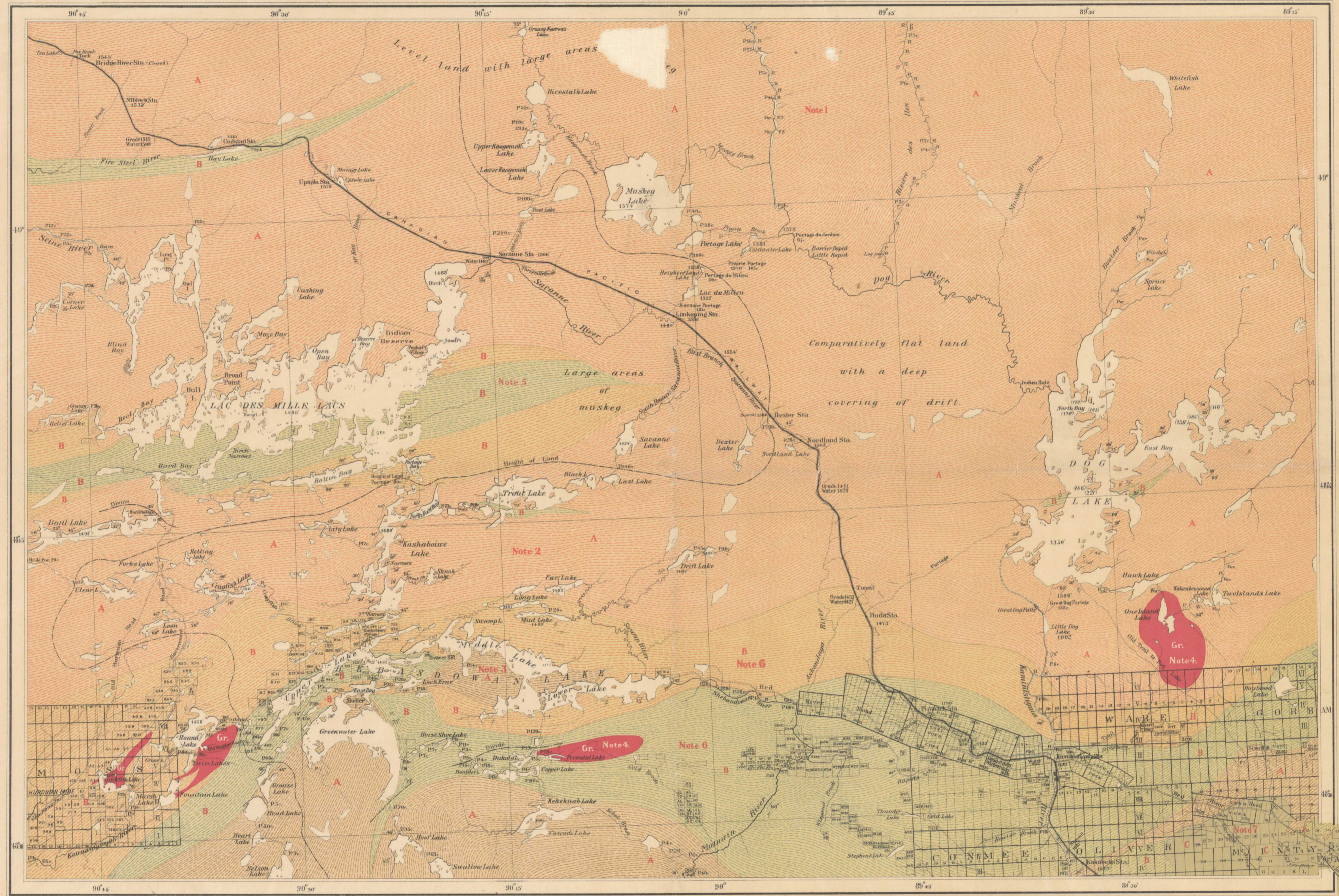


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Compiled and drawn by W. McInnes from surveys made by the Geological Survey and Public Works Departments of Canada, the Crown Lands Department of Ontario and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

MONTREAL LITHOGRAPHING CO.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
Thunder Bay District
(Lake Shebandowan Sheet.)
Natural Scale 1:100,000
Scale 4 miles to one inch.

Geologically surveyed by W. McInnes B.A.

THUNDER BAY
601.56 above sea

589 Fort William

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NOTE 1.
This area, which extends to the north far beyond the limits of the present sheet, consists for the most part of well foliated biotite-granite gneisses. The strike of the foliation planes of these rocks preserves a generally uniform direction about twenty degrees north of east, with, however, wavy crumplings, which, locally, produce strikes varying as much as ninety degrees from the general trend above noted. Belts within the area show hornblende gneisses interbedded with the biotite-gneisses, but no area of these rocks which is capable of being represented has been noted. The dips throughout the area, with the exception of the southern portion referred to in the next note, are generally at high angles.

NOTE 2.
This belt of gneisses differs very considerably in the general attitude and character of the strata from that referred to in Note 1. The rocks are here conspicuously stratiform and consist of very coarse white gneisses and fine black biotite-gneisses which occur in alternating beds with a structure closely resembling bedding. The dips are at lower angles than those in the northern area and the general structure is that of stratiform rocks occurring in more or less sharp undulations.

NOTE 3.
This area consists in the main of highly altered hornblende-granite, but includes tracts which are quite gneissic with a foliation trending parallel to the longest diameter of the belt. The character of the contact with the enclosing rocks is clearly intrusive and quite similar to that which is so characteristic of the contact between the hornblende-gneisses and Keewatin strata, further west.

NOTE 4.
The small area, extending eastwards from Peewatai Lake, is occupied by a coarsely porphyritic red granite, with large crystals of red orthoclase feldspar. Where it has been examined, about the lake and down the stream, it nowhere shows any foliation and its contact with the surrounding Keewatin diorites is that of an intrusive mass.

NOTE 5.
The smaller areas of intrusive rocks near Round Lake consist of red syenites and granites with marginal masses of red felsite. The eastern area, about One Island Lake, is made up of a porphyritic red granite with large crystals of red orthoclase. It is very similar in general character to the Peewatai Lake mass.

NOTE 6.
This band of Keewatin is made up chiefly of crystalline basic rocks of the diorite and diabas types, crushed often to schists, with a schistosity parallel to the trend of the belt. The belt intervening between these rocks and the Laurentian to the north consists of hard felsitic and quartzose schists which also conform in their cleavage with the trend of the belt.

NOTE 7.
An iron-bearing belt extends along the course of the Keewatin band from the townships of Ware and Oliver to Greenwater Lake, and on the western side of the gneiss area of Greenwater Lake iron-bearing rocks which seem to be a continuation of this same belt occur to the south of Moss Township. The iron occurs as a magnetite south of Moss Township, at Greenwater Lake, Dakota Lake and Kaminstiquia River, and both as a magnetite and a hematite near the Matawin River.

On the same Keewatin band, the locations shown on Gold Brook, on Shebandowan Lake and in Moss Township are gold locations. At the Huronian Mine in Moss Township a shaft was sunk on a vein from 6 to 8 feet in width carrying free gold, sylvanite and various sulphides. A ten-stamp mill was built in 1883. The mill has been closed for a number of years, the refractory character of the ore, the difficulties of transport &c., proving obstacles to the further development of the mine.

NOTE 8.
The small area of Animikite rocks which comes upon this sheet at the southeast corner, is made up of cherty dolomites and cherts, black carbonaceous slates and sheets of diabase, the whole lying almost flat upon the nearly vertical edges of the Keewatin and Laurentian strata. The beds dip at very low angles in gentle undulations. Exposures are not frequent as the covering of drift hides all but a few projecting bosses of the underlying rocks.