

Geological Survey of Canada.

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1884.
7. S.W.



- Explanation of Colours.
- G Lower Carboniferous.
 - F Devonian.
 - E Silurian.
 - 3.N.E. Cambrian Silurian. (Type division). Utica &c.
 - Dm. Cambrian Silurian. Metamorphic.
 - C.S. Cambrian. (Type division). Levis &c.
 - Ser. Serpentine.
 - Petroleum Spring.
 - Argentiferous Galena.
 - ⊙ Fossil.
 - ∇ 60° Dip.
 - Geological boundaries.
 - Township Lines.
 - County Lines.

NOTE 1.
The Silurian rocks of Gaspé occur in the form of a broad synclinal basin, bounded on the north by the Levis formation, and on the south by rocks supposed to be metamorphic Cambro-Silurian. They appear occasionally along the axis of the anticline in the overlying Devonian. The "Gaspé limestone series," which immediately underlies the Devonian in Eastern Gaspé, has been divided, a portion included in the "Passage beds," (see Pal. Fossils, Vol. II, p. 1), is now assigned to the Silurian, and the upper members to the Devonian.

NOTE 2.
The Devonian rocks are extensively developed, not only in the Eastern portion of the Gaspé Peninsula, but in the interior as well. Fossils are very abundant at various points around Gaspé Bay, but at the contact with the Silurian there is a mingling of the faunas of both systems which renders the exact determination of the boundaries difficult. Four principal anticlines are recognized in the area. These reach the coast at Percé, Pt. St. Peter, Tar Point and Cape Haldimand. Small quantities of argoniferous galena are found at Indian Cove and Little Gaspé, on the north side of Gaspé Bay. Petroleum Springs occur at several places, and a large amount of money has been spent in former years in attempts to find oil in paying quantities. The principal boring operations were carried on at Silver Brook and near Sandy Beach, but the quantity of oil found was insignificant. A trap dyke containing bitumen occurs at Tar Point.

NOTE 3.
The rocks which occupy the south shore of the St. Lawrence River from Marin Brook to the Marsouin River, and which apparently underlie the Levis and Silurian formations, are assigned to the horizon of the Utica or Hudson River, principally on the evidence of graptolites, among which there are none of the Levis types. Other organic remains however occur, both along the coast and in the vicinity of the Magdalen River, see Geology of Canada, 1866, page 208, which tend to confirm the Utica and Hudson River age of these rocks. The extension of this formation eastward from Little Fox River, where it was formerly supposed to terminate, (see Geological Map of Canada, 1866), to Marin Brook has been made, principally from the presence of graptolites of Utica type found by Mr. T. C. Weston, in 1878, at Griffon Cove and other intermediate points.

Compiled and drawn by R.W. Ellis, assisted by A.P. Low.
From plans made by the Crown Lands Department Quebec and the Geological Survey.
Geologically surveyed by Logan, Murray, Richardson, Bell, Ellis & Low, 1843-53.

G.S.W.
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