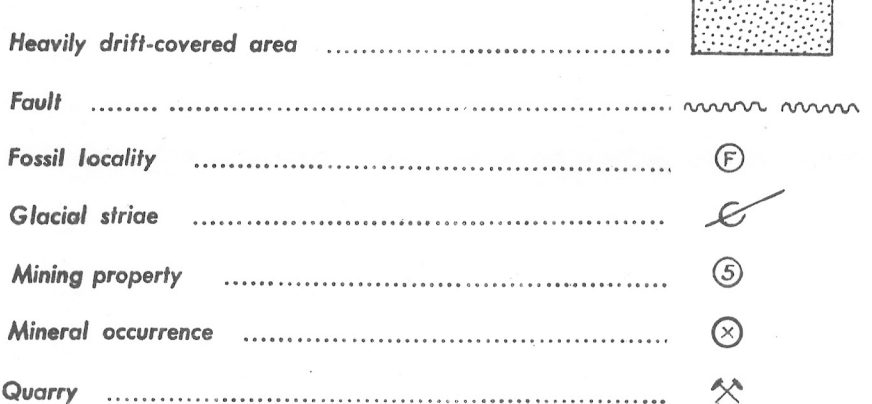
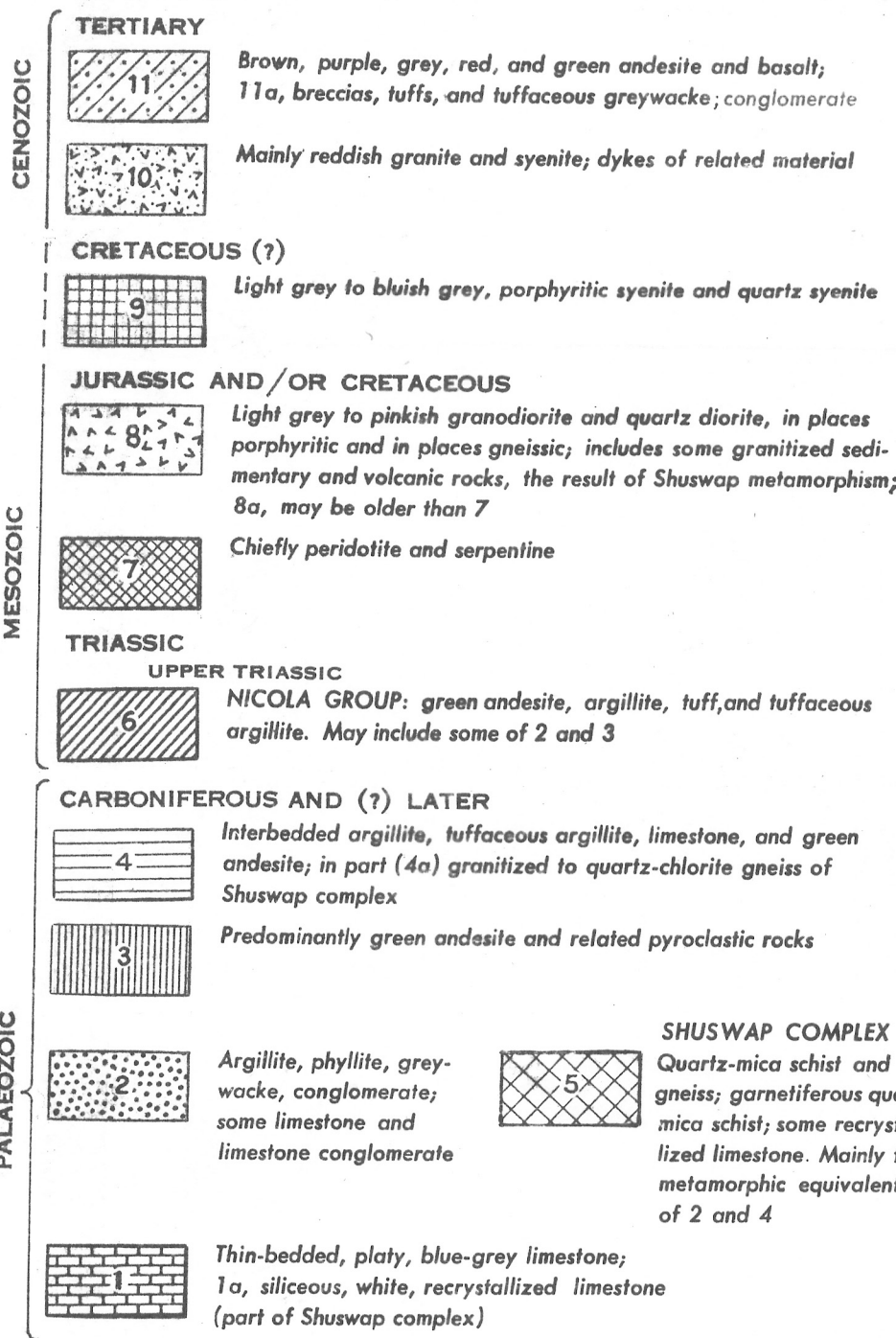


GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LEGEND



Geology by C. E. Cairnes, 1930, 1931, 1932; S. S. Holland, 1932; and H. M. A. Rice, 1945. Geological compilation and descriptive notes by H. M. A. Rice.

LIST OF MINING PROPERTIES

1. Iron Pit (gold, lead, zinc)
2. Shuswap (copper, lead, zinc)
3. Copper Island (copper)
4. Copper Chief, Copper Cup, and Vimy (copper)
5. Victory (zinc)
6. Gypsum, Lime, and Alabaster, Canado, Ltd. (gypsum)
7. Bonita Bros (lead, zinc)
8. Sugar Loaf and Grandview (lead, gold)
9. Pilot Lake (gold)
10. Yokohama (molybdenum)
11. Grand Times and Hidden Treasure (gold)
12. Black Hawk (gold)
13. Skookum (gold)
14. Goodenough (copper, gold)
15. Mitchell and Cadrona (lead, silver)
16. Klondike (copper, gold)
17. Densy (gold)
18. Octagon (silver, lead)
19. Payroll (silver, lead)
20. Keystone (copper, gold)
21. I. X. L. (gold)
22. Jumbo (gold)
23. Blue Jay (gold)
24. Falcon (gold)
25. Ophir (copper, lead, zinc, gold)
26. Three Trumps (copper, gold)
27. Rex (gold, copper)
28. Bon Diable (gold, silver)
29. Silver star (silver, lead, copper)
30. Lone Star Asbestos (asbestos)
31. Shorts Creek Coal (coal)
32. White Elephant (gold)
33. Chroma Vanadium (chromite)
34. Ruby Gold and Cartwright (gold)
35. Morning Glory (gold)
36. British Empire (gold)
37. Bachelor (gold, copper)
38. Mission Hill (gold, silver)
39. Chance (gold)

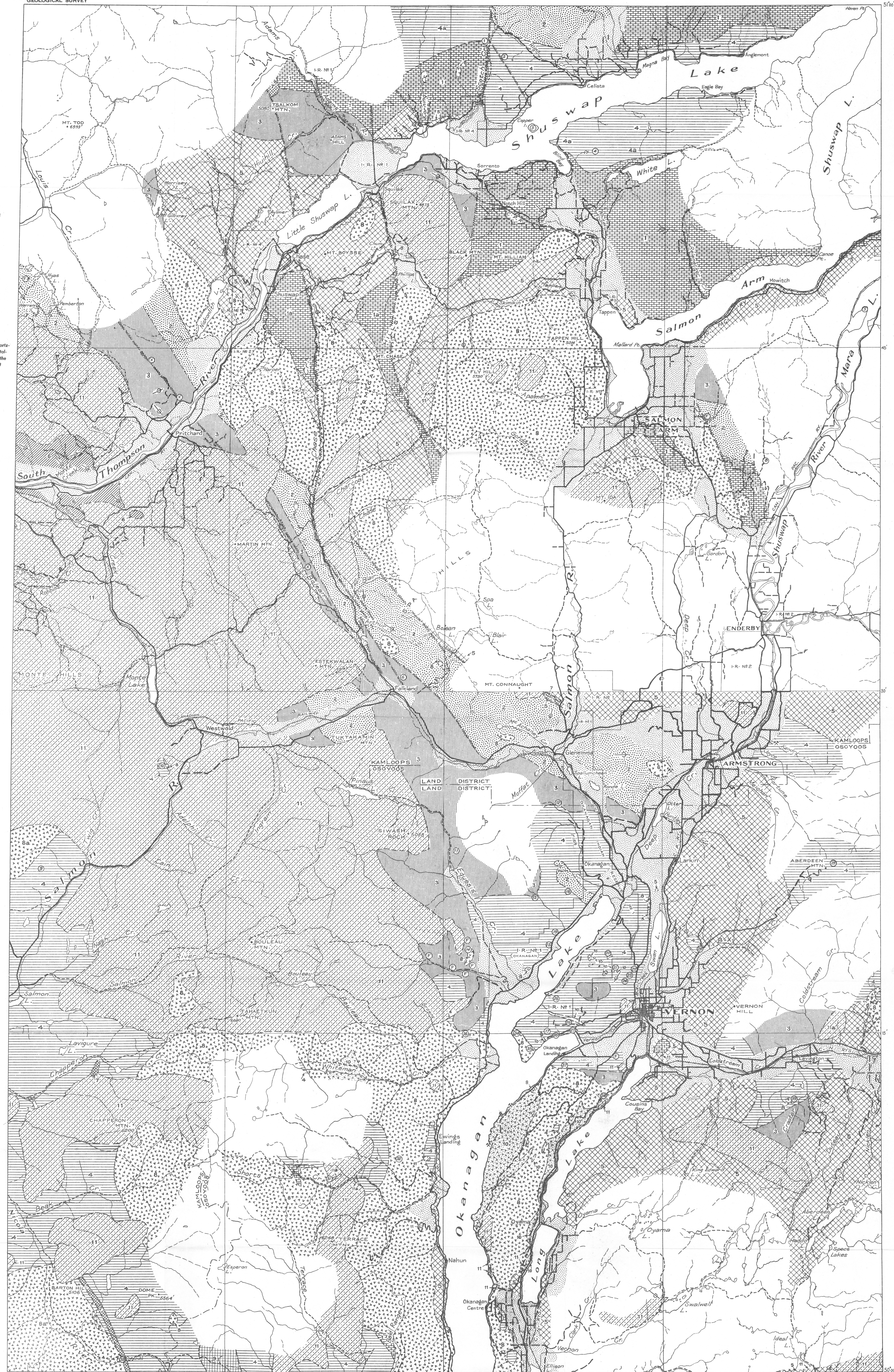
NOTE: Most of the properties listed above are referred to in Geological Summary Report for 1931, Part A, pp. 73-109.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The Palaeozoic rocks of the map-area have been divided into lithological units (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), most of which occur at more than one place in the stratigraphic succession. Not enough information is as yet available on which to base a satisfactory stratigraphic subdivision. Fossil evidence indicates that part at least of the Palaeozoic succession is of Carboniferous age, but much of it may be Permian, and in places units of the Triassic Nicola group may have been included.

The rocks of the Shuswap complex are highly metamorphosed equivalents of the various Palaeozoic groups. They consist essentially of crystalline gneisses and schists, but grade on the one hand into the unmetamorphosed Palaeozoic rocks, and on the other into rocks with all the characteristics of intrusive granites.

Two features of the structural geology deserve mention. In the centre of the northern half of the area the general, northwest-trending structures are interrupted by a broad anticline plunging at a low angle almost due west. A northwesterly trending system of major faults is clearly portrayed in the northern part of the map-area, and it is almost certain that at least the more important of these faults continue into the southern half. Most of the known mineral deposits occur along the zone of one or another of these major faults, chiefly along the two sides of the main area of Shuswap rocks.



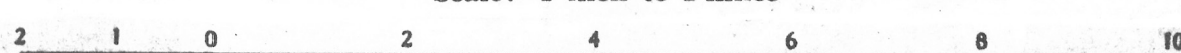
PRELIMINARY MAP 46-7

SALMON ARM

KAMLOOPS AND OSOYOOS DISTRICTS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale: 1 inch to 2 miles



Compiled by the Topographical Survey,  
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