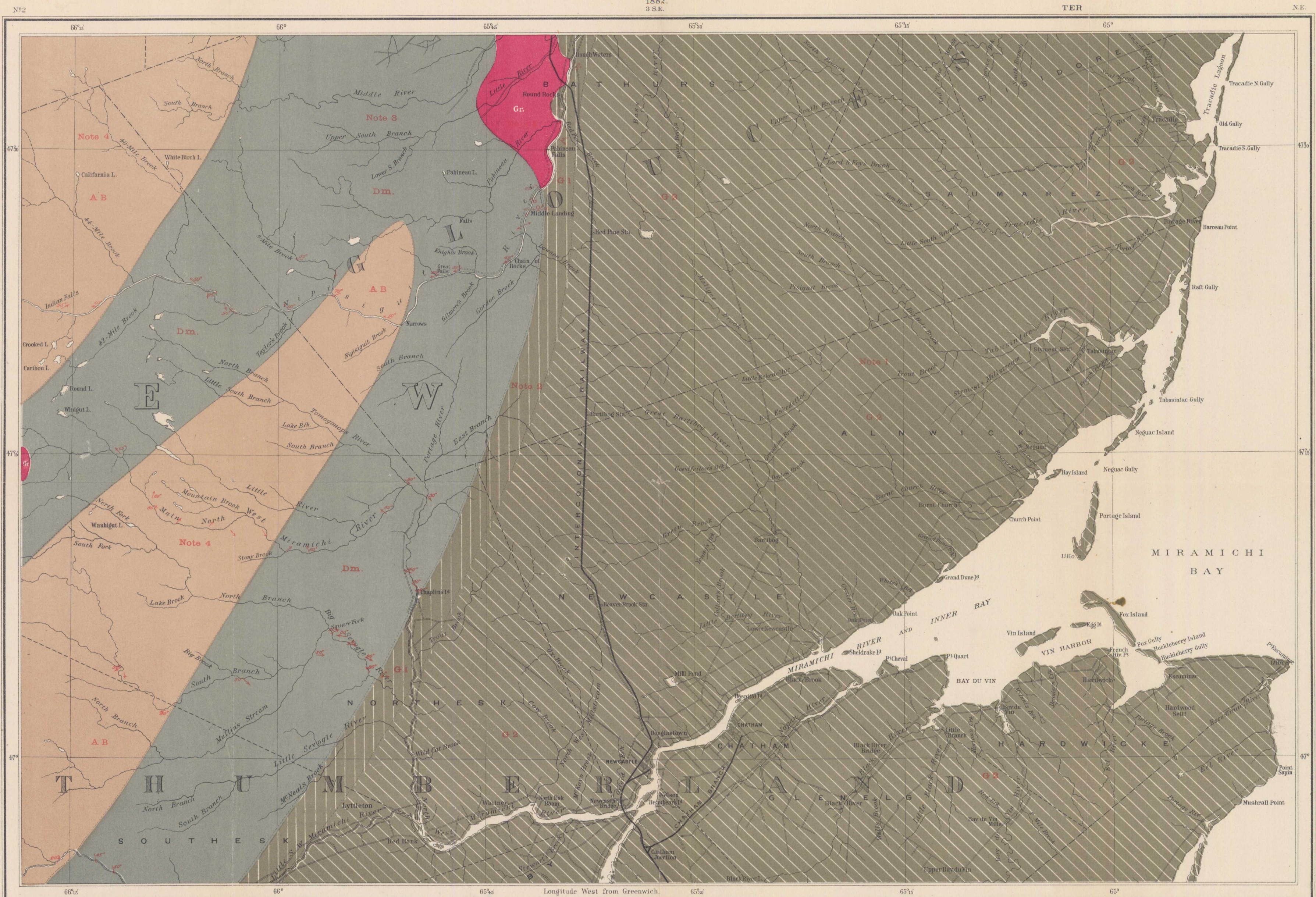


# Geological Survey of Canada.

Alfred R.C. Selwyn L.L.D. F.R.S. & Director.  
1882.  
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### Explanation of Colours.

- Middle Carboniferous.
- Lower Carboniferous.
- Cambro-Silurian.
- Pre-Cambrian.
- Granite.

- Geological boundaries.
- Parish Lines.
- County Lines.

**NOTE 1.**  
The Carboniferous system is represented in eastern Gloucester and Northumberland principally by the Millstone Grit, the Lower Carboniferous forming a narrow rim of from one mile and a half to two miles in width around the western margin. As in Kent county, the rocks are principally grey sandstones, with purple beds in the vicinity of Point Escominac, Tracadie and Shippegan. No beds of coal were seen anywhere in this area, and an examination of the so-called outcrop proved them to be only carbonized trunks of drifted trees. Valuable quarries of grindstone and building stone occur at several places, especially along the North and South-West Miramichi Rivers, below Red Bank, and at Indiantown as well as below the town of Newcastle. The beds lie generally in a horizontal position or have a slight easterly dip. The soil on the grey area is generally light and sandy.

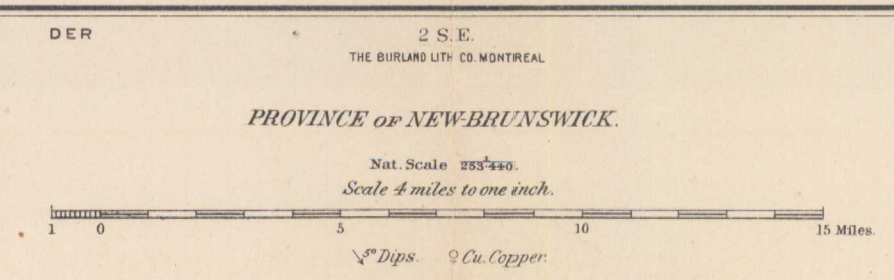
**NOTE 2.**  
The Lower Carboniferous is represented by only the upper part of that division. No beds of limestone, or of gypsum, were noted anywhere in this belt, the rocks of which are probably above the gypsiferous portion.

**NOTE 3.**  
The rocks of Cambro-Silurian age, as in the south-western portion of the province, present great lithological differences. The great bulk of them, however, though somewhat altered, lack the highly metamorphic character so marked in those of the Pre-Cambrian system. Black argillite and iron shales and slates with reddish and manganese-stained beds; and greenish grey sandstone, with imperfect remains of fossils, are intimately associated with hard, and often schistose metamorphic beds. The separation of these from the Pre-Cambrian has been made both on lithological and stratigraphical grounds, though the boundaries are necessarily to some extent conjectural, because from the nature of country they cannot be traced continuously. Indications of copper were noted on the Nipisiquit and North-West Miramichi Rivers, but not in sufficient quantity to be of value. Galena and manganese were observed in small quantities at several points. Ridges of good farming land occur between the principal rivers.

**NOTE 4.**  
The Pre-Cambrian system consists largely of highly felspathic schists and gneisses; they are all highly metamorphic, and apparently form two axes, running roughly parallel to each other in a north-easterly direction. These are separated by rocks of presumed Cambro-Silurian age. The country occupied by the Pre-Cambrian rocks is for the most part unsuited for agricultural purposes, being very rough and hilly, especially about the head waters of the Nipisiquit and Miramichi Rivers. It is also subject to severe frosts, both early and late. The soil where not completely burnt off is generally thin and scanty, and often strewed with large boulders.

**NOTE 5.**  
The granites of this area resemble very closely the granites of the southern part of the province, and are probably of the same age. They are generally red and coarse grained, often with crystals of felspar from an inch and a half to two inches in length. They make an excellent building stone, and have been extensively used in the construction of the immense bridges on the Intercolonial railway.

Compiled and drawn by R.W.E.H. from Plans made by the Admiralty, Crown Lands and Geological Surveys. To illustrate Reports by R.W.E.H. 1879-81.



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