



Explanatory Notes

**Alluvium.** The areas occupied by alluvium represent portions of the alluvial cone which has been successively accumulated. Elsewhere exposures are common though often wanting in the immediate vicinity of contact.

**Pulaskite.** Exposures of typical pulaskite may be found west of the Jumbo over the area occupied by the large dikes of this rock.

**Lamprophyric Dikes.** Dikes varying widely in size and character and of different ages are exceedingly numerous but only a few of the larger ones are represented on this map. While dikes of lamprophyric character are predominant in number, other types some of which are directly connected with the porphyritic monzonite, the granodiorite, etc., are also common. All the rock bodies are those of pulaskite or are cut by dikes.

**Serpentine.** Exposures of typical serpentine may be found on the rocky knolls several hundred yards south of the mine tramway leading to the O.K. mill.

**Sheep Creek Diorite Porphyry.** Exposures of this type are common along the whole course of the dike of this rock running north from Sheep Creek.

**Granite Porphyry.** Exposures of typical granite porphyry may be seen along the course of a small dike below the Le Roi head works and just east of the aerial tramway.

**Nelson Granodiorite.** The smaller bodies of granodiorite outlined towards the top of Red Mountain appear to have been overlain in a zone of shattering. Small patches of granitic types too small to map, also occur in this vicinity. The common phases of this type may be seen in numerous exposures along the line of the G.N.R. on the slopes of Deer Park ridge.

**Porphyritic Monzonite.** This type is well shown in the quarry within the city limits west of the line of the C.P. Railway and north of Columbia Street.

**Monzonite.** The large area of monzonite in the western portion of an oval zone about five miles long. The monzonite body is composed of various types differing considerably in general appearance. Common phases of this type may be seen in numerous exposures on the slopes of Mount Roberts monzonite. A very coarse form outcrops near the old shaft of the Le Roi and a fine grained, dark variety occurs in the rear of the city hall.

**Volcanic Agglomerate.** The volcanic agglomerate is well exposed along the Wallingford trail.

**Angite Porphyry.** Typical angite porphyry is exposed at the head of the gully just west of the Wallingford trail. A somewhat different variety can be seen on the road near the Deer Park mine while the material comprising the bank leading north from Sheep Creek may be in part of still newer origin. Cutting the angite porphyry of Red Mountain and vicinity are many dikes and irregular masses of diorite porphyry not shown on this map. This rock type may be seen in the railway cuttings along the lower slopes of Red Mountain below the Le Roi headworks.

**Mount Roberts Formation.** Over the western portion of the camp the rocks of this group are largely of dark slates passing into arenaceous breccias with which occur some calcareous beds. On Red Mountain and at other points, these beds seem to be represented by horizontal, altered, forms. On Red Mountain and elsewhere, the strata are penetrated by many bodies of diorite porphyry not shown on this map.

**Economic Geology.** The main exposures of veins are shown on the map but not mineralized areas. It being impossible on this scale to indicate widths no distinction is drawn between wide veins and narrow ones. The approximate position on the surface of veins that are not exposed but are developed underground is also marked. These positions are shown by projecting the veins from the mine plans to the surface, show where the vein may be expected to outcrop if the dip should remain constant. On account of fluctuating and the number of veins it is unwise to connect edge areas unless the vein can be actually traced between.

On the northern half of the slope the veins are mostly epithermal gold copper veins. West of Little Sheep Creek as on the O.K. ridge quartz veins occur, and along the southern edge on the Lily May, Bluebell, Mayflower, etc., silver lead veins occur.

**Legend**


Contours showing heights above sea level based on elevation of track at G.N.R. station.  
The bench mark at the Bank of Montreal and elevations used at the mines are from the same datum.  
Magnetic declination about 24' East.

C.O. Semical, Geographer & Chief Draughtsman.  
A. Dickson, Draughtsman.

Surveyed in 1905-1906

Geological Sheet

Economic Geology by R. W. Brook.  
Areal Geology by G. A. Young.  
Topography by W. H. Boyd.

Nº 1004

ROSSLAND MINING CAMP  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

4	Township 28 N	2
33	34	35
Township 9E		
28	27	26

Scale: 1200 Feet to 1 Inch - 14,400

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Rosland  
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A. Geol.