Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada.

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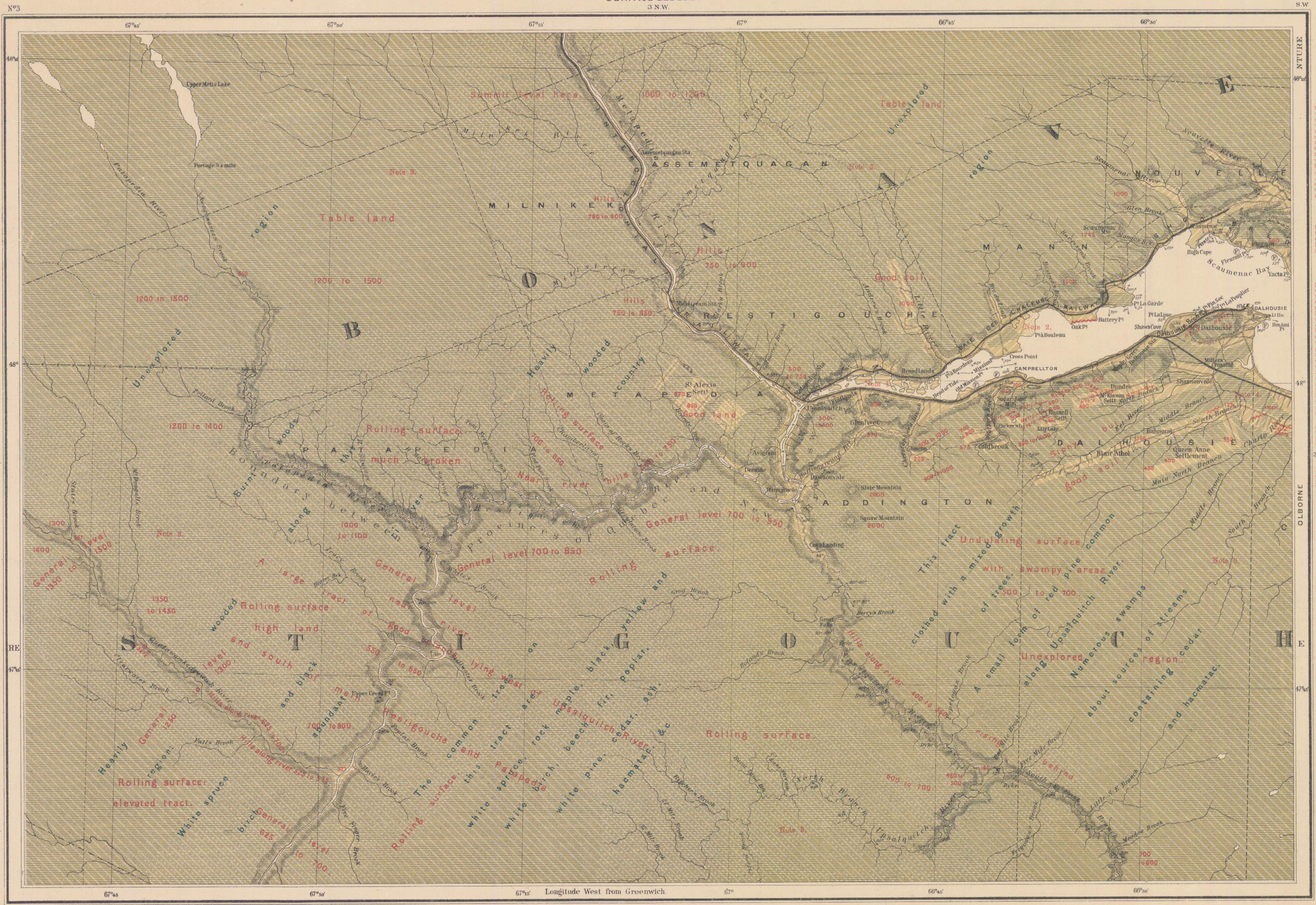
1887.

SURFACE GEOLOGY

3 N.W.

Nº3

S.W.



Legend.

M 3 (a) Fresh Water.	Alluvium.	
M 3 (b) Marine.		
M 2 (a) Even Surface.	Non-fossiliferous inland deposits.	Stratified Deposits.
M 2 (a) Rolling Surface.		
M 2 (b) Even Surface.	Saxicava sand and Leda clay. (Marine fossils)	
M 2 (b) Rolling Surface.		
M 1. Even Surface.	Boulder Clay.	
M 1. Rolling Surface.		

Boulders.

Gravel.

Kames.

Roches moutonnées.

Glacial Striæ.

Finer or later Striæ.

Forest-covered Areas.

Note 1. M 3 (a)

These deposits, which comprise peat bogs, lacustrine and fluviatile marshes and river-flats (intervales) occupy only limited areas in the district included in this map. Intervales of moderate width, with excellent soil, occur along the larger rivers, more especially at the mouths of affluents, usually consisting of a deep loam. Along the Restigouche they are met with where the Upsalquitch, Patapedia, Quatawamkedgewick and other branches join it. In their natural condition they are heavily wooded with a mixed growth of elm, (*Ulmus Americana*,) balsam poplar (*Populus balsamea*,) cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*,) two or three species of birch, (*Betula lenta*, *B. papyracea*, and *B. lutea*,) white spruce, (*Picea alba*,) fir, (*Abies balsamea*,) ash, (*Fraxinus Americana*), &c. The peat bogs occurring in the district are small, and the marshes are likewise insignificant.

Note 2. M 3 (b)

The recent marine formations, such as estuarine flats, salt marshes, sand dunes, &c., included under this note, occupy selvages along the coast and the estuary of the Restigouche in places, and are of limited extent, being too small to map except in few localities. They are still in process of formation.

Note 3. M 2 (a)

Deposits of this class occupy by far the largest part of the region comprised in this map. The area covered by them being almost wholly forest-clad, and unoccupied, except by a few lumbermen, it w[illegible] found extremely difficult to ascertain the character of the surface beds in it, more especially of those portions lying away from river valleys, and much of it is unexplored, and is, for the present, mapped and described provisionally. As stated in the report, the beds consist, so far as examined, especially on the uplands, of materials largely, and in many places wholly, derived from the underlying rocks with a greater or less admixture of boulders transported from limited distances. The general succession of the deposits in descending order is:—(1) a layer of decayed vegetable matter of variable thickness, (2) stratified sand, gravel or clay, oftentimes all three together of considerable depth in the hollows or on the slopes; and (3) boulder clay, or in some places merely decomposed rock *in situ*. Overlying the area occupied by Silurian limestones, there is, generally speaking, a deep rich soil, comparatively free from stones, and supporting a vigorous growth of trees, the principal species of which are enumerated in the report.

The terraces of greater or less breadth occurring along the rivers, are marked features, and together with the intervales referred to, comprise belts of good land. Limestone is abundant on the Silurian uplands.

Note 4. M 2 (b)

The Saxicava sand and Leda clay occupy only limited areas in the area covered by this map, but often form terraces along the coast and at the mouths of rivers, usually in thin sheets. Water-worn boulders are of frequent occurrence on the surface. Nearly all the settlements around the estuary of the Restigouche are located on or near the coast.

Note 5. M 1.

Boulder clay occurs abundantly almost everywhere, underlying the stratified deposits in lenticular sheets, but the thickest beds are in the river valleys. It is largely composed of material derived from local rocks.

The hills and contours of the surface in the interior are not shown, except along the larger river valleys. Owing to the wooded and inaccessible condition of the country, observations could not be made in detail, unless a great deal of time was taken.

The elevations are given in feet above high tide level, and the courses of striæ are referred to the true meridian.

Topography Compiled and drawn by R.W. Ells, from Plans made by the Admiralty, Crown Lands and Geological Surveys.
Surface geology by R. Chalmers.

2 N.W.

The Burland Lithographic Company, Montreal.

This sheet accompanies Part M, Annual Report 1886.

PROVINCE of NEW-BRUNSWICK AND PART of QUEBEC.

Nat. Scale: 1/253,440.

Scale 4 miles to one inch.

1 0 5 10 15 Miles

Dips. Mn. Manganese. Ag. Pb. Argentiferous Galena. (F) Fossils.