

LEGEND

CARBONIFEROUS	
14	PENNSYLVANIAN MORIEN SERIES, <i>Ptychocarpus unicus</i> zone (Anthracomya zone): grey sandstone and shale, thin beds of freshwater limestone, intercalated red beds, workable coal seams
13	MORIEN SERIES, <i>Linopteris obliqua</i> zone: grey arkosic grit and sandstone, some shale and conglomerate, a few red beds, a few thin coal seams
12	MORIEN SERIES, <i>Lonchopteris</i> zone: grey conglomerate, arkosic grit and sandstone, some shale, a few red beds
11	CANSO SERIES: 11a, ST. ANN FORMATION, chocolate-red and grey conglomerate and arkosic grit, chocolate-red shale, a few thin bands of limestone and grey calcareous sandstone; 11b, CAPE DAUPHIN FORMATION, grey shale
10	MISSISSIPPIAN WINDSOR SERIES: limestone, anhydrite, gypsum, shale, arkose, conglomerate
9	WINDSOR SERIES, GRANTMIRE MEMBER: chocolate-red conglomerate with interbeds of red, grey and mottled arkosic grit, sandstone and shale

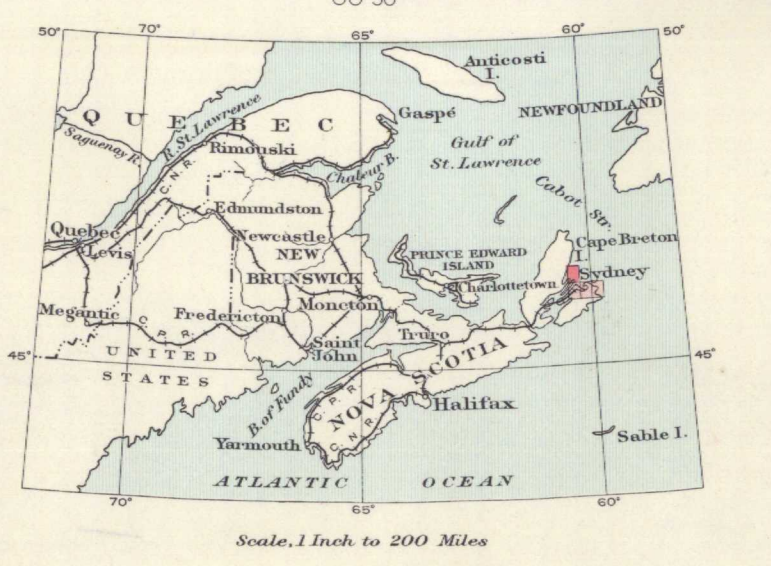
PRECAMBRIAN (?)	
6	Granite
5	Granodiorite, quartz monzonite
4	Quartz diorite

PRECAMBRIAN	
2	GEORGE RIVER SERIES: crystalline limestone or dolomite
1	GEORGE RIVER SERIES: quartzite, schist, gneiss

Geological boundary (approximate, assumed).....  
Bedding (inclined, vertical, overturned).....  
Rock outcrop (altitude not determined).....  
Coal seams (defined, approximate, assumed).....  
Anticlinal axis (approximate).....  
Synclinal axis (approximate).....  
Fault (approximate, assumed).....  
Bore-hole.....  
Prospect pit.....  
Slope.....

Geology by W.A. Bell, 1921, 1930, 1931,  
and E.A. Goranson, 1930, 1931.



MAP 359A  
**BRAS D'OR SHEET**  
CAPE BRETON AND VICTORIA COUNTIES  
NOVA SCOTIA  
Scale,  $\frac{1}{62500}$  or 1 inch to 1 mile  
Miles  
Kilometres  
Approximate magnetic declination, 25°53' West

LEGEND

Road	.....
Road (not well travelled)	.....
Trail	.....
Post office	.....
Bridge	.....
Light house	.....
Power line	.....
County boundary	.....
Contours (interval 50 feet)	.....
Depression contour	.....

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GENERAL GEOLOGY

The oldest rocks in the area, the George River series (1, 2), are crystalline rocks, essentially of sedimentary origin. They strike northeasterly and dip steeply to the north or south. The series is divided into two groups on the basis of lithology and distribution, a quartzite-schist-gneiss member (1) and a carbonate member (2). Field evidence, not entirely satisfactory, suggests that the carbonate member overlies the quartzite-schist-gneiss member. The latter entirely satisfactory, suggests that the carbonate member overlies the quartzite-schist-gneiss member. The latter entirely satisfactory, suggests that the carbonate member overlies the quartzite-schist-gneiss member. The latter entirely satisfactory, suggests that the carbonate member overlies the quartzite-schist-gneiss member.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

A chalcopryite-bearing quartz vein is exposed in granodiorite (5) in the bed of a small creek that flows about one mile south of the post office at North Shore. The vein occurs a short distance west of the Carboniferous contact. It is about a foot wide and is exposed only for a few feet along its strike. Dolomite was quarried for a time near Cape Dauphin. The rock there is coarse-grained and appears to be very pure in hand specimens. Coal and locally gypsum and anhydrite occur in workable quantities. There are nine major coal seams locally 3 feet or more thick and three of these reach a maximum of 9 feet each. Different names have been assigned to individual seams or groups of seams from place to place. In descending stratigraphic order the major seams are: (1) Point Aconi, or Cranberry Head seam, 2 feet to 4 feet thick; (2) Bonar, or Lloyd Cove, or Paint or Carr seams, 3 1/2 to 9 feet; (3) Stubbert, or Chapel Point, or Crandall or Lyell, or Barchois seams (=Hub seam of Glace Bay map-area), 3 feet to 9 feet; (4) Crawley, or Sydney Main, or Victoria, or David Head seams (=Harbour seam of Glace Bay map-area), 2 feet to 7 1/2 feet thick; (5) Millpond seam, 0 feet to 3 feet thick; (6) Edwards seam (=Bouthillier of Glace Bay map-area), 1 foot to 4 feet thick; (7) Fourfoot, or Blackrock, or Greener, or Indian Cove, or Number Three, or North Head seam (=Backpit of Glace Bay map-area), 2 1/2 feet to 5 feet thick; (8) Sixfoot, or Mountain, or H. McGilvary, or Langan seam (=Phalen of Glace Bay map-area), 0 feet to 10 feet thick; (9) Matheson, or Collins, or McKay, or Stony, or Number Four seam, 0 to 5 feet thick. These nine seams occur in the top 1500 feet of strata of the Morien series. The outstanding reserves of coal are largely in submarine areas. Mining at present is restricted to four seams, Sydney Main or Victoria, Indian Cove, Langan and Collins. The Langan seam is unworkable for a large area west of Sydney Harbour whereas the Millpond, Edwards and Collins seams are locally of workable size in this same area only. The harbour forms the Millpond, Edwards and Collins seams are locally of workable size in this same area only. The harbour forms the Stubbert seam, 8 feet thick, in the Big Bras d'Or district. The Sydney Main seam splits into thin seams in the district from Little Bras d'Or to Big Bras d'Or. Submarine workings in the Sydney Main seam extend more than two miles from shore under Sydney Harbour. Gypsum and anhydrite of good quality occur in large quantities at, or close to, tide water in the Briton cove district.

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