dence for this view on a regional scale, the specific relations in the Mount Scott–Lake Elmer Thomas–Ketch Lake area are different. The Mount Scott Granite sill lies on Mount Sheridan Gabbro on the north side of Mount Scott, but going southward it rises above the gabbro surface and can be traced upsection into the rhyolite on the south side of Mount Scott. Consequently, there is a wedge of Carlton Rhyolite (and Meers Quartzite) separating the gabbro and granite.

These relations can be confirmed easily and quickly by short traverses in the immediate vicinity of the intersection of the Mount Scott summit road and State Highway 49. Figure 128 is a photograph looking northeastward toward Mount Scott. The present thickness of the granite sill is fully displayed. A small stream, or gully, flows southward off the mountain and out under the summit road, exiting just east of the entrance (on-ramp) to the summit road, and then crosses the main road. Along this gully between the roads are outcrops of the dirty or graywacke facies of the Meers Quartzite. Just south of the culvert of the summit road, Mount Scott granite crops out. This is the base of the sill. For about the first 10 m upsection, the granite is finer grained and called "facies B" by Myers and others (1981) (table 5). A fault cannot be responsible for this outcrop configuration, because the granite behaves as a sheet extending southward across the main highway, just ¼ mi to the east (see figs. 126, 128). To the southwest, the granite overlies the northwest-trending contact between quartzite and rhyolite. The rhyolite–granite contact is clear at the map scale, but not at the outcrop scale, and is better studied farther south.

Table 32 presents modal data for the main rock types in the vicinity. The Meers in this area is mostly fractured, greenish gray and gritty in hand specimen, and dominated by fine-grained, white to yellow-green micas and quartz. Banding is not uncommon. The Carlton is a salmon to dark-red-brown, fractured, massive rhyolite. Phenocrysts of red-orange alkali feldspar and dark-gray quartz are prominent. The feldspars are typically aligned rather consistently over single outcrops, so that mapping of flow directions may be possible. Figure 129 is a photograph of part of a thin section (W–940) showing the

Figure 128. Aerial photograph (taken in June 1978) of Mount Scott, looking northeast. Stop 4 is in vicinity of intersection of State Highway 49 and on-ramp to Mount Scott summit road. Prominent fracture pattern crisscrossing western side of mountain is striking. Many spheroidally weathering boulders, or core-stones, which have toppled from small tors on mountainside, have accumulated in ravines following fractures. All these features, including boulder streams, are interpreted to be Permian.