AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

41 P/2

81°00' 55' 50' 40' 35' 80°30'

47°15'

1514 G "Smoothwater Lake"

Regan Lake

Laurence L.

Creek

Rainy Lake

Stewart Lake

Neault Lake

Rapids

Rap

Heenitschell Creek

VALIN

HAENTSCHEL

Paul Lake

Selkirk Creek

SELKIRK

Ghoul L.

Selkirk L.

Twin Falls Rap

Hartman

Eaglenest Lake

Selkirk

CONTROL

Soulsee Lake

Maggie Lake

Bill L.

Samson L.

Pilgrim River

DUNDEE

Rodd L.

Benner L.

Bluesucker L.

Ames L.

Pinetorch Creek

Muddchannel

Narrows L.

Muck L.

Laundrie Lake

Little Laundrie Lake

Sturgeon River

Leman L.

Kettle Falls

Renfrew L.

Perkins L.

Mudding L.

Limit L.

TURNER

Seagram Lake

Linget Lake

Hoyle Creek

Hazel L.

Puddle L.

Dougherty Creek

Stouffer Lake

Marconi Lake

MARCONI

HOWEY

Burwash Creek

Burwash Rap

Gourlay

Rapids River

Bowland Lake

Tillie Lake

Knight Creek

BERESFORD

GRIGG

Knight Lake

Centre Lake

Stobie Lake

STOBIE

Stobie Creek

Frederick Lake

DEMOREST

Dougherty Lake

Parsons Lake

Sturgeon River

10'

05'

47°00'

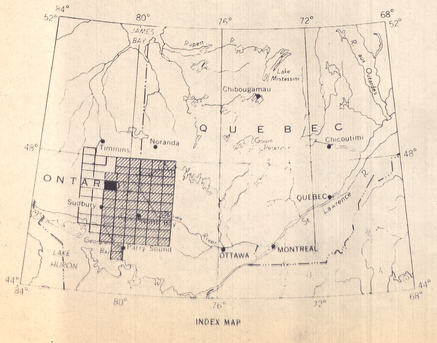
81°00' 55' 50' 40' 35' 80°30'

1512 G "Milnet"

1520 G "Thorlake"

1503 G "Obabika Lake"

PUBLISHED, 1965



INDEX MAP

ISOMAGNETIC LINES

500 gammas
100 gammas
20 gammas
10 gammas
Magnetic depression
Flight lines
Flight altitude: 1000 feet above ground level

MAP 1513 G

PILGRIM CREEK
ONTARIO

Scale 1:50 000 - Échelle 1/50 000

Kilometres 0 1 2 3 4 Kilomètres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
Projection transverse universelle de Mercator

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Magnetic survey, June 1959 to October 1960 by Geophysics Division, Geological Survey of Canada; Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

Compiled by Aero Photo Inc

No correction has been made for regional variation

Base-map by the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys

The magnetic data on this map were compiled from information recorded along the flight lines shown. The anomalies expressed by the magnetic contours are dependent on the variable magnetic intensities of the underlying rocks, and may be due to conditions near, or at unknown depths below the surface. High magnetic anomalies normally indicate the presence of basic rocks, such as diabase, gabbro, or serpentinite, which have a relatively high iron content; but in special instances may be due, or partly due, to concentrations of magnetic minerals. By means of the magnetic anomalies, various rock bodies or structural features, such as faults or folds, may be traced into, or across, areas of few or no outcrops. In many instances, however, no interpretation of particular anomalies may be possible without further geological information.

GEOPHYSICS PAPER 1513
PILGRIM CREEK
ONTARIO
41 P/2