CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

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1908

Geological Map
of parts of
NANAIMO AND NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISIONS.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To illustrate Report by
O. E. LEROY, M. Sc.
1906.

Scale: 4 statute miles to 1 Inch = 253440

Explanation of Colours & Signs

TERTIARY

- Post-Eocene Eruptives
- Eocene-Puget Group

MEZOZOIC

- Cretaceous
- Upper Jurassic (?) — Coast Range Batholith

PALÆOZOIC

- Devono Carboniferous — Marble Bay Formation; Britannia Group; Texada Group

- Dikes, Diabase & Porphyrite
- Geological boundaries
- " " undefined
- Strike and dip
- Strike of Foliation
- Glaciation
- Elevations in feet above sea-level

Descriptive Notes

QUATERNARY

Clays are of very limited extent in this region. They occur on the North Arm Burrard Inlet, at the head of Howe Sound, on Gambier and Anvil Islands. On the latter island bricks are manufactured.

TERTIARY

Post-Eocene. *A few small intrusions of trachyte and andesite occur as surface flows and dikes on Howe Sound and in the vicinity of Vancouver.*

Eocene. *The Puget Group is represented by a series of conglomerate sandstones and shales which are developed inland along Malaspina strait from Grief point to Scow bay and south of Burrard inlet. The rocks include small areas of impure lignite but no coal of any value has been found north of the International Boundary.*

MESOZOIC

Upper Jurassic.(?) *The Coast range batholith has been referred to this age and occupies the greater part of the area comprised in the present map. The batholith is composed of granitoid rocks which range from acid granite to gabbro, containing but few deposits of economic value, the intrusion had an important mineralizing influence on the older rocks and may be considered to be the origin of many of the ore deposits.*

The Mount Benaideen and Britannia West Copper Groups are in granite and at several points valuable structural stone is quarried.

Subsequent to the Coast range batholith there was a widespread intrusion of basic dikes, mainly diabase which cut all the older rocks. They are of no economic importance.

Cretaceous. *Small erosion remnants of rocks of this age representing basal beds occur on Texada and Lasqueti islands. They contain no coal.*

PALÆOZOIC

Devono-Carboniferous. *These rocks lithologically admit of a threefold division, namely the Texada group the Britannia group and the Marble Bay Formation. They occur in isolated areas lying on the granitoid rocks of the Coast Range batholith. The Texada group is mainly composed of basic igneous rocks, the Britannia Group of sediments with a great development of slates, and the Marble Bay formation of limestones.*

These Palaeozoic rocks are important, as nearly all the deposits of economic value are found in them, or along their contact with the Coast Range batholith. The principal mineral areas are the west half of Texada island, the Britannia Mineral Zone and the Lynn Creek camp. In prospecting, these Palaeozoic areas should receive special attention.

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