

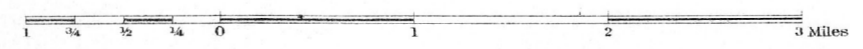
- Explanation of Colours and Signs
- Silurian
 - E1 Medina
 - Cambro-Silurian
 - D1^b Lorraine (Hudson River)
 - D4^a Utica
 - D3^b Trenton
 - D3^a Black River
 - D2^b Chazy limestone
 - D2^a Chazy shale
 - D1^b Githers
 - D1^a Potsdam sandstone
 - Archaean (Greenville Series)
 - A Crystalline limestone
 - A Gneiss and granite etc.
 - Faults
 - Strike and dip
 - Fracture
 - Glacial striae
 - Iron
 - Asphalt
 - Mica
 - Barite
 - Quarries
 - Brickyards
 - Elevations in feet above sea level
 - 200'
 - 100'
 - Water levels

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L. N. Richard, Draftsman

Magnetic Declination 11° 35' West in 1901

GEOLOGICAL MAP
of the
CITY OF OTTAWA and VICINITY
ONTARIO and QUEBEC

To illustrate report by
R. W. ELLS, LL.D., F.R.S.C.,
Natural Scale 62500
Scale 1 mile to 1 inch



Sources of Information
Surveys by Messrs. Scott, Barlow, Dyer, R. E. D. W. L. and others of the Geological Survey and plans of the Departments of Railways and Canals and of Crown Lands of Ontario and Quebec.
Geological boundaries by R. W. ELLS and H. M. AINSWORTH.

Accompanying Part C 594, 371.

NOTE 1.
The area included in the northern portion of the map is the most recent occupied by crystalline rocks. Of these, there are included several areas, sometimes of large size, consisting of granite, gneiss, mica-schist, etc. The outlines of these have not been indicated on the map. The general formation proper is generally reddish, and consists of mica-schist, gneiss, and granite, with some quartzite, and is generally well exposed. The mica-schist is generally well exposed, and presents a foliated or gneissic structure. Other granitic rocks of the variety known as pegmatite, consisting largely of felspar and quartz, are also found. The felspar of these granites is quartzed in places, for the same reason of potting, the red tint disappearing when the rock is heated. The appearance is found at all the mines of quartz and mica. Though usually in the form of shales, they sometimes occur as large masses, but the areas are too limited to be indicated on this map without exaggeration.

NOTE 2.
A large area lying between the Ottawa River and the town of Hull is occupied by the Trenton limestone, the base of which is probably over 100 feet thick. It is not faulted by the Ottawa River, the fault being that from Old Chelsea to Grenville. The Trenton limestone is generally well exposed, and presents a foliated or gneissic structure. Other granitic rocks of the variety known as pegmatite, consisting largely of felspar and quartz, are also found. The felspar of these granites is quartzed in places, for the same reason of potting, the red tint disappearing when the rock is heated. The appearance is found at all the mines of quartz and mica. Though usually in the form of shales, they sometimes occur as large masses, but the areas are too limited to be indicated on this map without exaggeration.

NOTE 3.
The area north of the Ottawa River and east of the town of Hull is occupied by the Trenton limestone, the base of which is probably over 100 feet thick. It is not faulted by the Ottawa River, the fault being that from Old Chelsea to Grenville. The Trenton limestone is generally well exposed, and presents a foliated or gneissic structure. Other granitic rocks of the variety known as pegmatite, consisting largely of felspar and quartz, are also found. The felspar of these granites is quartzed in places, for the same reason of potting, the red tint disappearing when the rock is heated. The appearance is found at all the mines of quartz and mica. Though usually in the form of shales, they sometimes occur as large masses, but the areas are too limited to be indicated on this map without exaggeration.

NOTE 4.
Several of the faults of the Ottawa River, in the vicinity of Hull, are in the direction of the Ottawa River, and are of the strike-slip variety. They are generally well exposed, and present a foliated or gneissic structure. Other granitic rocks of the variety known as pegmatite, consisting largely of felspar and quartz, are also found. The felspar of these granites is quartzed in places, for the same reason of potting, the red tint disappearing when the rock is heated. The appearance is found at all the mines of quartz and mica. Though usually in the form of shales, they sometimes occur as large masses, but the areas are too limited to be indicated on this map without exaggeration.

NOTE 5.
A large area south of the Ottawa River, in the vicinity of Hull, is occupied by the Trenton limestone, the base of which is probably over 100 feet thick. It is not faulted by the Ottawa River, the fault being that from Old Chelsea to Grenville. The Trenton limestone is generally well exposed, and presents a foliated or gneissic structure. Other granitic rocks of the variety known as pegmatite, consisting largely of felspar and quartz, are also found. The felspar of these granites is quartzed in places, for the same reason of potting, the red tint disappearing when the rock is heated. The appearance is found at all the mines of quartz and mica. Though usually in the form of shales, they sometimes occur as large masses, but the areas are too limited to be indicated on this map without exaggeration.

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