

## DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The group of ancient volcanic rocks (1) resembles those customarily referred to as Keewatin. It forms an assemblage of dark green, fine- to coarse-grained andesitic lavas, which show pillow structures in many places.

Most of these rocks are amphibolitized (1a,) and, in general, a little darker in colour than the normal volcanic rock. The amphibole crystals vary in size from place to place; commonly they form short prisms in the massive rocks, but may be as much as 1 inch long on the peripheral parts of the pillows.

The rocks mapped as Keewatin and Timiskaming (2) are mainly biotite schists, and are considered to be of sedimentary origin. Neither crossbedding nor conglomeratic bands were observed. The rock is usually grey, and contains regularly spaced, dark, thin bands of biotite, which are parallel with the schistosity. Microscopic examination reveals that the quartz is accessory, and never represents more than 15 per cent of the rock, the remaining pale-coloured minerals being orthoclase and plagioclase.

Eastward towards Lake Matchi-Manitou, the schists (2a) are intruded by pegmatite dykes or sills and are much contorted near these intrusions. Staurolite was observed on the west shore of the lake, and remnants of staurolite crystals on the east shore, whereas both staurolite and garnet are abundant a short distance north of the north boundary of the area in Pershing township.

A body of muscovite-hornblende granite (3), of uncertain surface area, lies west of the Precambrian gneisses (A). Only a few exposures have been seen, and in particular the northern limits of the area, or areas, occupied by this rock are most indefinite. The rock is not unlike the biotite-hornblende syenite (4) that outcrops near the western border of the map-area, the main difference being the quartz content. This rock is also more highly sheared than that of the corresponding syenite.

Two dykes of gabbro (5) have been found. Both strike northeasterly. The dyke found in the biotite schist (2) outcrops as a series of small knobs, which have been grouped in two exposures. The other, at the west boundary of the area, is not exposed, but has been located by diamond drill-holes on the Villbona property.

A dyke of lamprophyre (6) cuts across Precambrian biotite paragneiss in the southeast corner of the map-area. It is a fine-grained rock carrying disseminated biotite flakes.

Much of the map-area is underlain by rocks classified as Precambrian paragneiss (A), which forms part of the Grenville subprovince of the Canadian Shield. The most abundant rock type is a biotite-garnet paragneiss (A) in which the banding is generally well shown by the biotite. The garnet varies in quantity and in crystal size from place to place; it is normally a deep red colour, but may be slightly purplish.

The hornblende-garnet gneiss (Aa) is considered to be of volcanic origin, but the evidence is not conclusive. Other areas of hornblende gneiss (Ab) contain abundant pegmatites, in which no mineral of importance has yet been found. Two exposures of hornblende schists (Ac) have been found. The rock is probably of volcanic origin and may be related to the Keewatin group (1). One exposure is on the south shore of Lake Matchi-Manitou, the other near the southwestern corner of the map-area, in the Precambrian gneisses; in both places the schist is conformable with the adjacent rocks.

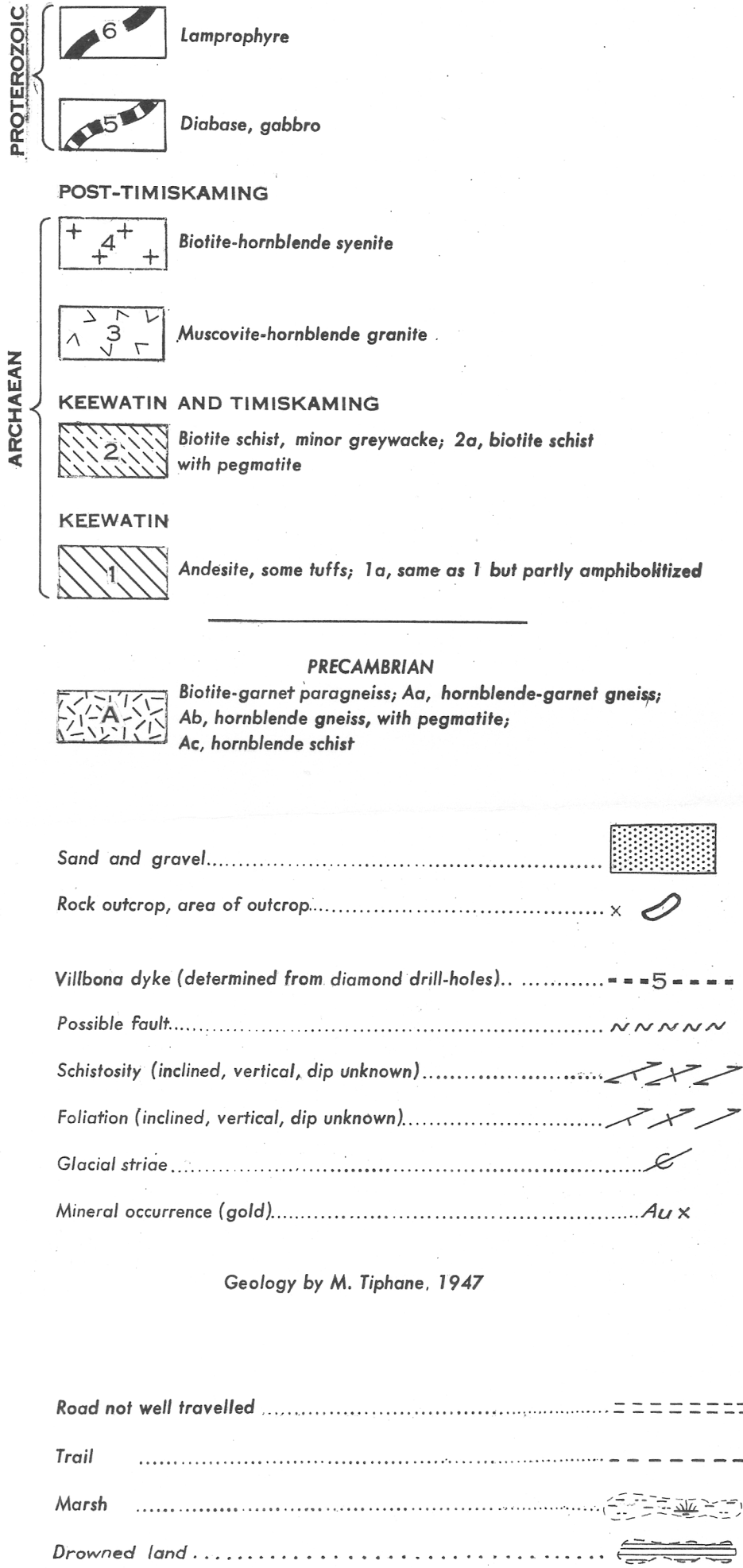
The presumed fault is a continuation of that mapped by Norman between lavas and sedimentary rocks to the northwest and metamorphosed gneisses and schists to the southeast in Haig township, which lies northeast of this area. This contact is obscured in the Shamus area, but in places schistosity directions show a discordance in structure between the northwest and southeast sides of the presumed fault.

The only prospecting done in this area is west of the Precambrian gneisses (A), and has been concentrated mostly near the west boundary, around what is now the Villbona property.

Work has consisted of trenching and geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling has been done on the Villbona, Quebec Yellowknife, and Quintal properties. Geophysical surveys have been made on other properties of the area, but without any further exploration.

Gold is reported to have been found in at least two places on the Villbona property, in carbonatized and pyritized amphibolitic volcanic rocks. Further exploration might be made to advantage near where the biotite schists (2) bend sharply southward, and at other points in lavas (1) near the extremities of the muscovite-hornblende intrusion (3).

## LEGEND



PRELIMINARY MAP 47-27

# SHAMUS

ABITIBI AND PONTIAC COUNTIES  
QUEBEC

