

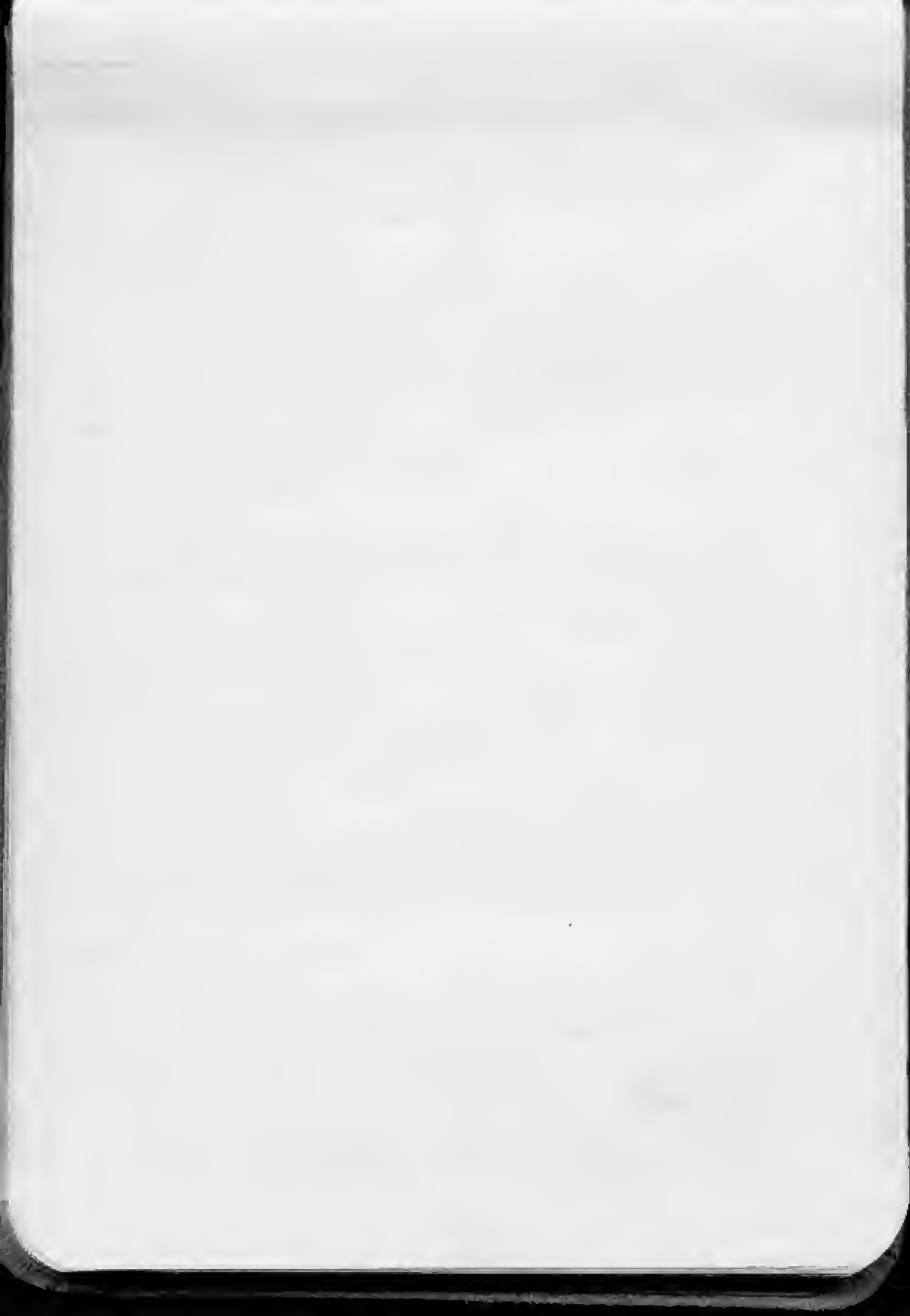
ANTA Arctic

1958

3

1 K MC 250

BUREAU OF  
MINERAL RESOURCES  
CALIFORNIA.







Just each rock, grades into  
the 27-28p rock (2) on  
either side.

near massive layers of dol  
dikes, close together N270000  
80° S, dipping in and the from  
5 ft to tapering to almost nothing.  
The part of the 27-28p rock  
has been of 27-28p, also  
of 27-28p.

A thin phase runs N1320  
dip 40° S, in contact with the  
surface plunging N 200 (1.00).

Further east rock contains  
lenses of e.g. Osmocrite rock  
to thin plat. perhaps, also  
some of the 27-28p, also  
(10ft) the 27-28p (1.00) is  
of quartz, quartzite, and  
-stone, as well as no  
quartzite - stained quartz (spec)  
Several very veins of, similar  
looking quartz occur nearby;

the paper on the characteristic  
also similar.

A few small ones with  
massive dirty white  
at the base of the neck.

A few light copper brown  
then becoming almost  
white coming to the top  
of the paper. The  
edges are sharp  
although sharp edges do not

show up eastern end etc. during  
the winter of 1902, 1903, and the  
is a <sup>constant</sup> line of very fine  
paper and is well  
flap in the center. Some  
of the paper is  
part of duplex is just  
inches across (1/2" <sup>R6</sup>)  
some are out on the  
of paper.  
Gale for comparison







of large fragments have  
probably fallen from cliff.  
Masses of sand above the sand  
level, not much fine sand.  
Clumps of pebbles with  
some tendency to finer debris  
belonging to upper part of pile.

Mostly local rock, but abt 5%  
white of flint. Green quartz, &  
pink quartz, and some of  
eg. angular quartz. All pebbles  
well rounded, and generally to  
2 ft in diameter.

11/12/58.

rocks on S side of area all  
apparently similar to those along  
N. then on face, & some of  
them. beds in one area, which  
may be granite gneiss. Not lying  
in bands of grey gneiss.  
just a couple of feet thick in  
places to S.W.

There appears to be a  
step point, but may be  
a fault or a fault at  
Ogden.

A couple of logs of galeopsis in  
a swampy pond at highest point.  
No other signs of vegetation. These  
possibly wind blown?

Some lines appear to go to  
behind mountain, which is a  
dam. There is to north (photos)  
of N.W. end of mountain is a  
lake of muddy water (photos)  
to north stream & running out  
of it. about 1000 ft long.

flow line) A pile of well rounded  
pebbles on an ice cone to one  
side, pebbles mostly 1-4" in  
diameter. (photos)

Some pebbles must have been  
carried by melt water for a long  
time as they have perfectly  
smooth surfaces.

Very few cyanite bales  
except in immediate vicinity of  
mountain. Surface is very  
cracked except where it has been  
partially covered by ice.

Long high permanent drifts  
seen with from all the mountains.  
Water present in depression around  
some of boulders.

Can be seen visible in photo of  
mountain at NE corner of ...

12/12/82

At 5.11. end of road 1020 ft. end of E.L. 14.  
containing 11.20 mag. 30° N. One  
reddish brown bent, possibly quartz,  
with iron particles. Some of the  
particles appear to be  
oriented clockwise by about 60°, possibly  
with slight depression in dip.

Still some 20. 30 ft. from E.L. 14. In  
the south part of E.L. 14 there are  
some iron particles, being lower & slightly  
dipping west at about 20°.

15. 20 ft. from E.L. 14. In SE  
part of road 1020 ft. 30° N.  
containing 11.20 mag. 30° N. 350°  
with some iron particles. Part of road  
appears to be iron ore.

E.L. 15.

15/12/58.

Traced by Jan 1942 ...  
of ...  
only South ...  
and ...  
a ...  
of ...  
on ...

On ...  
bands almost ...  
to ... W.  
some ...  
in ... some bands ...  
of ...

The ...  
has ...  
on the ...  
I ...  
...

Went down river in 1911 from  
between main part. That one  
is a very old. The water is  
very shallow and is covered with  
fallen leaves and twigs. The  
water is very shallow and is  
covered with fallen leaves and  
twigs. The water is very shallow  
and is covered with fallen leaves  
and twigs.

All signs of a river in the  
distance were hidden in the  
darkness. The water was very  
shallow and was covered with  
fallen leaves and twigs. The  
water is very shallow and is  
covered with fallen leaves and  
twigs. The water is very shallow  
and is covered with fallen leaves  
and twigs.

There is a very large amount of  
fallen leaves and twigs in the  
water. The water is very shallow  
and is covered with fallen leaves  
and twigs.

E.L. 15.

18/12/58.

Handwritten notes, possibly describing a collection or experiment. Includes the number 320,505.

Jan 13th in Apr 514.

1/2

Main body of handwritten notes, including the number 53.

34

Handwritten text

35

7  
23



These are some bands of about  
 pure hematite (specimen) and some  
 some of a mixture of green and  
 brown pyroxene (specimen) - latter  
 similar to that occurring at E.L.  
 14.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible, appearing as ghosting or bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

(Specimen) 56

57 58

In the  
 zone above the hematite, is a band  
 9" thick, of (specimen) 'tourmaline' (specimen).

21

Similar bands 2 ft, 1" thick occur in  
parts of the hybrid gneiss. Also in the  
green gneiss are small irregular  
masses a few inches across, of red  
mg. graphic granite; these are sharp  
edged against the gneiss, <sup>56</sup> spec of  
hybrid gneiss 3 ft from peg, adjoining  
edge of gneiss pushed from peg.

*[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly describing geological observations or specimen details.]*

Near N.E. corner of nunatak is a  
vein of pegmatite 6' wide, zoned, &  
clear to brownish at center, &  
some pink perthite & some stz, then  
pink perthite & some stz, then in

center, 18" is green graphitic quartzite.  
Edges are sharp against hybrid-  
ized charnockite, and vein cuts  
acutely across bedding. Plates of  
biot scattered through dyke, except  
along a zone in the perthite, where  
thumb-nail sized magnetite xls  
are scattered. This zone on only  
one side (western, i.e. lower) of  
qtz zone in center. The hybrid-  
ized charnockite is like that at the  
pg. described above, but here it  
is broken into tight acute folds,  
oblique paral. to the general banding,  
which is N 330 (mag) 20° S. A  
few thin bands of green quartzite  
again occur nearby. Near one edge  
of the pegmatite are some small  
inclusions of banded hybrid quartzite,  
with the banding paral. to that of the  
country hybrid. However they are  
close enough to the edge to have  
been continuous with the country,  
and this section overhangs what  
is continuation into next

could have fallen away.

Near this peg, and cut by it are bands and elongate masses of dark fg. pyrox flecks? which each edge are sharp. Against chert (see <sup>S10</sup>). Lenses generally only a few inches wide, but one is a couple of feet

Also near peg, but separated from it by normal chert and grading into normal chert white, is a band a couple of feet wide of banded mg. hybrid entire, lt. colored, c. 1/2 ft. thick + pyrox, little iron, like S11

Pyrox. banded in places.

Spec. <sup>S12</sup> collected of magnetite flecks. Not seen in situ. A few other specimens in museum. In pyroxite.

More quartz is quite unsorted, except on ridge abt 50' from base of rocks and part to it. This ridge falls slightly into a gap between cliffs and trail back south. toward the water.

radiation  
moat

scattered  
debris.

(cliff)

Looking out E.

moat. on the latter slope, it turns  
into scattered debris on ice. On  
left side slope, there is a change  
from detritus about 2-4" across  
to detritus 1 ft across which  
passes up into boulders 2-3 ft.  
across. Dividing line is fairly  
sharp. Detritus here is slightly  
rounded, elsewhere angular.  
There is a small melt pool at N  
end of radiation moat but no  
melt streams. Blue ice occurs  
+ on side of radiation moat, but  
away from lip of moat only white  
ice occurs, with small cerise  
in places.

Permanent drift extends west for good  
distance beyond nunatak, but  
is for small nunatak.

Some magnetite seen amongst  
the iron ore, but none seen in  
place. Some of the ore of  
Chaparral. It is a poor  
quality of iron ore, probably  
the result of gold ore.

19th Dec. Large toward north,  
at east end of group dips west  
at  $15^{\circ}$ .



Niblingen, E.L. 22.

23/12/58.

At south west corner of Nipatah is  
a semi-circular gress, mostly mg,  
with some ls, mod. well foliated.  
To some extent due to value in the  
presence of pyroxene (spinel). Pyroxene  
is dark in color, translucent & brown  
yellow. There are numerous  
bands and lenses of a mg  
rich (spinel) similar mineral-  
ogy, generally with sharp  
edges against the mg. There  
are one or two deep pyroxene  
bands.

Direction of banding rather  
irregular, esp. near knots &  
wedges of ls, but general direction  
is N. 30° W. to 40° E. Pgs are two  
heads, one <sup>dark</sup> with fsp, some  
qtz + pyrox (prob. just a coarse  
variety of chert). Other is sim.  
textured, with less brown color.



some small ...  
 numerous ...  
 many ...  
 started ...  
 Gen. 2 ...  
 species ...  
 some ...  
 heads ...

Bann ...  
 due ...  
 fol, ...  
 near ...  
 but

to deep, mostly (white to  
colored) and light. Plate is about  
1/2 inch. When both forms are  
it has a hard & fibrous texture  
at a very. Banding of layers is  
very noticeable, as though they had  
been forged into plates.  
Some bedding visible in some  
places, some of it (at least in some)  
but not regularly developed.

Thin green plates over a couple  
of feet thick, at least. Green or gray  
to black, some of light (sp. 36). This  
single or more thin rough layers  
with a moderate banding  
due to variation in amount of quartz  
and biotite. The amount of biotite  
generally decreases upwards (at  
30 ft above base). There are bands  
almost pure feldspar, an inch  
or less wide, and others of  
feldspar. Strike is N20W (or  
W20E). There are others with

little better; there is also  
a little more. About 50 feet  
above the base there are  
slightly translucent, sometimes  
"phygnatic" folded, signs an  
inch or two wide, they are  
slightly coarser than the st. sp.  
green species, have less det. + of  
and the same or less amount.

Although small white bits  
can be seen in places, there is  
no obvious base to this.

A few feet above base is a  
band 1/2 ft wide of dark green  
to ferruginous rock (spec).  
Possibly a pyroclastic  
band.

Above this more or less green  
green species of st. sp. green  
species with spidery texture  
texture (spec). Pelop is slightly darker  
and of less abundant type  
rock is brown colored. Green  
signs are seen from top to base.

... almost pure paper  
... white off and  
common. But is rare, except  
... a lot of ...  
... black ...  
... a little  
... some ... and films  
... pale green ...  
... The rock  
... also contains  
... a couple of  
... inches across of ...  
... sharp edged ...  
...

... the rock is similar,  
... thin streaks of  
... quartz a ...  
N 30 (mag) 40 E. Thin ...  
... quartz ...  
... although many  
... concordant, ...  
... rather irregular. There are  
numerous small ...

The main zone of fossils is  
 in the zone of variable thickness  
 of bluish green. The  
 fossils are, mostly, sometimes  
 attenuated, parallel to the banding  
 in the lowest of bluish green  
 zone (i.e. roughly parallel)  
 but appear to have been  
 compressed towards the west.  
 They are best shown in the  
 bands of hornfels. Near the  
 base of the zone, a layer of  
 red of bluish green. This, again,  
 shows small dark  
 spots, and an almost banding  
 structure, c.c. of bluish  
 the banding of "red" and  
 zone of bluish green. Found  
 it and out during it.


 95.  
 85.

No definite massing, but numerous  
 blocks of a dark greenish

... rock & strip, agents, some  
precipitation, etc and others of the  
Green ...? ...  
(Aspects.) This not observed  
in situ, probably a more  
extreme case of the type with  
ferric ...

Some ice where permanent  
has ...  
in part of base of wind snow.  
In upper part of snow are  
mounds of ice, probably semi-  
circular effects which have  
formed to ice. A few small  
crevasses parallel to edge of  
rock.

11/25/10. [Faint handwritten text, possibly a date and location] [Faint handwritten text]

[Faint handwritten text paragraph] [Faint handwritten text paragraph]

[Faint handwritten text paragraph] [Faint handwritten text paragraph]





... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..

U. H. ... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... 20°S, with plants of ... along  
the front.

And in ... are thin  
irregular veins of ... colored  
of white, mg to ... & fesp, st  
+ some ... but main ...  
... the ...  
... are sharp.  
... hybrid ...

... cream of ...  
... up to several inches  
... are highly ...  
... abt 30ft thick ...  
... (see later).

... the ...  
... which  
... with hybrid ...  
... the latter ...  
... variable; most  
common is ...  
... but it  
... is an ...



... is very like the ... green  
bands in the ...  
addition. Some types also contain  
coarser grains, also of ...  
concentrated in layers. This ...  
... contains a small amount of  
... a darker look than  
... is ...  
... also a band about 10ft  
wide of fine ...  
... well defined ...  
... several inches across.  
... is a lens (or vein)  
of ...  
... to the ...  
... 1120, 705. (no. 29)  
Small ...  
most are ... (white)  
... inches across, in ...  
... some ...  
... are ...  
along ... some ...

1. ... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

(light) magnet, each being good  
should be a new. There is  
also a more or less degree  
of... all...  
of... but...  
All these peeps. have sharp edges  
about...  
In one place is a mass, a  
couple of feet across, of round  
? A mass of...  
a dark matrix of...  
etc. (spec). Possibly transitional  
to...  
a bed... which...  
peeps. Bedding around it is  
disrupted, and its edges are steep  
against the matrix. In part the  
matrix consists of...  
light. Parts of it give impression  
of being an altered conglomerate, but  
no description along bedding was  
observed.



cutting across gneisses, 11140°,  
80°S to 60°, 80S (mag) are bands  
of dark but with rock (spec)  
probably melanocratic dikes. Most  
are 2-10' wide, sharp edged  
but tend to turn into bands  
of gneisses eventually. A few  
thin bands part to position  
maybe hills of sim. rock. They  
have a joint texture and sharp  
edges, due to change in  
color, producing small  
A lens within the banded  
masses (generally 1/2' or less  
of 1/2' thick).

Between the dykes of  
color appears to be a 10' wide  
dyke material in which  
changes considerably across width,  
some parts having only 10%, others  
even more than the spec. above. The  
dykes in this dyke are widely spaced.  
The dyke 100' east of 11140° of  
11160 mag, etc, which is 10' -





Several smaller dykes cut the  
 dykes here. To the south  
 if these dykes are cut by the  
 thin gran. veins (see p. 53). A  
 couple of large dykes, both  
 edges of the big dyke, and in it  
 the dykes cut the dykes  
 part. The trending of the dykes

no sig. edges about. The dykes are  
 slightly higher than the dykes  
 of similar size. The dykes are  
 variable. Colored at top of dykes.

massive fragments of dykes  
 about 50' out. Most of  
 dykes sl. to mod. well con. dy.  
 bands common, and large  
 boulders (large boulders  
 < 5% boulders of 10%  
 pebbles 50% (smaller 70%)  
 35%.

1st  
 2nd  
 3rd  
 4th  
 5th  
 6th  
 7th  
 8th  
 9th  
 10th  
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 91st  
 92nd  
 93rd  
 94th  
 95th  
 96th  
 97th  
 98th  
 99th  
 100th

21st  
 at 11:00

5th

... a melt lake in a basin  
in pits, & a sheet of ice over a  
bank water in sand. Evidence of  
aggradation over beach lands  
this lake is a shallow (shallow)  
channels in it (if water was  
over beach from swamps at  
low tide). Remnants of  
melt lakes, & bubbles in pits  
surface consists of a  
evidence of, large, due to  
wood, as some lake holes  
we find of an mtn. side  
from a horizontal side  
a drift of ice on buried side,  
even when lake is  
... except in melt lake, part of  
melt lake was ...  
... from ...  
... end of ...  
... melt lake ...  
... at ...  
... F.



1000 ft. ...

... above ...

... 200 ...

... 50 ...

... 63

... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
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... ..  
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... ..



... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

The plants are  
 described as being  
 common in the  
 community. General  
 description of the  
 plant in general. The  
 fruit is red. Also  
 in the leaves, used  
 for tea. In places it  
 is very common.

The fruit is white  
 and is very  
 common in the  
 community.



43 1/2 100 1/2 100

100 1/2 100 1/2 100

... at the top of the ...  
... of the ...  
... of the ...  
... of the ...

A few birds, mostly ...  
... of the ...  
... of the ...

Some pages were ...  
... of the ...  
... of the ...

The first person ...  
... of the ...  
... of the ...

The time at the summit is N 150 ...  
... with a ...  
... of the ...

The top of the hill seems to be  
 a level plain. The trees, however, there  
 are a few, but of this slope  
 a number of 1st class  
 fossils on the side of the  
 the summit edge. Fossils here  
 are very well preserved, and the  
 shape is a decided dip. The dip  
 is  $340^{\circ}$  (or  $30^{\circ}$ ). The dip  
 is to the south on north-  
 south faces, toward an east-  
 west dip. The face is  
 a square of feet of a red, pink  
 rock, etc. etc. etc.  
 A dip of 100 feet in center  
 of a large plateau at  $290^{\circ}$  (or  
 $60^{\circ}$  S. There is a lot of  
 fossils in blocks.  
 The dip goes down to a point  
 just prominent peak (at  $200^{\circ}$   
 but values, etc. etc.) There is  
 moderately well exposed. You  
 will see a couple of feet in  
 with some of the fossils in it.

The first of the quartzite (photo)
 is a white color and is a
 very fine type. But could stand
 for a good section of the
 canyon more likely. At the top
 of the layer is a coarse
 sandstone with probably
 some shaly and some shaly with
 the same.

The fragment
 of the
 section shows
 considerable sandstone or too
 interstratified with shaly. All
 shaly is 500. The main
 valley through the ridge is very
 long and narrow and is
 in a bend up on S side of it.
 The same is a small one northward,
 to a steep fall.

A few poorly developed soil
 patches in the lower section
 at 5000 ft. & 5000 ft.
 on top of ridge.

1/1/39. In the east of the  
strata dip 5.11, dip 600  
above the level of 250, on  
a small number of other points  
and a few lower down.

---

Complete the record of  
the dip of the strata  
in the east of the  
level of 250, with  
the dip of the  
strata in the  
direction of  
the dip.

# INDEX

Page	Subject
3	EL. 14. Method notes
25	EL 15. Krummkeil Profile
39	Neulingen, Mt Chammer
51	Lehrne Range

ANTI/MCL/03

0017