Geological Survey of Canada.

Alfred R.C. Selwyn L.L.D., F.R.S. & Director.

1884.

15.S.E.

Nº 3

N.E.

Explanation of Colours and Signs.

- F — Devonian.
- E — Silurian.
- Dm. — Cambro-Silurian (Metamorphic)
- Ca. — Cambrian.
- A.B. — Pre-Cambrian.
- Do. Ser. — Dolerite. Serpentine.
- Gr. — Granite.
- \60° — Dips.
- Fossils.
- Geological boundaries.
- Parish Lines.
- County Lines.

66°15′ 66° 65°45′ 65°30′ 65°15′ 65° 64°45′

48°45′ 48°30′

Longitude West from Greenwich

3.N.W. 6.N.W.

3.S.E.

BONAVEN

Compiled and drawn by R.W.Ells, assisted by A.P.Low.
from plans made by the Crown Lands Department, Quebec, the Geological Survey and the Intercolonial R.R.
Geologically surveyed by Logan, Murray, Richardson, Ells & Low.

THE CANADA BANK NOTE CO. MONTREAL. LITHOGRAPHERS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Nat. Scale 253/440

Scale 4 miles to one inch.

1 0 5 10 15 Miles.

To illustrate Reports by R.W.Ells, and A.P.Low, 1883.

Notes.

From the exceedingly rugged character of the greater part of the interior of the Gaspé peninsula, the continuous tracing of geological boundaries is impossible. Sections were, however, made from the Bay of Chaleurs on the south, and the River St. Lawrence on the north, along the principal rivers, which, flowing generally almost directly across the strike of the several formations, afford excellent opportunities for examining the structure. The area occupied by the silurian rocks is in general very broken, the elevations ranging from 800 to 1,700 feet. The ranges of the Big and Little Berry Mountains, which are composed principally of hard Devonian sandstones, have a general elevation of 1,200 to 1,600 feet, reaching in some peaks 2,000 feet, as measured by the aneroid, while the range of the Shickshock or Notre Dame Mountains have peaks from 3,500 to nearly 4,000 feet in height. Between these principal mountain ranges a great inland Devonian area or basin occurs, the rocks of which are largely soft, red sandstones and shales, producing a soil very like the lower carboniferous of the coast. Several of the principal streams rise in this area, the general elevation of which is from 600 to 800 feet above the sea, and it extends from the vicinity of the Metapedia River on the west, to the eastern extremity of the peninsula. Much good settlement land was observed here, which should at some day be found very valuable for agricultural purposes, provided summer frosts do not interfere with the vegetation, but these will not be worse or possibly so bad as occur around the settled portions of the Matapedia River and Lake.

There is an apparent want of conformity between the Silurian and Devonian systems at several points. Eruptive masses of dolerite and fine grained granite have broken through in many places, very often along the line of contact, and especially about the head waters of the south branch of the Ste. Anne and the branches of the Cascapedia Rivers.

Economic minerals, in so far as could be observed, were apparently in small quantity. In the Shickshock range, Chromic iron has long been known to exist, but the deposits are very limited, and generally confined to small pockets. Excellent timber occurs over much of the area, not only along the valleys of the principal streams, but in the heart of the Shickshock range itself.