

LEGEND

JURASSIC
 Coast Range Intrusives

TRIASSIC?
DEVONIAN
 Limestone, quartzite, argillite, schist, basic igneous rocks

Geological Notes

Granitic rocks, belonging to the Coast Range Intrusives, are the dominant rocks. The granitic rocks are of Devonian date, and are here and there very finely altered sedimentary and volcanic rocks which are detached in many cases, hand-like areas. The sediments and volcanics may belong to any of the groups but no unconformities have been found and everywhere they have the same general character. In fact, they have been found in these rocks and, therefore, their age is unknown. Presumably they are not younger than Carboniferous probably they are of Devonian and Permian age.

The Coast Range Intrusives vary in composition from a granite to a basic gabbro. In places different varieties grade into one another, in other places they cut one another. Over large areas the rocks have granitic structures but in many localities especially along the borders of the areas of the schist or sediments and volcanics, the Coast Range Intrusives are banded or more igneous. In places, the granitic structure may be due to foreign material partially or wholly incorporated in the granitic rocks. In many localities, the granitic rocks contain many detached angular fragments of older granitic rocks or of the sediments and volcanics; in other places the fragments are rounded.

The sedimentary and volcanic rocks occupy isolated areas within the granitic body. The strata comprise limestone, shale, quartzite, and volcanic rocks and almost everywhere of these. The strata outcrop over areas varying in size from only a few feet in diameter to others of considerable width and persisting for miles along the strike. In general the strata strike in a northerly direction and dip at high angles. In many of the areas of these rocks indicated on the map, the granitic rocks of the Coast Range Intrusives occur in dykes and vein-like bodies and large intrusive masses. Concretions, within the areas or above, on the map of the Coast Range Intrusives, are many unexposed small areas or patches of the sedimentary and volcanic rocks or of schists and quartzites, which are possibly altered phases of these strata.

Note 1. From Great Point eastward to South Pass and also on the shore of Kwaikwaik Arm, the granitic rocks are numerous dykes of trachyte, quartz porphyry, and other volcanic rocks. These dykes are presumably of Tertiary age and are unlike the dykes commonly found elsewhere in the region and which probably are connected in origin with the Coast Range Intrusives.

Note 2. Purple mica schists, dark green hornblende and quartz schists, etc.

Note 3. Narrow areas of limestone mica schist and massive green porphyry rock.

Note 4. Along the shores of Kwaikwaik Arm, quartziferous granites and schists occur within the body of granitic rocks. Similar schists and quartzites, not everywhere quartziferous, occur at many places along the shores of Burke Channel.

Note 5. Garnetiferous mica schist, mica schist and crystalline limestone impregnated with granitic veins and alternating with granitic rocks.

Note 6. Limestone, in places highly siliceous, green schists, etc. alternating with grey and small bodies of quartzite rocks.

Note 7. Contact limestone or marble, grey and dark green schists, argillite rocks, cherty quartzites, numerous intrusive granitic bodies. The sediments and schists are commonly rusty-weathering due to the presence of disseminated pyrite and pyrochloite.

Descriptive Notes

Geological Notes

Note 8. Green schist schists, more coarsely crystalline hornblende schists, rusty-weathering banded argillite schists with quartzite layers, limestone both compact and crystalline and in places largely altered to garnet and pyroxene. Many intrusive granitic bodies.

Note 9. A 120-foot band of limestone or marble is covered by a bed of magnetite attaining a maximum width of 1 foot. A little pyrite and pyrochloite is associated with the magnetite.

Note 10. Limestone, argillite rocks, schists, etc.

Note 11. Banded argillite rocks with some mica and hornblende schists.

Note 12. Banded hornblende schists in places much epidotized, accompanied with quartzite, argillite, schists and mica schist.

Note 13. On the shore of Millbrook Cove are exposures of an agglomerate, presumably of Tertiary age and consisting of fragments of granitic and other rocks embedded in a matrix, in part glassy, and in part quartzite.

Note 14. Hornblende schists much epidotized, amphibolites occasional limestone beds, argillite rocks, quartzites, and mica schists. In places the rocks are charged with pyrite.

Note 15. Mostly quartzites with some mica schist, etc. The rocks are rusty-weathering from the presence of pyrite. Along the shores of Millbrook Cove, green rocks alternate in an intricate fashion with mica and hornblende schists, etc.

Note 16. Hornblende schists, and crystalline limestone interstratified with argillite beds.

Note 17. Banded argillite and cherty rocks, crystalline limestone, etc.

Note 18. Quartzite, argillite rocks, hornblende and schist schists, etc. interbedded by large and small bodies of granitic rocks.

Note 19. Schists and argillite rocks.

Note 20. Mica schists, quartzites with interbedded schist schists, considerable finely disseminated pyrite and pyrochloite.

Note 21. Patches of quartzite, and marble with cherty schist.

Note 22. Argillite rocks, quartzite, etc.

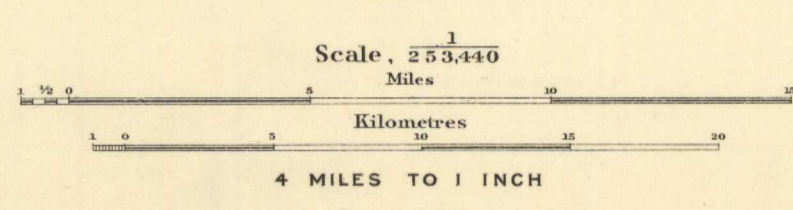
Economic Notes

Mineral deposits of economic value occur in other regions along the Pacific coast, along or near the contacts of the Coast Range Intrusives with the detached areas of older sedimentary and volcanic rocks. In the region represented by this map, though the older schistose rocks are in many places rusty-weathering from the presence of considerable iron and sulphide, yet no mineral deposits of economic value are known to occur except possibly in one local area, (see note 22).

Note 23. Several mining claims have been located on the mountain slopes on the north side of North Bentinck Arm about 1 mile west of Bella Coola. The claims are staked on a narrow belt of schistose rocks including a few beds of limestone. The ore consists of pyrite and pyrochloite with some chalcopyrite forming irregular bodies or impregnations in the schists.

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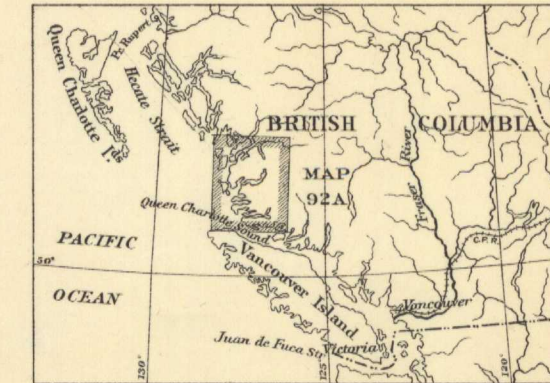
MAP 92A
 (Revised 1913)
COAST AND ISLANDS
 BETWEEN QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND AND BURKE CHANNEL
 BRITISH COLUMBIA



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