



**LEGEND**

**QUATERNARY**

**PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT**

0 Recent drift and post-glacial lake beds of clay, sand and silt, with occasional coarse sand dunes.

**SILURIAN AND ORDOVICIAN**

10 Silurian shale, sandstone and conglomerate.

**KILLARNEAN BATHOLITHIC INTRUSIVES**

13 Granite, gneiss and pegmatite rich in potash. Metavolcanic and sedimentary rocks usually abundant.

12 Keweenaw (?)

14 Basaltic andesite and other igneous rocks, with some siliceous sandstone and quartzite. Some basaltic andesite possibly younger than 13.

**WHITEWATER**

15 White quartzite and quartzite, with some siliceous sandstone and quartzite. Some basaltic andesite possibly younger than 13.

**COBALT**

16 Cobalt series (2a) SUBURRY SERIES (2b) TIMSKAMING SERIES (2c) BATHURSTIAN, BATHURSTIAN and other series.

**BRUCE**

7 SERPENT, white feldspathic quartzite.

8 ESPANOLA, porphyritic chlorite schist and impregnation. BRUCE CONGLOMERATE, basaltic conglomerate and some granitoid.

9 MISSISSAUGA, massive feldspathic white quartzite with some layers of quartzite, conglomerate and impure quartzite of glacial or high-climate origin.

**BATHOLITHIC INTRUSIVES**

4 A complex of igneous granite and gneiss and associated rocks, including some quartzite and conglomerate. Some quartzite and conglomerate possibly younger than 13.

**SEDIMENTS**

11 Sandstone, shale, siltstone, and other rocks, with some quartzite and conglomerate. Some quartzite and conglomerate possibly younger than 13.

**VOLCANIC COMPLEX (KEEWENAW)**

11 From formation of basal deposits of basaltic andesite and associated rocks, including some quartzite.

**Symbols**

Geological boundary (system defined).  
 Geological boundary (system approximate).

**PRINCIPAL MINERAL OCCURRENCES**

Ch	Chalcocite	Fl	Fluorapatite	Si	Quartzite
A	Asbestos	Au	Gold	St	Stanniferous schist
As	Asbestos	Fe	Iron	Ag	Silver vein (small)
B	Bastnaesite	Ms	Mica	Sh	Shale
Cu	Copper	Ni	Nickel	Zn	Zinc
Pl	Platinum				

**SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

Geology from published and unpublished maps and reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines, and the Geological Survey of Ontario, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. Some unpublished maps of the Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines, and the Geological Survey of Ontario, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. Some unpublished maps of the Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines, and the Geological Survey of Ontario, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

**NOTE**

LIMITS OF ONE INCH TO ONE MILE SHEETS.  
 PUBLISHED ON A COURSE OF PREPARATION  
 OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, shown in red.

This Map is a Reprint of the  
 Edition published in 1933.

**ACCESS**

Besides the railway, main access to the southern shore of Lake Huron is by the Highway from North Bay to Coburne and one from North Bay to Sibley. The latter is a dirt road, and is only accessible in summer. For details see larger scale maps and road maps. The other 80 per cent of the area is accessible only by canoe from the railway. Canoe travel is ordinarily possible from May until November.

**GEOLOGY**

The area of VULCANIC COMPLEX (11) is a remnant of a group of formations, many thousands of feet thick and probably once continuous over the region that was once built and eroded nearly to a plain (prograde) before Huronian time. They consist mainly of quartzite, sandstone and conglomerate, with some siliceous sandstone and quartzite, and some basaltic andesite. The rocks are generally dark green to gray, shaly, and are highly resistant to weathering. The name Keweenaw is used by geologists and others, but is not an official name. For further information see Memoir 147.

The PRE-HURONIAN SEDIMENTS (2) are the largest mass of rocks in the area. They are composed of poorly sorted materials from the Silurian and Ordovician, and are generally shaly and silty. They are not continuous with one another and not of the same age. The Dark Trembling and some other coarse sandstone bodies of an older Laurentian origin.

The KILLARNEAN BATHOLITHIC INTRUSIVES (13) are granitic rocks of various compositions, and are generally dark green to gray. They include rocks younger than the Silurian and Ordovician, and are generally dark green to gray. They are generally dark green to gray, shaly, and are highly resistant to weathering. The name Killarney is used by geologists and others, but is not an official name. For further information see Memoir 147.

The BRUCE SERIES occurs only on the southern part of the area. It is a complex of igneous granite and gneiss, and is generally dark green to gray. It is generally dark green to gray, shaly, and is highly resistant to weathering. The name Bruce is used by geologists and others, but is not an official name. For further information see Memoir 147.

The WHITEWATER SERIES (15) is a complex of igneous granite and gneiss, and is generally dark green to gray. It is generally dark green to gray, shaly, and is highly resistant to weathering. The name Whitewater is used by geologists and others, but is not an official name. For further information see Memoir 147.

The COBALT SERIES (16) is a complex of igneous granite and gneiss, and is generally dark green to gray. It is generally dark green to gray, shaly, and is highly resistant to weathering. The name Cobalt is used by geologists and others, but is not an official name. For further information see Memoir 147.

The BATHOLITHIC INTRUSIVES (4) are a complex of igneous granite and gneiss, and is generally dark green to gray. It is generally dark green to gray, shaly, and is highly resistant to weathering. The name Batholithic is used by geologists and others, but is not an official name. For further information see Memoir 147.

**MINERALS**

GOLD. The most important deposits are in quartz veins, and are generally dark green to gray. They are generally dark green to gray, shaly, and are highly resistant to weathering. The name Gold is used by geologists and others, but is not an official name. For further information see Memoir 147.

SILVER-COPPER. The most important deposits are in quartz veins, and are generally dark green to gray. They are generally dark green to gray, shaly, and are highly resistant to weathering. The name Silver-Copper is used by geologists and others, but is not an official name. For further information see Memoir 147.

NICKEL-COPPER. The most important deposits are in quartz veins, and are generally dark green to gray. They are generally dark green to gray, shaly, and are highly resistant to weathering. The name Nickel-Copper is used by geologists and others, but is not an official name. For further information see Memoir 147.

COPPER. The most important deposits are in quartz veins, and are generally dark green to gray. They are generally dark green to gray, shaly, and are highly resistant to weathering. The name Copper is used by geologists and others, but is not an official name. For further information see Memoir 147.

LEAD-ZINC. The most important deposits are in quartz veins, and are generally dark green to gray. They are generally dark green to gray, shaly, and are highly resistant to weathering. The name Lead-Zinc is used by geologists and others, but is not an official name. For further information see Memoir 147.

ANTHRACITE. The most important deposits are in quartz veins, and are generally dark green to gray. They are generally dark green to gray, shaly, and are highly resistant to weathering. The name Anthracite is used by geologists and others, but is not an official name. For further information see Memoir 147.

BALEST. The most important deposits are in quartz veins, and are generally dark green to gray. They are generally dark green to gray, shaly, and are highly resistant to weathering. The name Balest is used by geologists and others, but is not an official name. For further information see Memoir 147.

BUILDING AND ORNAMENTAL STONES. Some of the most important deposits are in quartz veins, and are generally dark green to gray. They are generally dark green to gray, shaly, and are highly resistant to weathering. The name Building and Ornamental Stones is used by geologists and others, but is not an official name. For further information see Memoir 147.

MAP 155A  
 (Third Edition)  
**LAKE HURON SHEET**  
 ONTARIO  
 Scale, 1:50,000 or 1 inch to 8 Miles

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