

LEGEND

- DEVONIAN**
MIDDLE DEVONIAN
- 5 Granite, feldspar porphyry
- LOWER DEVONIAN
- 4 Mainly dark andesite and allied lavas; minor sedimentary and intrusive rocks
 - 3 Mainly shale, limestone and conglomerate; minor volcanic rocks and related intrusives
- SILURIAN**
CHALEUR BAY SERIES
- 2 Mainly limestone; shale, sandstone
- ORDOVICIAN**
UPPER ORDOVICIAN
- 1 Limestone, shale, slate and argillite; minor quartzite
- MATAPÉDIA GROUP

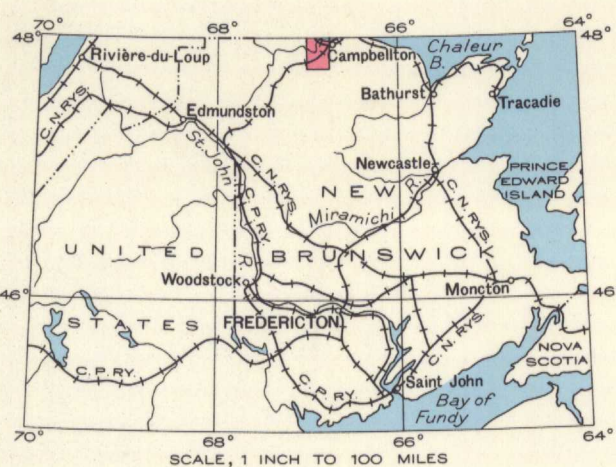
- Heavily drift-covered area.....
- Bedding (inclined).....
- Fossil locality.....
- Observed rock outcrop or area of outcrop.....

NOTE. An observed rock outcrop may be indicated by a cross, x, or by a symbol for bedding, fossil locality, or volcanic rocks, V.

- Provincial highway (with number).....
- Road and buildings.....
- Bush road or trail.....
- Abandoned railway grade.....
- Power transmission line.....
- Church.....
- School.....
- Post Office.....
- Cemetery.....
- Interprovincial boundary.....
- Parish boundary (position approximate).....
- Triangulation station.....
- Lake and stream (position approximate).....
- Sand or gravel bar.....
- Rapid.....
- Marsh.....
- Height in feet above Mean sea-level.....

Geology by F.J. Alcock, 1930, and 1931.

Base-map prepared by the Topographical Survey, 1939, from information supplied by the Geological Survey. Cartography by the Drafting and Reproducing Division, 1940.



DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The area as a whole is an upland in which Restigouche river and two of its main tributaries, the Upsalquitch and the Matapédia, are entrenched. The southern half of the region is developed on sedimentary rocks and presents a flat, mature surface with an average elevation of about 1,000 feet. In the northern half, hills and ridges of hard igneous rocks stand irregularly above surrounding areas underlain by sediments. The highest elevation is that of Squaw Cap, 1,585 feet above sea level. The Stewart highway, beginning at Tide Head, winds a picturesque course through this hilly country to cross the Upsalquitch and from there ascends to the flat upland surface at the western border of the map-area.

Much of the area is covered by a light mantle of glacial drift. Stratified gravels occur along Restigouche river and there are local exposures of laminated clays and sands, and river alluvium.

The limestones of the Matapédia group (1) are dense, dark grey, and argillaceous and are commonly associated with calcareous slates. In places hard limestone beds, one to two or more inches thick, are separated by thin argillaceous bands. Locally the limestone is massive and the bedding is indicated only by fine colour banding. Thin-bedded limestones have associated lenses and beds of argillaceous limestone containing large sand grains and abundant, broken crinoid columns. Strikes and dips are irregular and in many places the dominant structure is a cleavage trending northeast. The limestone beds have yielded a few fossils at several localities near Matapédia, and indicate that the strata are late Ordovician. Along the Restigouche, between the mouths of the Upsalquitch and the Matapédia, the Matapédia beds are intruded by a large number of narrow acid dykes and sills. In places veins and stringers of carbonate and quartz are numerous.

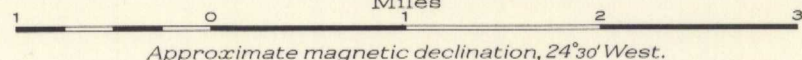
The best exposures of the Chaleur Bay series (2) are to be seen along Christopher brook, the Stewart highway, and the highway along the south side of the Restigouche. The beds are chiefly of limestone, some of which is shaly and sandy. On the whole these sediments are much less deformed than those of the Matapédia group but in places they have developed a cleavage. Fossils have been found in many localities, and the beds apparently represent the Clemville formation, as developed in the Port Daniel region.

The Lower Devonian sediments (3, mainly) are fossiliferous in a number of places. On the Stewart highway near Glenlivet conglomerate beds associated with limestone contain boulders of Ordovician rocks and of fossiliferous Silurian limestone. The volcanic rocks (4, mainly) form a hilly country marked by steep valley slopes.

All of the above rocks are intruded by dykes, sills, and masses of reddish feldspar porphyry and fine-grained granite (5). These intrusives have not been found cutting the Middle Devonian, Gaspé beds that occur in adjacent areas and, consequently, their age is inferred to be either late Lower Devonian or more probably, early Middle Devonian.

MAP 620A
MATAPÉDIA
RESTIGOUCHE AND BONAVENTURE COUNTIES
NEW BRUNSWICK AND QUEBEC

Scale, 1:33,360 or 1 Inch to 1 Mile



Approximate magnetic declination, 24°30' West.

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