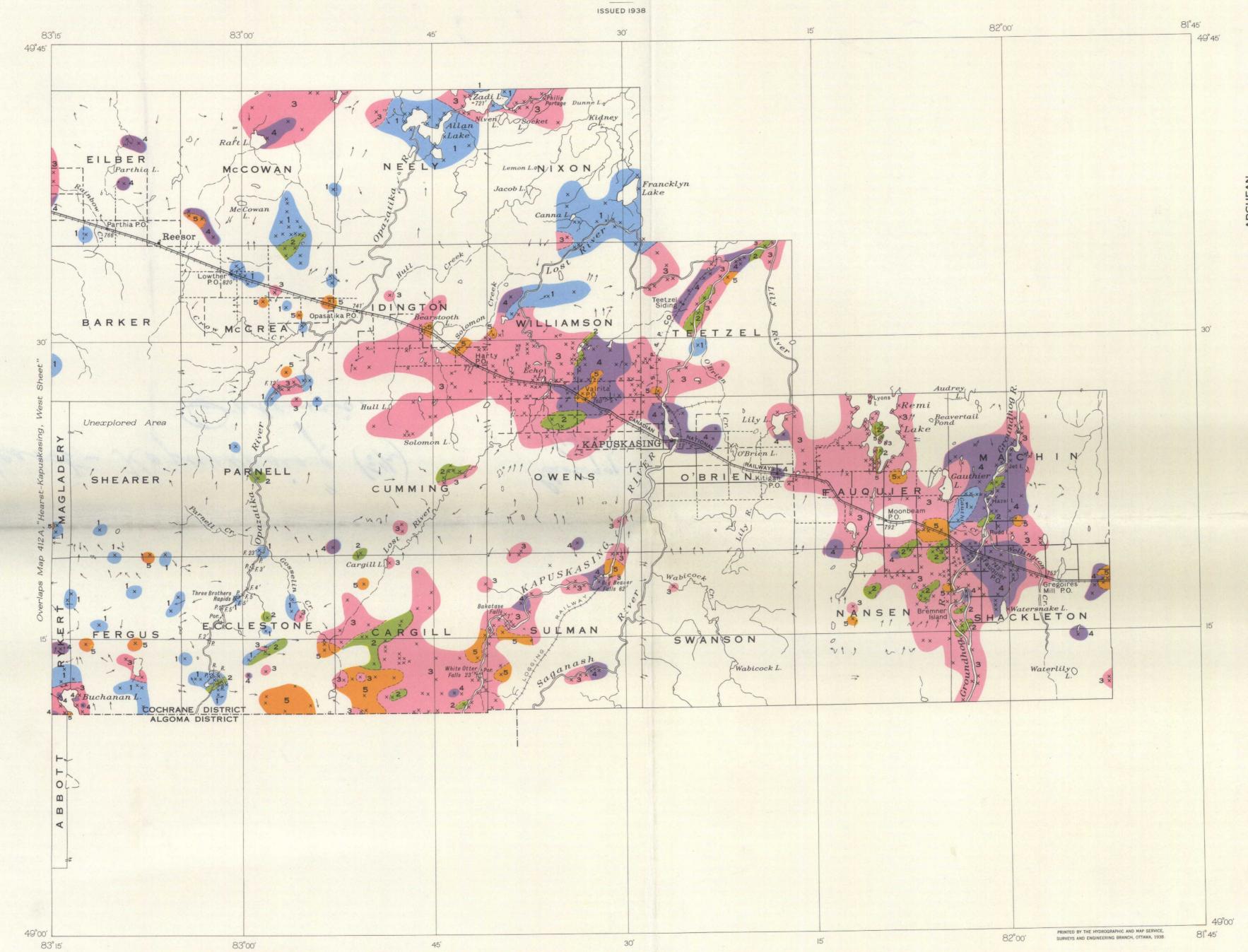
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
HON.T.A.CRERAR, MINISTER: CHARLES CAMSELL, DEPUTY MINISTER
MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH
JOHN MCLEISH, DIRECTOR

BUREAU OF GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

F.C.C.LYNCH, CHIEF



## HEARST - KAPUSKASING AREA (EAST SHEET)

MAP 411A

COCHRANE AND ALGOMA DISTRICTS
ONTARIO

Scale, 253,440 or I Inch to 4 Miles

Miles

Miles

Kilometres

Miles

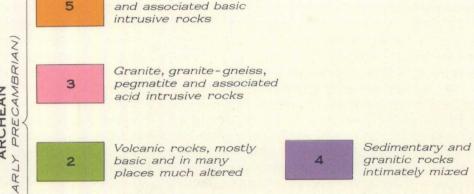
Mi

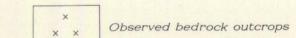
NET TO BE TAKEN FROM LIBRARY
NEE PAS SORTIR DE LA BIJLIOTHEQUE

## LEGEND

Diorite, quartz diorite,

Greywacke, conglomerate, arkose, sandstone and possibly shale, all highly altered, mostly





to paragneisses

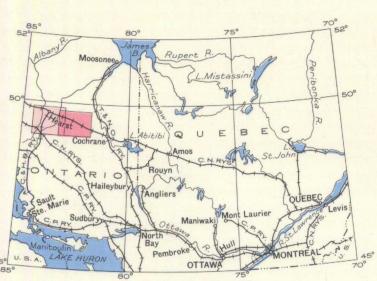
-	Peological boundary (defined, approximate)
-	eological boundary (defined, approximate)
	edding (inclined, vertical)
F	oad well travelled
F	oad not well travelled
T	rail or portage
F	ost office
D	istrict boundary
S	tream, approximate
F	leight in feet

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Compiled and reproduced by the Bureau of Geology and Topography from information supplied by Provincial Government Departments. Geology by L. J. Weeks, 1935 and 1936.



Approximate magnetic declination, 8°30' West.



SCALE, 1 INCH TO 200 MILE



DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The country is a plain underlain by muskeg and clay with a few gravel ridges. Outcrops of bedrock are scarce and in some

The area is underlain by groups of sedimentary (1) and volcanic (2) rocks invaded by granitic rocks (3) and by, youngest of all, dioritic rocks (5). All are of Precambrian, presumably Archean age. The volcanic rocks resemble those called Keewatin in neighbouring districts and presumably are of that age.

Their relations with the sedimentary rocks is unknown but it

The sedimentary rocks (1) are now largely hornblende-mica gneisses many of which are garnetiferous, and mica schists. They appear to have been sandstones and greywackes with some shales. Conglomerate was noted at one locality on Zadi lake in Neely township. Intrusive granitic rocks are everywhere associated with the sediments though in some areas they are

represented only by small pegmatite and aplite dykes. In some areas the sediments and intrusives form an intricate mixture

(4) and both types have lost their main characteristics. Much of the intrusive matter in such areas is pegmatitic. In other areas mapped as underlain by division 4, the two classes of rocks occur in about equal volume, each forming sharply defined,

The volcanic rocks (2) are generally dark coloured because of an extensive development of chlorite. Some fine grained, schistose chloritic rocks possibly were tuffs; no breccias were

observed. The volcanic rocks are intruded by the granitic rocks

the form of small, irregular masses and a few, large bodies. The diorite is massive, unfractured, and the least altered of all

Considerable prospecting has been done, largely in McCowan and Cumming townships where mineralized shear zones are

but not in the intimate fashion exhibited by the sediments. The granitic rocks (3) are mainly granite and granite-gneiss. Granite porphyry was seen in two localities and probably occurs elsewhere. The dioritic rocks (5), believed to be the youngest of the Precambrian assemblage, are widely distributed in

is thought that the sediments are the older.

localities are almost lacking.

reported to carry gold.