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Map of Northern British Columbia and the Peace River Country. G.M. Dawson.

Geological Survey of Canada, 1879-80. Sheet II.

124° 123° 122° 121° 120° 119° 118°

Drift-covered region between Stuart and Carp Lakes; 'Cache Creek' \ Archæan (?) granite and gneiss. \ 'Cache Creek' limestones, felsites and quartzites. \ Miocæneous schists of the Missinchinca River. \ Massive limestones. (Devonian.) \ Rock-crystalline and argillaceous limestones (Triassic).

Cretaceous Rocks becoming differentiated Eastward into four subdivisions.

BATTLE RIVER

Region generally wooded with aspen & willow copse. Soil good. (Aug 21-22)

(Aug 20-21)

Extensive undulating prairie. Fertile soil. Average elevation 2200'

Hills 200 to 300 feet above Saskatoon Swamps

Alternating prairie, scrub, woodland, swamps & occasional gravel ridges

Streams draining Northward to the Liard River

Peace River from Hudson's Hope to Wolverine Point, a distance of over 350 miles, has a rapid current, but might probably be navigated without difficulty by stern-wheel steamers. From Wolverine Point to the Falls (100 miles in a direct course) the stream is large and tranquil. The Falls are approximately in lat. 58° 24·2', long. 114° 54', 130 miles from Athabasca Lake.

Hills estimated at 2600 to 3500 feet.

The country in the vicinity of the trail from Dunvegan to Fort St. John is an undulating plateau, 1900 to 2400 feet. About one-quarter of surface wooded with aspen, spruce, and scrub pine. A few large and many small prairies. Soil generally excellent.

UPPER PEACE RIVER.

The Rocky Mountains on Peace River consist of massive limestones and calcareous schists, of Devonian or Carboniferous age, which overlie quartzites, and are overlain to the eastward by black limestones and calcareous shales of Triassic age holding Monotis subcircularis.

The mountains in this latitude have constituted a shore line in the Cretaceous period. On the Peace River, eastward to the Portage of the Mountain of Rocks, the beds of the Cretaceous are chiefly sandstones like those of the Upper Pine River, and the shaly zones found farther east scarcely appear. About Fort St. John and the lower part of Pine River, three of the subdivisions of the Smoky River section may be recognised. The Lower Shales occupy the Peace Valley for about fifty miles, and extend some miles up the Pine. The rocks of Table Mountain, and the Cañon of the Mountain of Rocks, appear to represent the Lower Sandstones, developed in great thickness. These appear again overlying the Lower Shales, about twenty-five miles below Fort St. John, and are supposed to characterize the Peace River valley to beyond the Rivière au Brûlé, below Dunvegan. They are overlain on Coal Brook, near the Lower Forks of Pine River, by the Upper Shales.

(At sixteen miles above Cutt's House, a small area of older rocks, probably Triassic, appears below the sandstones.)

A. Limestone.
B. Corrugated calcareous schist and limestone, overlying massive quartzites, the whole with a south-easterly dip.
C. Cliff of calcareous shale and impure rusty-weathering limestones, full of fossils, chiefly Mo... subcircularis (Triassic).
D. Grey limestone holding fossil corals and brachiopods (Devonian.) Dip S. 35° W. ∠ 40°.
E. Cliff of sandstone.
F. Ripple-marked sandstone. Obscure plant remains.
G. Brown sandstones and shales.
H. Compact black calcareous beds of series older than sandstones, holding Lingulæ and other fossils. (Triassic ?)
I. Brown sandstones with some beds of dark shale.
K. Dark shales with ironstone and some sandstone beds.
L. Dark grey sandstone. Ironstone bands, Inoceramus, Ammonites, &c.
M. Shale with thin sandstone bands.
N. Bluffs of light brown sandstone.
O. Cliffs 25 to 30 feet high of brown sandstone, on both sides of river.
P. Sandstone with plant remains.
Q. At Dunvegan, sandstones and shaly sandstones, horizontal, with Inoceramus and other shells, and fossil leaves. Section 400 feet thick.

River from Hudson's Hope to Dunvegan generally 700 to 1000 feet wide in places 2000 feet. Valley trough-like 1 to 3 miles from rim to rim.

Plateau 1100'

Little Lake

Peace River North

Middle River

Good Hope Mt.

Rocky Mt. Creek

Old Hudson's Hope (abandoned)

Shale cliffs.

Sandstone

Thick spruce & aspen wood.

Steep hills showing ledges of white-brown sandstone.

Open hills, thick evergreen coppice in gullies.

Bluffs rugged & broken with timbered slopes.

Bluffs 800 to 900 feet above river.

Sandstone cliff.

Lignite reported.

Lac des Hes

Hay Lake (of Aug 18-19)

Lac des Femmes

Plateau, 1900 feet, open prairie, very rich soil.

Middle Creek

Little Smoky River

Base of Dunvegan Sandstone on the hills

DUNVEGAN (1929)

Upper coal-bearing shales.

Thickly wooded with spruce & aspen.

Spruce woods

Ghost River

Fertile Prairie

Rivière au Brûlé

Plateau partly open. Elevation about 2500'

Ea-toot Lake

KA-SKA-PATE-SIPI

Bituminous shales

Bituminous shales

Bituminous shales