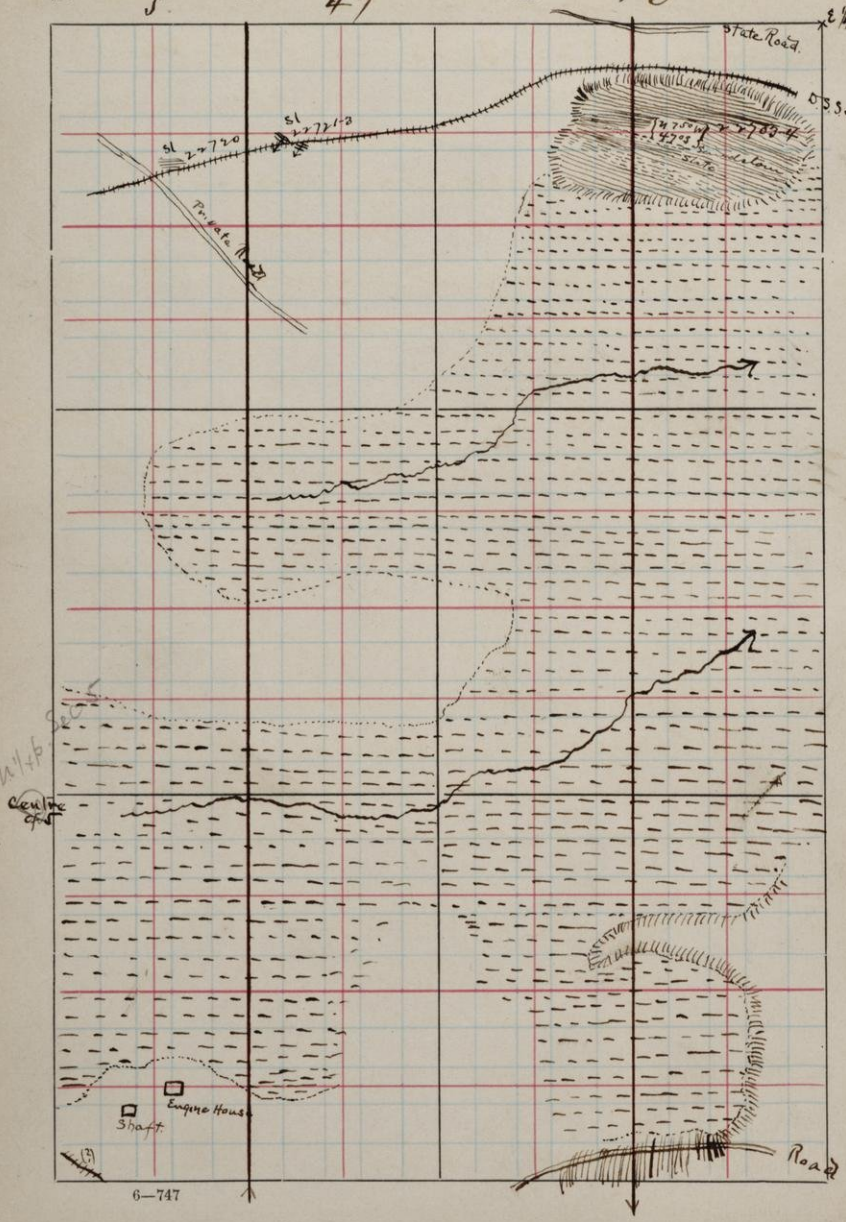
occurs. Here these rocks are also accompanied by more crumpled slaty varieties of the same rock.
Nothing of importance was made out of the outcrop.

22700 1490 N 970 W Secor 4. # 22700 Sandstone or quartzite.

22701 – 22702 1460 N 975 W Secor 4 # 22701 Quartzite(?) Same locality slate (22702).

A second sketch of the last 1/4 of a mile is given in contour at the top of the other map.
All locations of outcrops have received corrections.

S. 37 5 T. 48 49 R. 26



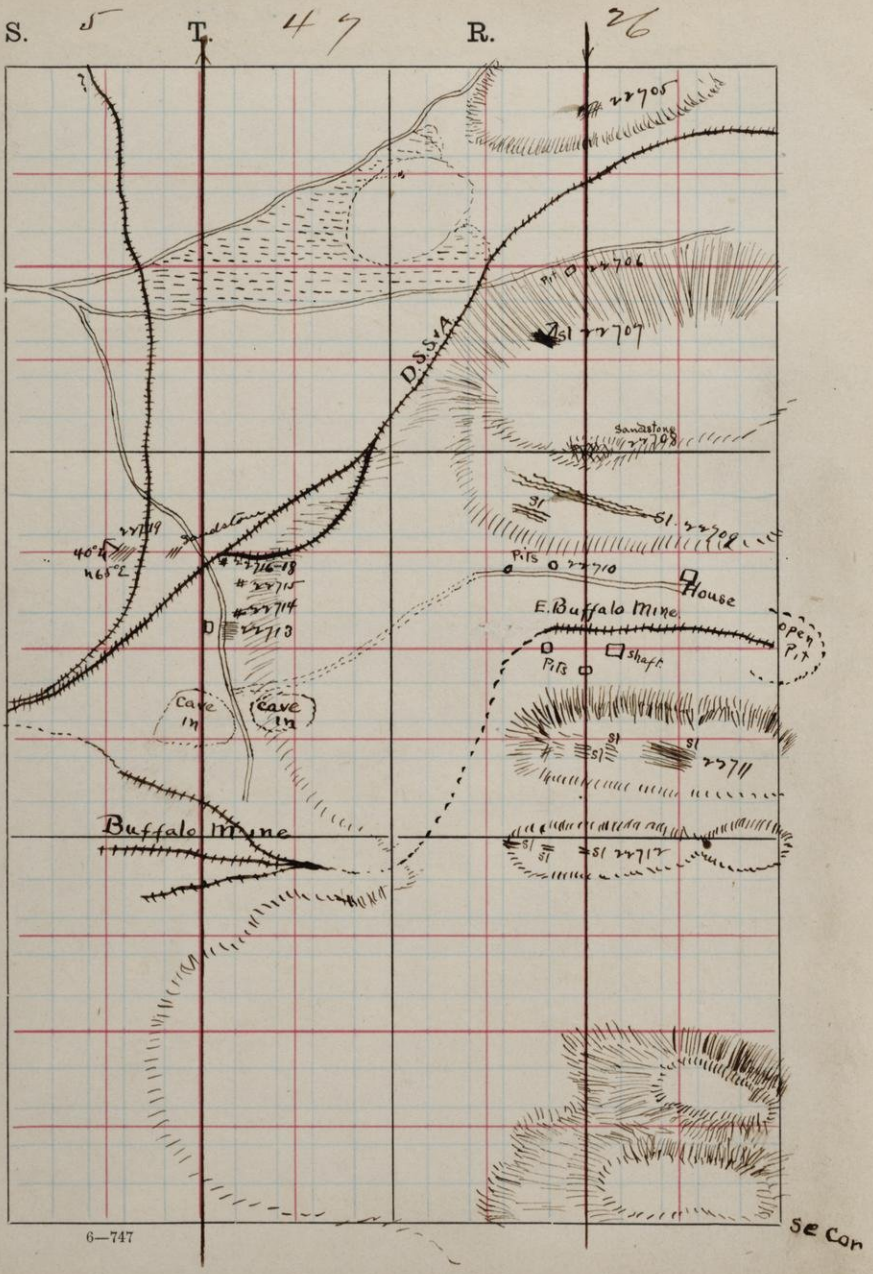
Runs south on line 750 p. west of east line of 32-48-26 and 5-47-26. Lying on E + W center line of 32.

27703 875 N 240 W Sec cor 32-48-26 Strike N 75° W dip about 47° S. Banded slate in a
27704. high knob just across R.R. track. The sides are precipitous and on the southern slope are what appeared to be dykes of sandstone but which may upon to be taping beds of the same. This sandstone is represented by 27704.

27705 1450 N 240 W Sec cor 5-47-26. While there is no live outcrop here the angular fragments are so numerous as to indicate a buried outcrop or ledge.

27706 1750 N 760 W Sec cor 5. Small pit no rock seen in place but the specimen was taken from the rubbish.

27707 1150 N 310 W Sec cor 5. Strike and dip about N 80° W + 45° N respectively


S. 5 T. 47 R. 26
#27705
Pit #27706
Sl #27707
D.S.S.A.
Sandstone #27708
Sl
Sl #27709
Pits #27710
House
E. Buffalo Mine
Open Pit
Pits
Shaft
#27716-18
#27715
#27714
#27713
Cave In
Cave In
Sl
Sl #27711
Buffalo Mine
Sl
Sl #27712
6—747
See Con

Only a small outcrop but surely in place.

77708 1005 N 750 W Sec 05. Several small outcrops of sandstone.

77709 956 N 750 W Sec 05 Crumpled slates.

77710 846 N 785 W Sec 05. Test pit. slate not exactly in place.

77711 600 N 140 W Sec 05. Slate or sandstone with a general strike a little north of west.

77712 480 N 750 W Sec 05. a few outcrops of very fissile slate.

77713 775 N 775 W Sec 05. Slate in a ditch and just west of this in a test pit. This is the lean jasper ore.

I did not do anything at the Buffalo mine as I thought it had been worked up by Mr. Thompson.

27714 800 N 696 W 5 Secors. "Soap rock" seems to trend N 20° E.

27715 844 N 675 W 5 Secors. Test pit of lean slaty ore.

27716 864 N 735 W 5 Secors.
The slaty rock at this point is
27717 represented by 27716. The
sandstone (# 27717) lies above
the slate and then above this
comes another series of banded,
more contorted slaty rocks.
In this latter is a small
dyke of soaprock (?). No dips
nor strikes were obtained since
the rock is much broken, however
these are slight foldings trending
(in their axial directions) N to S or more
exactly apparently parallel to the
dip which was determined in the
adjacent outcrop as 40° N strike
N 65° E.
The specimen # 27718
(27718) represents the soap rock occurring
in the slate.

27719 8712 875 W Secor Strike N65°E dip 40°N. Outcrop of banded slate and sandstone. The slate is represented by #27719 the sandstone by #27708.

Note. #27718 on closer examination appears much like a badly sheared slate yet in the outcrop this seems to have a relation like this

i.e. the smooth "slicken sides" (?) appear horizontal rather than almost vertical and parallel with the cleavage of the slate.

27720 1850 N 950 W Secor 32-48-26. Banded slate in R.R. Cut.

27721 – 27722 1850 N 700 W Sec cor 32. Strike N50°W dip about 58°S – in this place apparently the cleavage is coincident with bedding. Below the slate lies a sandstone represented by #27722. Between these two at one point is a small conglomeritic band which is more or less intermittent.

27723

There seems to be a series of thin beds of slates and sandstones alternating. The pressure has produced jointing in the sandstone and a marked cleavage.

Besides this when the slate is exposed it shows strongly developed "slickensides" in which the parallel grooving is quite distinct and marked.

This outcrop (orcut) is about twenty five places across its face and is represented in its continuation by a similar outcrop on the other side of the R.R a little farther east.

The conglomerate mentioned is represented by # 272 273.

S. 32 T. 48 R. 26
5 47

6—747

Running south on line 750 W of 1/4 line.
" north " 750 W of 1/4 line.

27724 1610 N 1720 W SE cor 32-48-7E
Banded slate: strike N 80° W(?)
dip southerly.

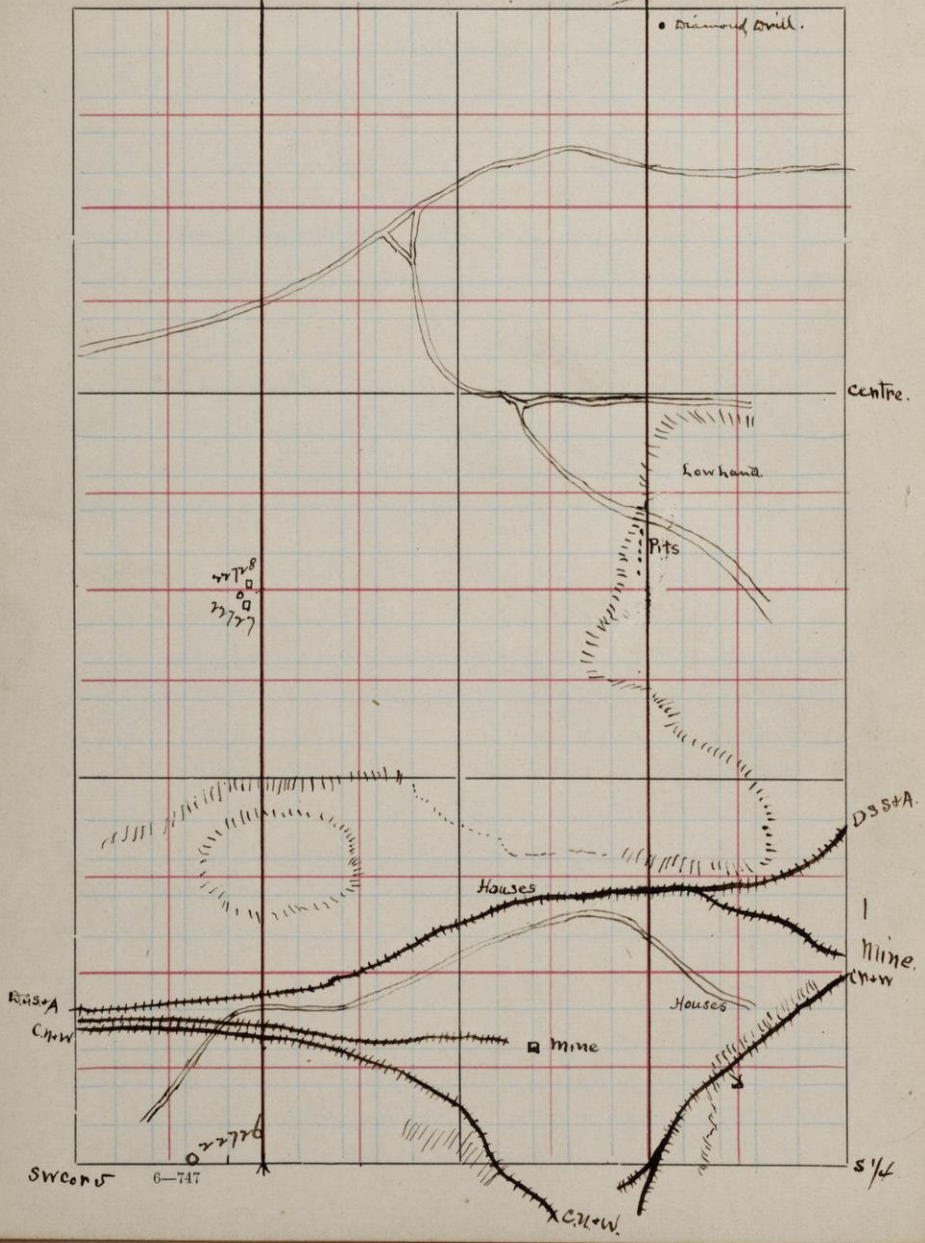
27725 Taken from the dump of the Negaunee Mine - ferruginous slate.

27726 1850 W SE cor 5.
Test pits filled with brush. Specimen of slaty jaspery rock from the dump heap

27727 7330 N 1765 W SE cor 5.
Test pit shaft timbered. All the dump like the specimen.

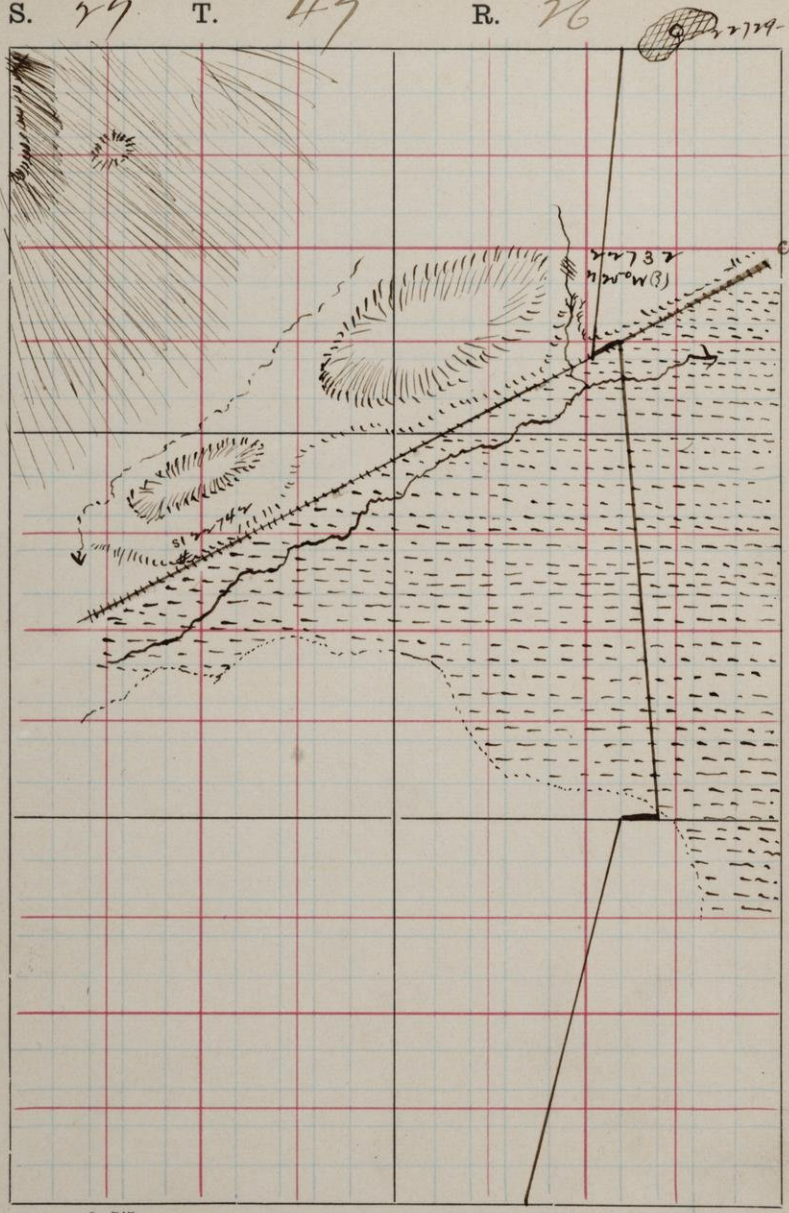
27728 758 N 1765 W SE cor 5.
Shaft - about equal amounts of rock like specimen and like 27727

S. 5 T. 47 R. 26



6—747

S. 29 T. 47 R. 26



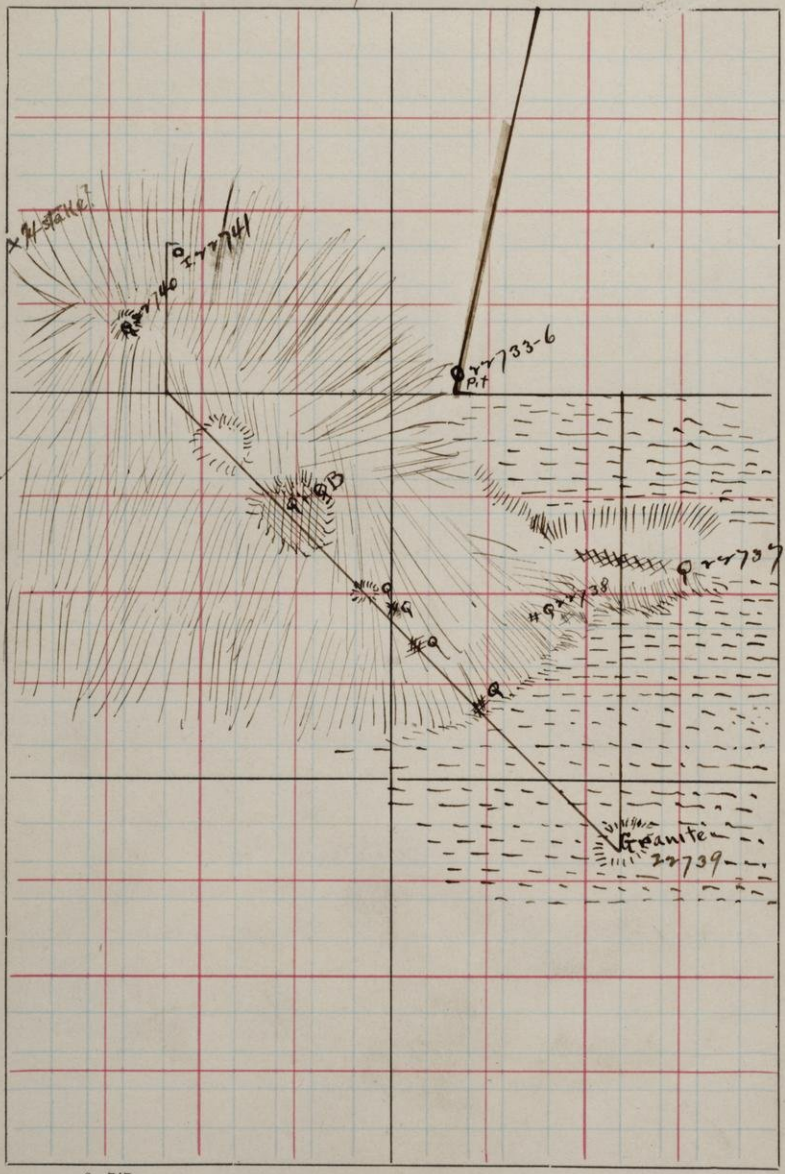
6—747

77729 — 77731 175 W 10 N sec 27-47-76 Quartzite. Here the rock is much broken and stained with iron. Passing about 15 steps along the edge (S 10 W) we find a band of brecciated and recemented quartzite like #77730. Continuing still farther westward 10-15 paces we find quartzite again which however is different from the first. This is represented by 77731.

77732 1730 N 790 W sec 27 Strike N 75° W Strongly ferruginous quartzose sandstone.

77735 — 77736 79 N 430 W sec 27-47-76 (True location) These four specimens were not found in place but are the result of previous work in the shape of a shaft of some pretentions. These are numbered according to the probable order of their position - downward.

S. 24 T. 44 R. 26



6—747

27737 1785 N 2000 W Secor 34-46-16
Small outcrop of quartzite. No strike determined but it seemed to be approximately east and west.

27738 1714 N 2750 W Secor 34. Quartzite.

27739 1475 N 200 W Secor 34.
Knob of granite rising but slightly out of the swamp.

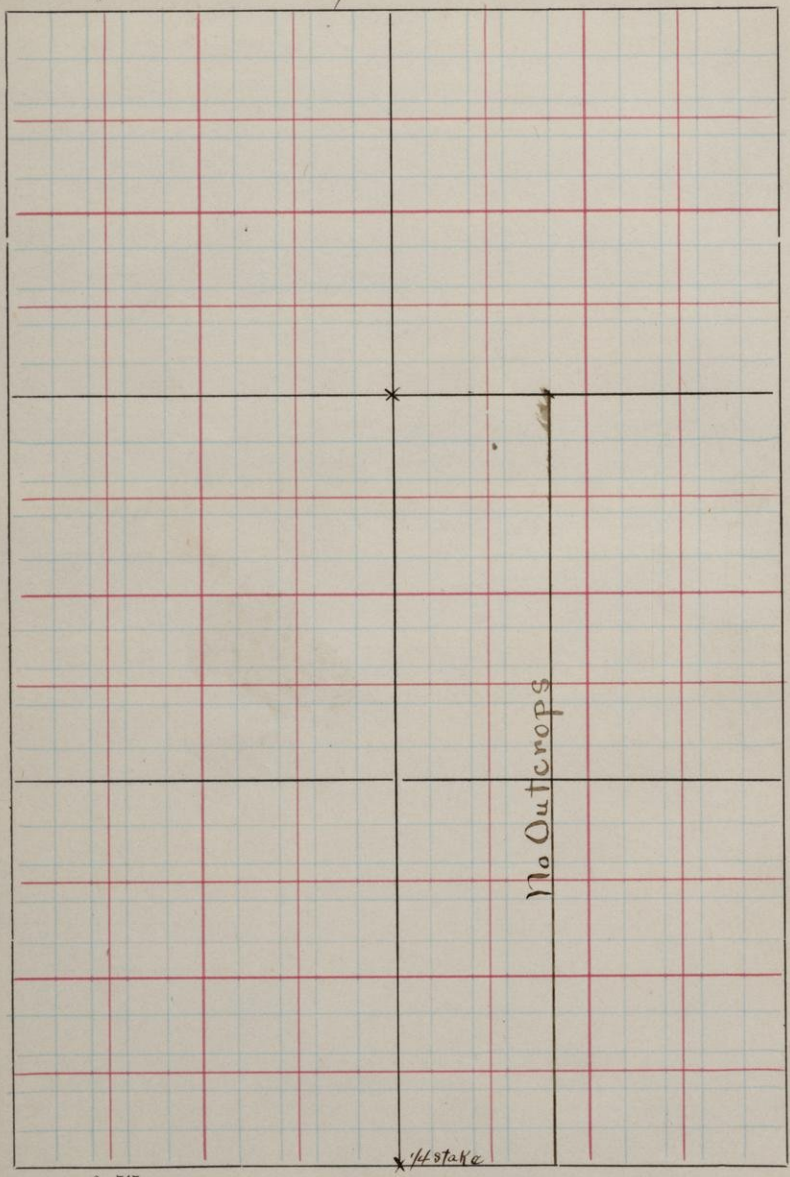
27740 95 N 8350 W Secor 27-47-16. Granite probably - possibly quartzite.

27741 180 N 780 W Secor 27. Test-pit in iron bearing chert. Specimen taken from the dump.

270 N 104 W according to our tally is what we considered the 1/4 post.

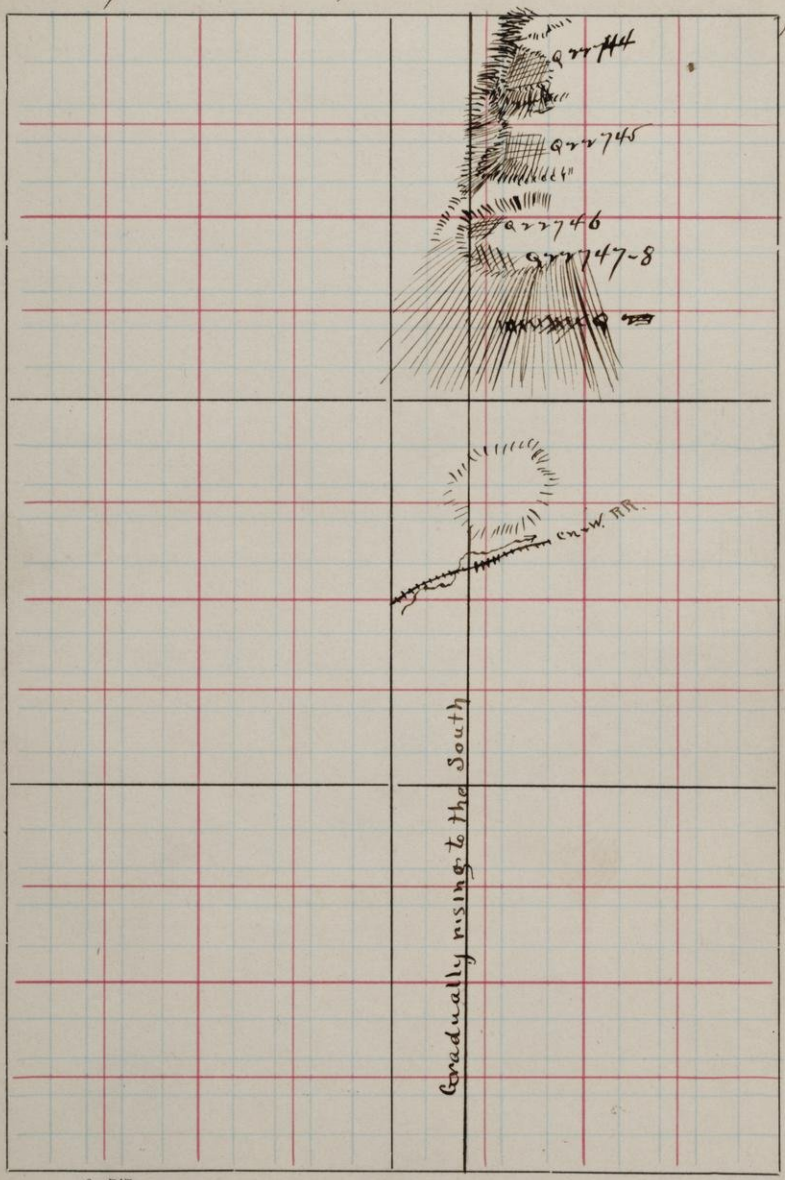
Apparently no specimen # 27742

S. 27 T. 47 R. 26



6—747

S. 27 T. 47 R. 26



6—747

Runs south on line 400 f. west of N+S 1/4 line beginning on north line of 27.

27743-4 1985 N 1320 W SE cor 27 # 27743 ferruginous quartzite.
27744 was taken ten paces south of # 27743.

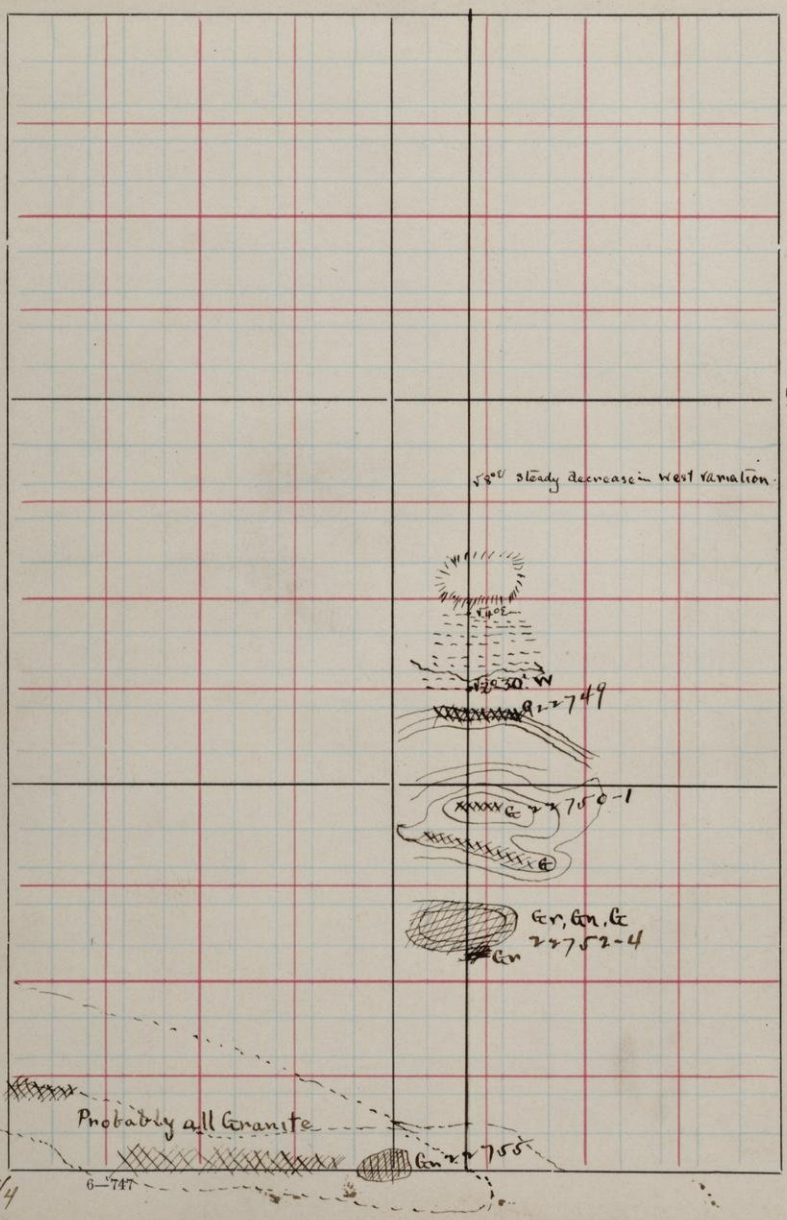
27745 1775 N 1435 W SE cor 27. Quartzite represented by # 27745. No dip nor strike determinable.

27746 1765 N 1400 W SE cor 27. Quartzite with no structure determinable.

27747-8 1700 N 1440 W SE cor 27.
Here the bluff is all quartzite which at times becomes more or less slaty.

27749 1530 N 1400 W SE cor 34-47-26
Small outcrop or exposure of limestone along the lower rim of the hill. It was in a broken moss covered slab so that no structure could be made out.

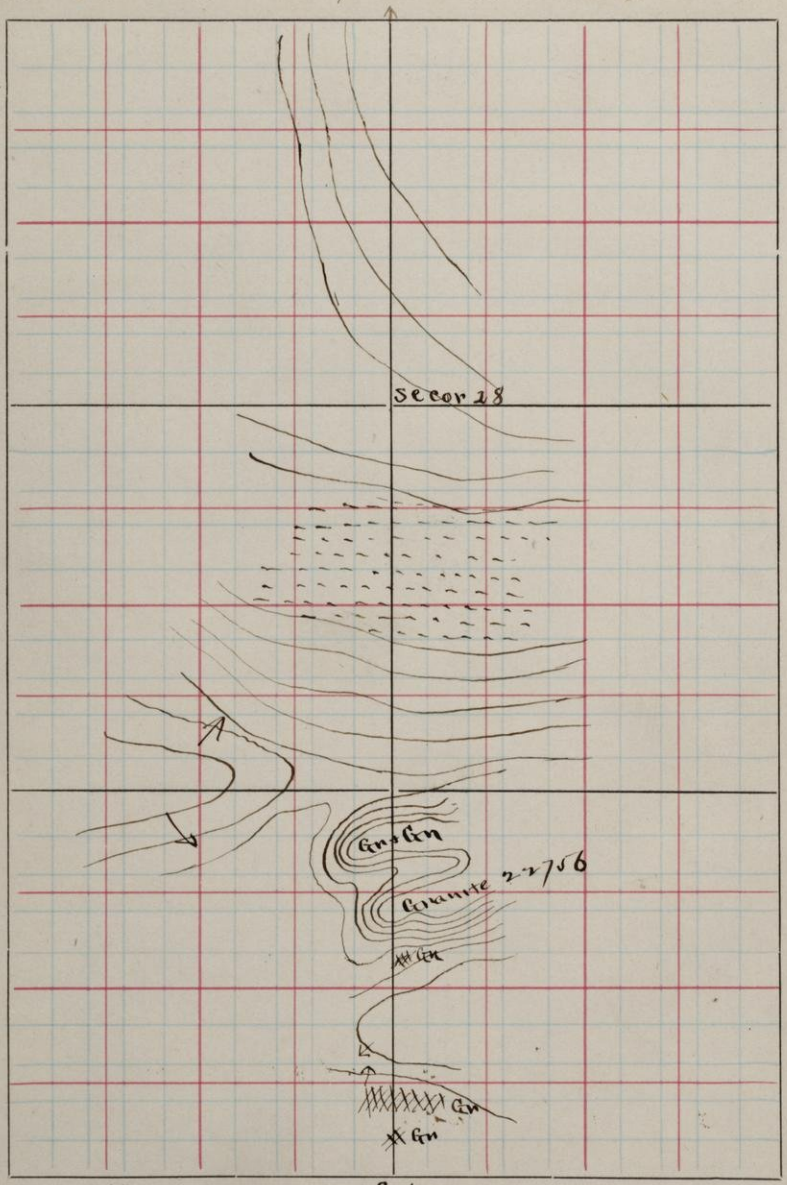
S. 27 / 34 T. 47 R. 26



77750-1 1475 N 1385 W Sec or 34. Coarse stone and granite. The greenstone forms the main mass and is represented by # 77750 while it is cut by small dykes (?) of granite shown together with the contact in specimen # 77751. The mass as a whole is much contorted and confused.

77752 1350 N 1400 W Sec or 34.
Near the eastern end of a granitic (?) hill which extends westward. On the northern slope of the hill the most prominent rock is like spec. # 77752. This rock at times seems to be a quartzite but the character of the hill, weathering, + field relations lead me to think it an acid granite. In this rock is also found considerable rock like 77753 which I believe to be a greenstone whose relations to the adjacent northern ridge I do not know. Passing to the southern slope of the hill I find what appears to be

S. 33 T. 47 R. 26



6—747

E 1/4 32

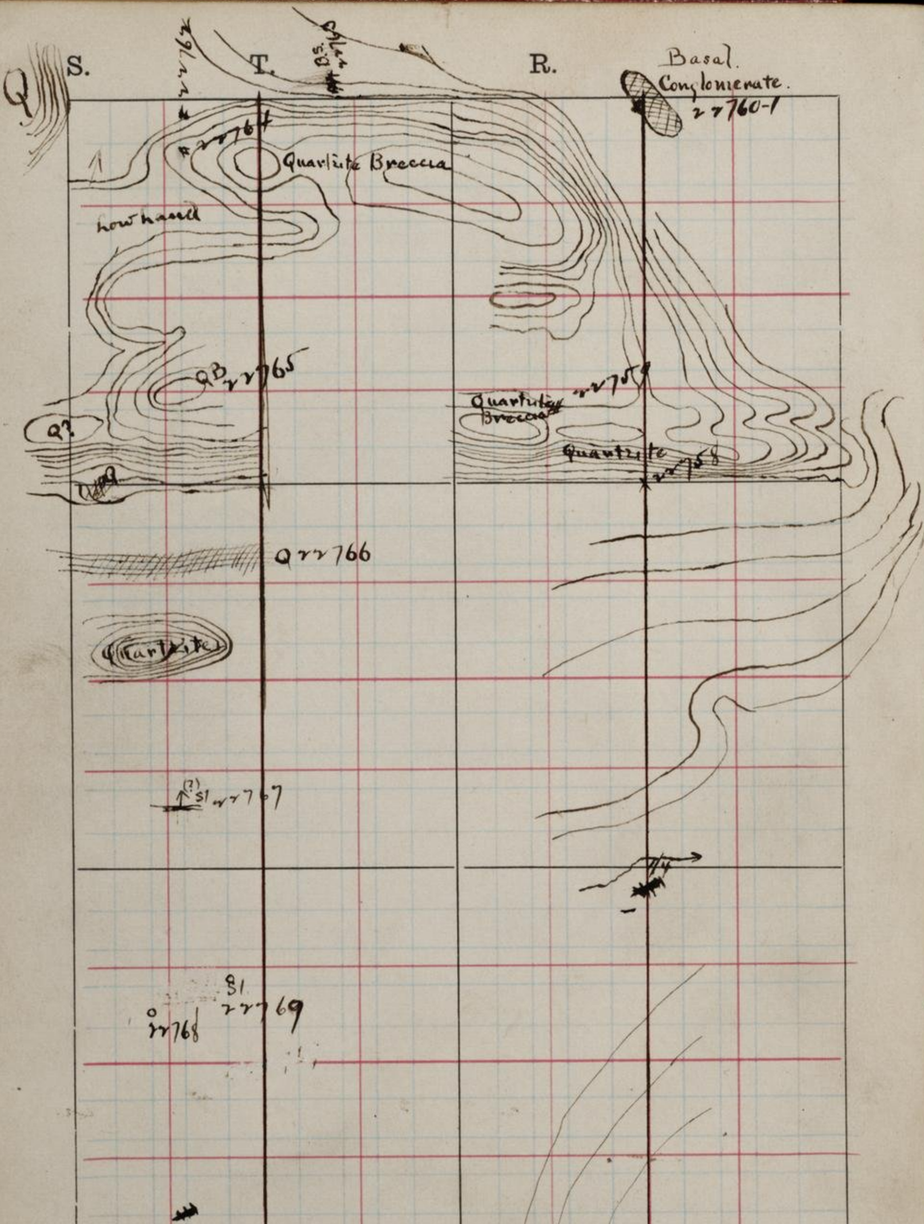
a well banded gneiss much confused by the pink granitic dykes. If any dip or strike were given to the foliation of the gneiss it would be about N 80° E dip 70° S. or N.
This rock is represented by #7754 and is taken from about 1370 N 1400 W Sec cor 34

7755 1000 N 1500 W Sec cor 34. Granitic gneiss

7756 1365 N Sec cor 33 Ridge of Granite at whose lower (southern) limit is a gneiss or schist like 7754.

7757 490 N Sec cor 28. Test pit about twenty-five feet deep in the ferruginous slate.

7758 1500 N Sec cor 28. Taken from the foot of the quartzite ridge at this point. At 1455 N are a few pebbles of waterworn (?) quartzite enclosed in the main mass.


Q
S.
T.
R.
Basal
Conglomerate.
rr760-1
rr762
rr764
Quartzite Breccia
QB rr765
Q?
Quartzite rr759
Breccia
Quartzite rr758
Q rr766
Quartzite
(?) Sl rr767
Sl rr769
rr768

6—747

77759 1570 N 100 W SE cor 28. Quartzite breccia. Up to this point (many north) there has been but one indication of brecciation i.e. that referred to under # 77758 Between the brecciated quartzite and the unbrecciated is a topographic break about twenty feet deep & twice as broad.

77760-1 At the SE cor of 71. "Basal conglomerate"

77762 500 W SE cor 71. Quartzite.

77763 20 N 400 W SE cor 71. Banded slates. As observations on this outcrop had been made before no record was kept of ours.

77764 1975 N 600 W SE cor 28 Quartzite — part of the main ridge.

vv765 1675 N 620 W SE cor 78.
Quartzite breccia — pieces angular to subangular.

vv766 1400 N 600 W SE cor 78.
Quartzite.

vv767 1075 N 600 W SE cor 78.
Low outcrop of banded ferruginous slate with a northerly dip and east and west strike.

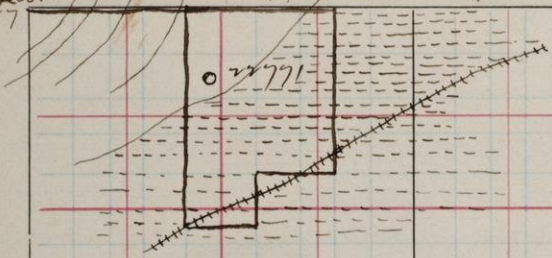
vv768 875 N 640 W SE cor 78.
Test-pit and shaft (mine?)
lean ore.

vv769 865 N 520 W SE cor 78.
Shaft — Lean ore.

vv770 865 N 480 W ~~SE~~ cor 78. Test-pit
Banded slaty rock, very strongly impregnated with hematitic iron ore.

S. 26 T. 43 R. 26

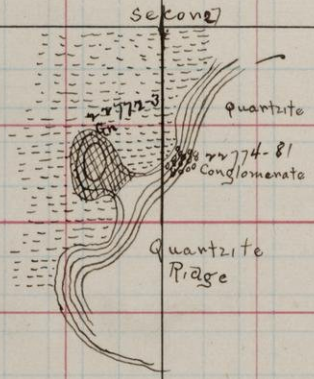
NE cor 27



course of land as shown on accompanying plat.

27771 1930 N 1760 W SE cor 76-47-26. Large test-pit-shaft in active operation. This shaft has been sunk 80 feet and then drifted. The ore seems soft and good. In some places the soft is mixed with hard, as in the specimen.

S. 27 T. 47 R. 26



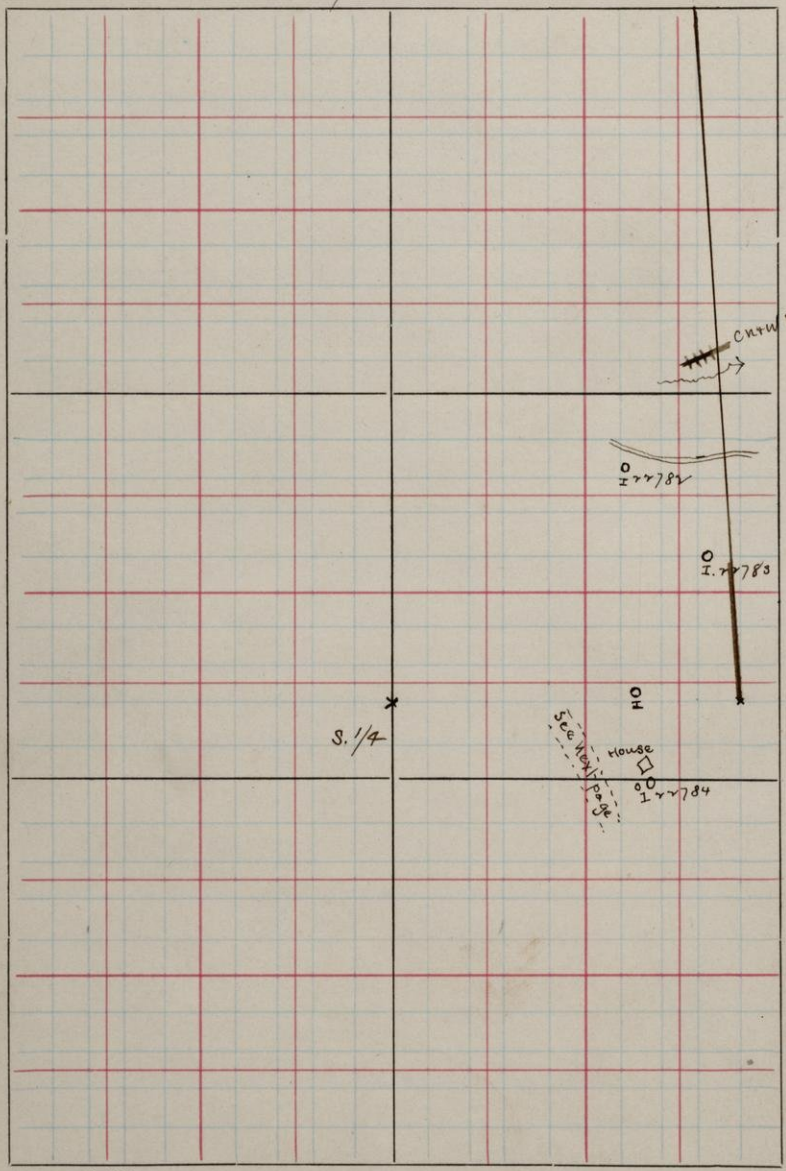
27772-3 1800 N 800 W SE cor 34-47-26.
#27772 represents the main mass of this outcrop which is composed of granite in the main. In certain portions of this outcrop or knob rising out of the swamp are patches of sericite schist #27773 (or perhaps limestone) intimately intermingled with the granite. They seem possible as the result of shearing or rubbing in which case, however, they are not limestone. This rock which sometimes separates distinctly from the granite is generally so intermingled with it as to make it impossible for me to give any outline of it. It looks in places as though it was the powder - subsequently cemented - of pebbles of granite shattered so as to form an indistinct breccia.

27774 1835 N SE cor 34. At this point we met the beginning (on our line) of the quartzite ridge. When the line strikes

the ridge the rock is a very pronounced conglomerate (upper?). This conglomerate extends a short distance westward and about twenty five paces eastward. The general character of the conglomerate is shown by the four specimens each numbered #7774

7775-81 These specimens were all taken from the conglomerate. #7775 shows the fine grained phase of the conglomerate containing fragments of bright red jasper. #7776 shows a more slaty phase which occurs locally along the lower face of the conglomerate at the time. #7777 was a pebble taken from the conglomerate - jasper?. This specimen is accompanied by a small but more characteristic pebble of jasper partially embedded in the cementing ground rock. 7778 is a bag of quartzite pebbles taken from the conglomerate while 7779 shows two pebbles of a slaty chloritic rock also found in the conglomerate. 7780-1 show other pebbles, the latter being probably of granite.

S. 28 T. 47 R. 26



Runny south on line 600 W of section line
27782 427 N 685 W SE cor 28 # 27782
Test pit in the iron formation.

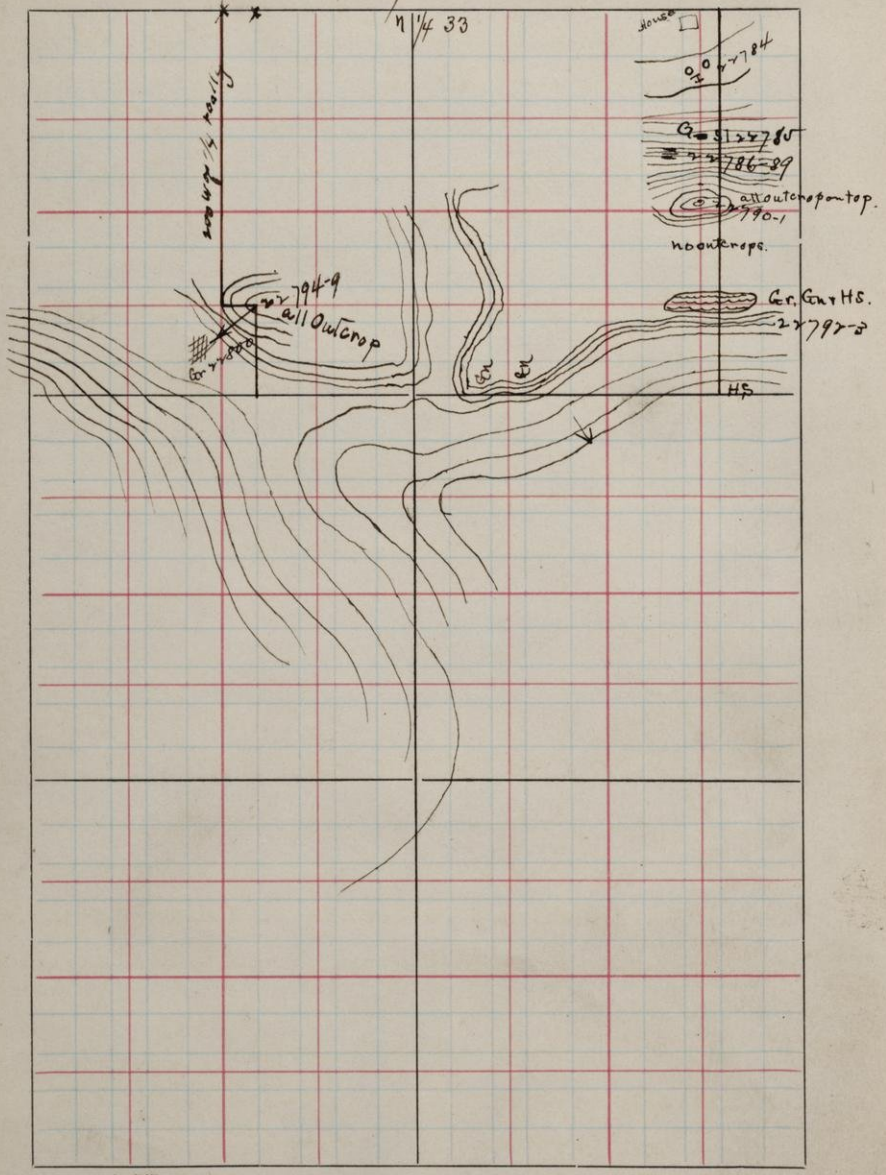
27783 300 N 600 W SE cor 28 # 27783.
Another test pit - in iron formation.

27784 695 W SE cor 28 Several test pits in the iron formation which I should judge dipped northward at this point since one of the pits has been worked on a northern dip.
(For line location see map on next page)

27785 1845 N 600 W SE cor 33. Slate with a northerly dip.

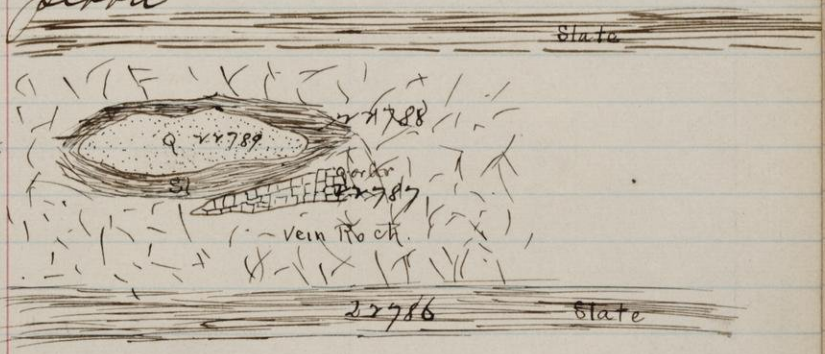
27786 1809 N 640 W SE cor 33.
— Here the slate which has apparently been continuous is penetrated by either a vein of quartz or, what seems more probable to me, a thin bed of white
27789 quartzite. The latter seems probable since it is an

S. 33 T. 47 R. 26



6—747

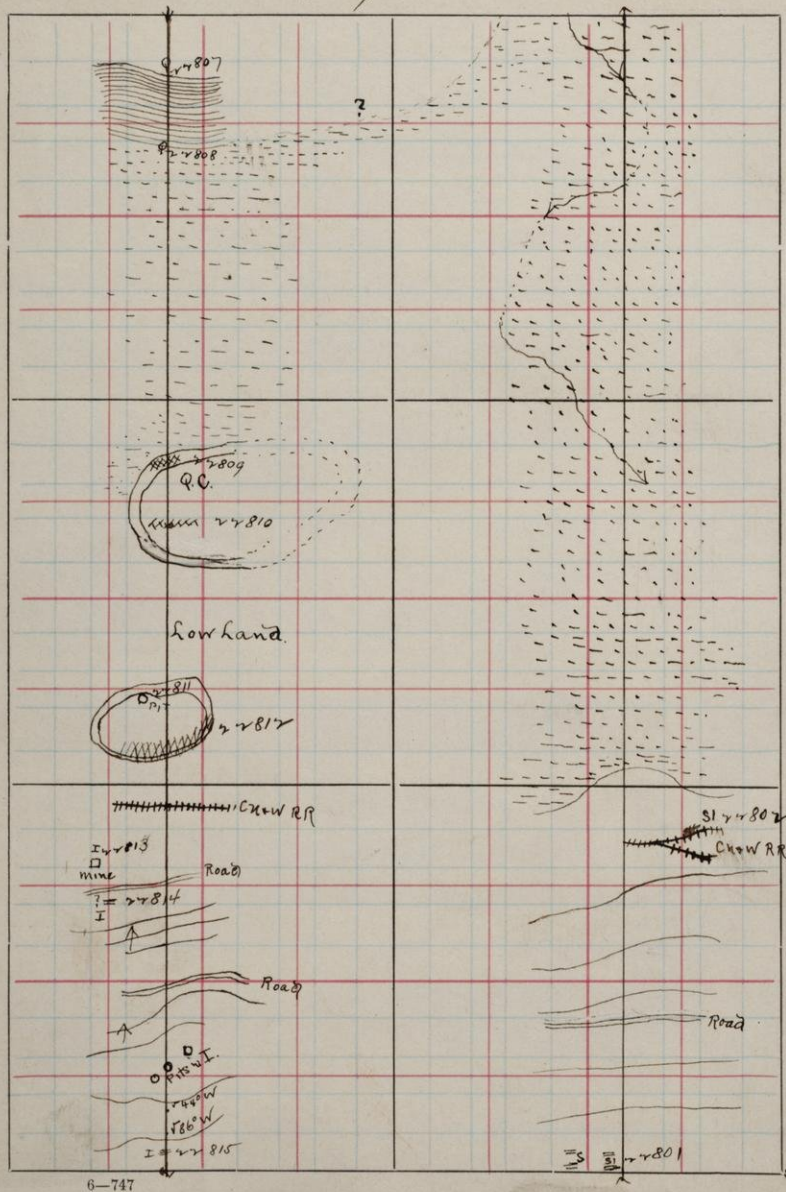
pebbles of what seems to be ferruginous quartzite and these pebbles seem to be lying with their long axes parallel to the strike of the quartzite. #22786 represents the slate at this point. #22787 the "quartz-quartzite" and #22788 the rock just south of the last and #22789 the quartzite pebble



#22790 1760 N 600 W SE cor 33. Quartzite which from its looks I vaguely distinguish as Lower Huronian In some places it has conglomeratic phases (represented by #22791.

#22792-3 1630 N 600 W SE cor 33. Gneiss and granite or perhaps more properly hornblende schist with intrusive granite. This

S. 28 T. 47 R. 26



W 1/4

S 1/4 of 28

6—747

is probably the beginning of the granite area. Ran south 10 1508 ft and thence west 600 and north again

#7794-99 1678 ft 1200 W SE cor 33.

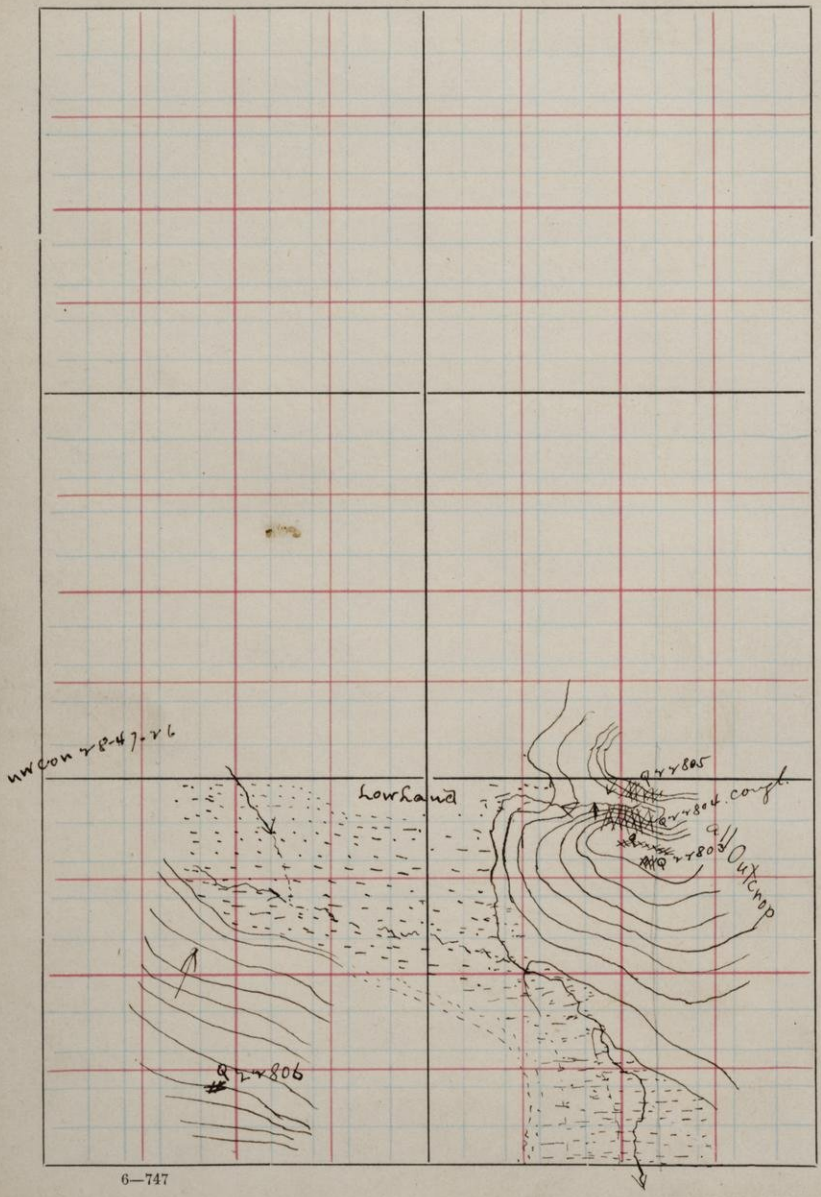
We have reached the SW end of the hill as shown in accompanying sketch and met at this point a most decided difficulty. The rock all along the top of the ridge and generally onto sides looks like a "pink-granite-gneiss". This rock is represented by #7794-5. At the western end we find a narrow band of slate #7796 which at first thought might be the line of division between the #7794 type and that which considered as quartzite (#7797)

Besides these rocks there also occur chlorite seams and small patches of a greenish conglomeratic rock #7798-9 respectively.

Can this be base of conglomerate + contact?

Closed 45 p too far east.

S. 28 T. 47 R. 26



6—747

27870 1570 N 1775 W SE cor 33. Small outcrop of granite.

27801 1700 N SE cor 28 Small outcrop of ferruginous magnetic(?) slate.

27802 4500 N 1150 W SE cor 28 Small outcrop of slate in R.R. cut.

27803 1875 N 1180 W SE cor 28. Quartzite.

27804 1935 N 1700 W SE cor 28 Quartzite.

27805 1975 N 1700 W SE cor 28 Quartzite.

Hunted over an hour for section line 1/4 then went west & came with 15 paces of the corner.

27806 1600 N 1790 W SE cor 28 Quartzite.

27807 1430 N 1800 W SE cor 28. Top of the escarpment of the quartzite ridge which here drops precipitously about 175 feet.

27808 1350 N 1800 W SE cor 28. About

the middle of the quartzite ridge we find #7808 which from its weathering looks somewhat conglomeritic but does not appear as such on a fresh surface. I found no good conglomerate. Made the strike N 80° W dip about 25-30° N. Both of the above only approximate.

1000 S 198 W found 1/4 stake.

7809 940 N 180 W Sec cor 28. Quartzite
7810 conglomerate. (#7809) The whole hill seems to be of this except a small outcrop of #7810.

7811 675 N 1840 W Sec cor 28. Test pit in #7811

7812 585 N 1780 W Sec cor 28. Outcrop of #7812.

7813 400 N 1885 W Sec cor 28. Test pit or prime (work soon to be resumed) in the iron formation.

7-7814 350 N 1870 W Sec cor 28. Possible outcrop of iron bearing slate or chert.

7-7815 30 N 1800 W Sec cor 28. Iron formation which is strongly magnetic.

Direction correct. 30 paces short in distance.

7-7816 1560 N 1800 W Sec cor 33. Quartzite conglomerate (?). Outcrop is poor and small in both cases.

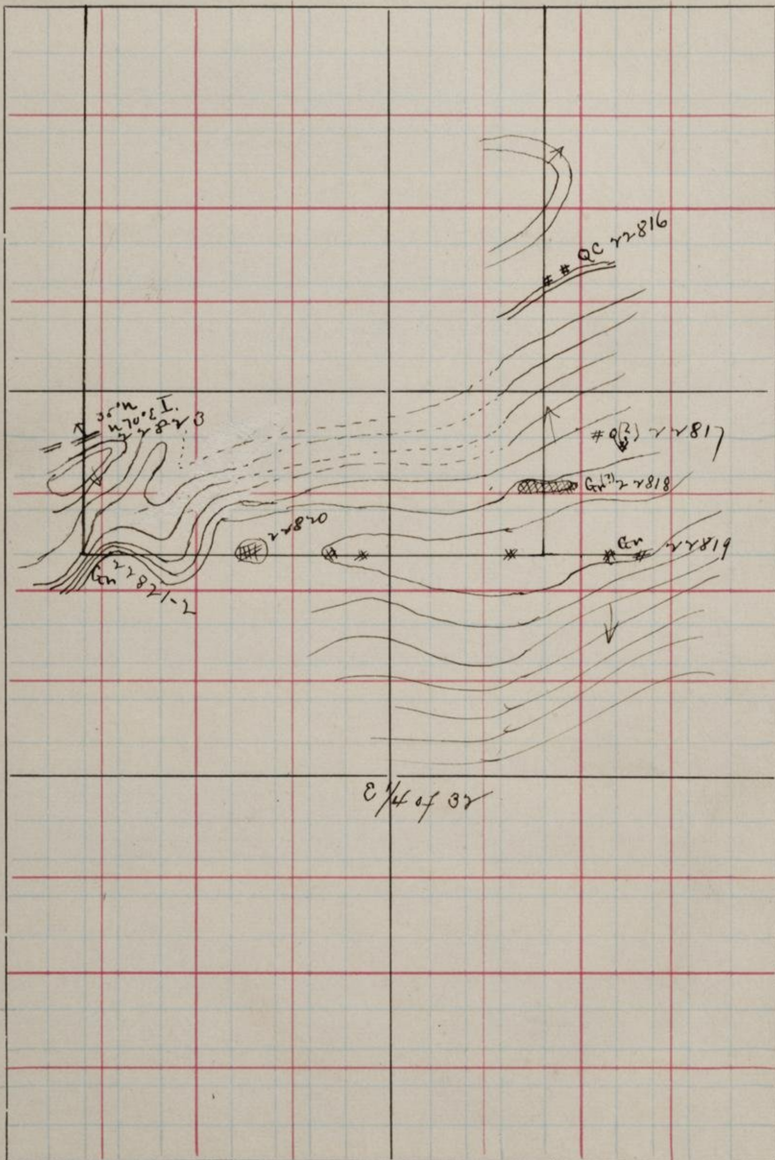
7-7817 1445 N 1690 W Sec cor 30 Pink quartzite (?) This looks much as though it was a granite.

7-7818 1400 N 1800 W SE cor 33. Low outcrop of granite.

7-7819 1300 N. 1730 W Sec cor 33. Granite.

7-7820 1300 N 780 W Sec cor 32-47-26 Gneiss -. This particular specimen

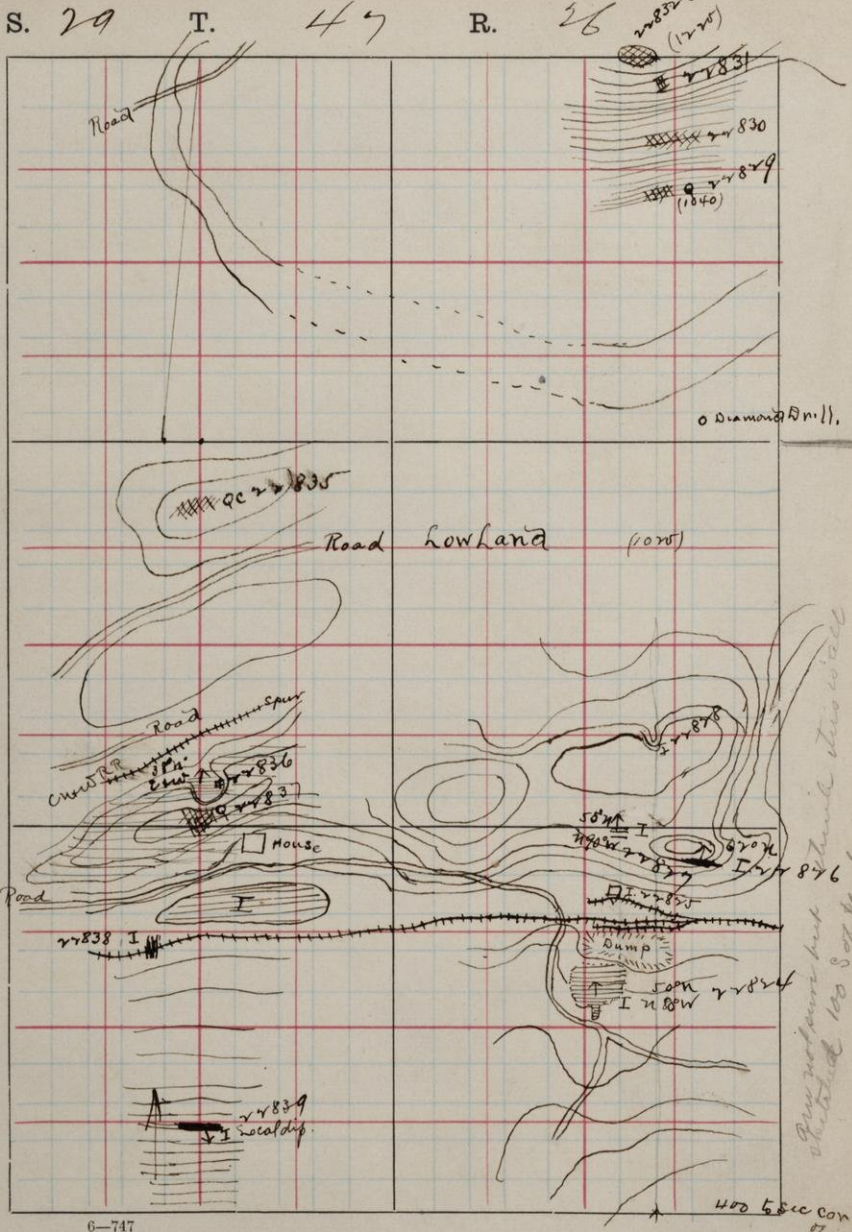
S. 32 T. 47 R. 26



QC 22816
Q(?) 22817
Gr(?) 22818
Gr 22819
22820
Gr 22821-2
N70°E
35°N
I.
22823
E 1/4 of 32

27	Seems to be composed mostly of feldspar
27827-2	1300 N 365 W SE cor 32. Concretion like # 27827 with some like # 27822 cutting through it.
27823	1450 N 400 W SE cor 32. Strike N 70° E Dip very nearly 35° N Banded ferruginous slate.
27824	350 N 440 W SE cor 29. Strike about N 80° W dip about 50° N. Excavation of the Wheat mine. Full of water
27825	510 N 475 W SE cor 29. Shaft in the iron formation - neither of the above now working.
27826	575 N 310 W SE cor 29. Strike (?) dip 62° N Iron formation - jasper outcrop.
27827	600 N 455 W SE cor 29. Strike N 90° W dip 55° N (both very approximate) Banded highly colored jasper-hematite formation.

S. 29 T. 47 R. 26



6—747

rr828 726 n 400 w SE cor 29. Open pit iron formation.
closed 20 paces too far north.

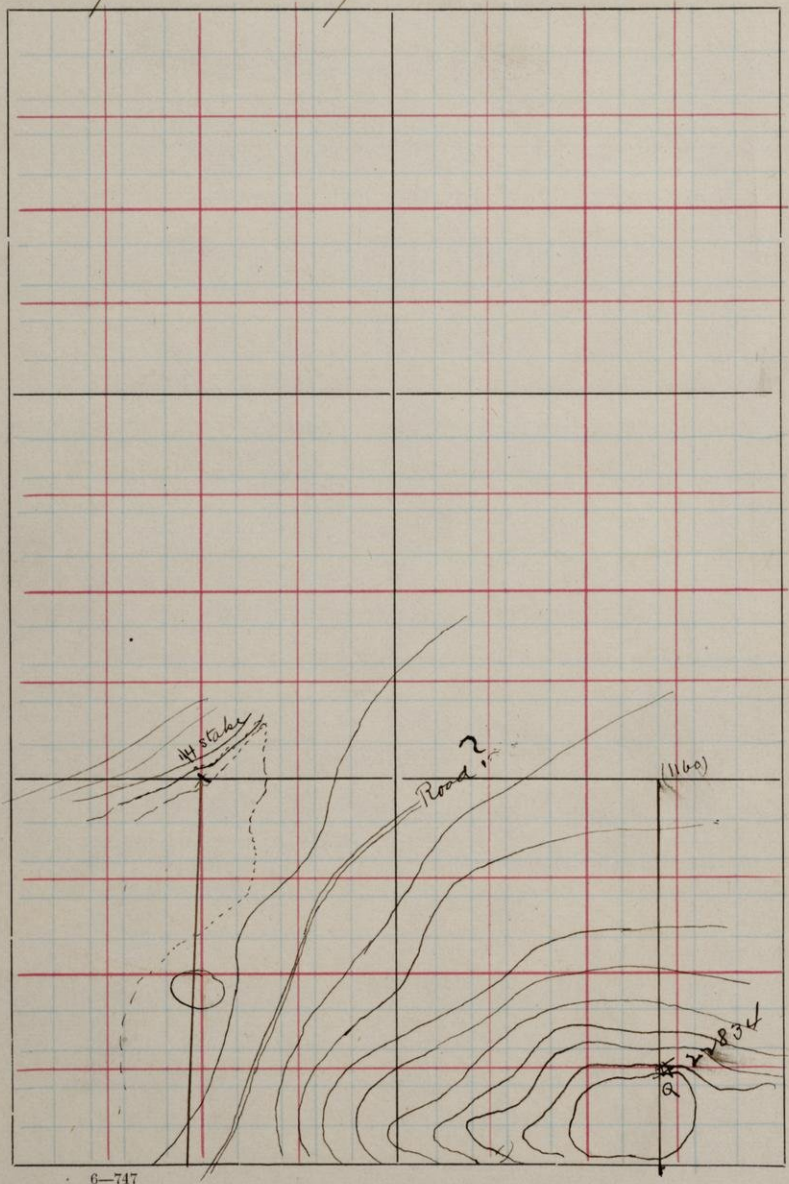
rr829 1331 n 400 w SE cor 29 quartzite? or granite? at the foot of ridge.

rr830 1410 n 400 w SE cor 29. Ferruginous conglomerate(?). The trend is E+W with what appears to be a very steep dip to the north. Of this, however, I am not absolutely sure

rr831 1475 n 420 w SE cor 29
Micaceous schist.

rr832-3 1500 n 430-50 w SE cor 29
This outcrop seems to be pronouncedly conglomeritic ~~wh~~ While the hill is of that character I believe spec. # rr832 represents the general character of the hill. The conglomeritic character is not as marked in the handspecimen as in the

S. 29 T. 47 R. 26



6—747

rock. Specimen # 27833 while not knocked from the ledge represents, I believe, the phase of the rock of the hill.

27834 1670 N 400 W SE cor 29. Outcrop (?) of quartzite on top of the ridge.

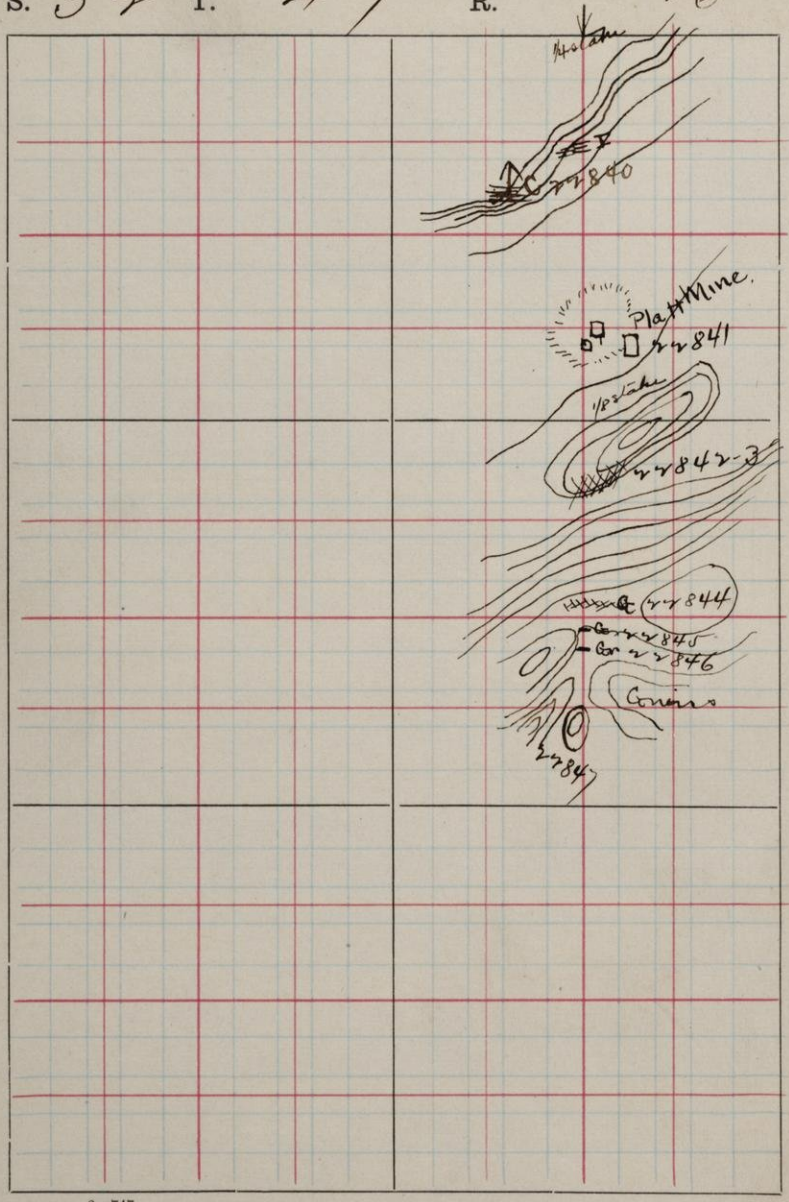
closed 30 short in distance.

27835 660 ~~920~~ N 1000 W SE cor 29 Strike E&W dip 38° N. Large artificial exposure of the iron formation

27835 920 N 1000 W SE cor 29. Conglomerate.

27837 This hill is almost a single outcrop and at 500 N 1000 W SE cor 29 the rock becomes more contorted and siliceous bands are present, in one case a band of quartzite is two feet thick Southward the specimens

S. 32 T. 47 R. 1/4 line 26



6—747

7-7838 375 N 1065 W SE cor 29. Iron formation in cut on R.R poorly exposed.
Aneroid at R.R. ("1090') 1.30 PM.

7-7839 1142 N 1000 W SE cor 29. Iron formation with very steep local(?) dip to the south Strike about E-W.

7-7840 1810 N 1095 W SE cor 29. Strike N 70°-80° E. Dip northerly. Conglomerate and iron formation. This conglomerate contains pebbles of greenstone, quartz, jasper & quartzite & the iron formation. This & where to be the eastern end of the conglomerate.

7-7841 Platt White in valley below the last outcrop. Specimen # 7-7841 represents the ore.

7-7842 1475 N 1000 W SE cor 32. Quartzite
7-7843 conglomerate (7-7842) containing conglomeritic pebbles of granite (7-7843). This is a

S. T. R.

Locality of 22840 visited. Here is seen the contact between the L. M. Jasper and the Basal Conglomerate of the Upper Algonquin the latter resting in juxtaposition. Dip of Jasper at this point. C. R. D.

very complex outcrop and needs to be given more study.

2-2844 1766 N/000 W SE cor 32. Greenstone

2-2845 1275 N/000 W SE cor 32 Greenstone

2-2846 1200 N/0000 W SE cor 32 Granite.

2-2847 1170 N/1100 W SE cor 32. Schist gneiss.

I was so overcome with heat that I could do almost nothing when I reached the Platt Mines. I therefore merely went into the gneiss planning to return to the mine and start work in the morning which never came.