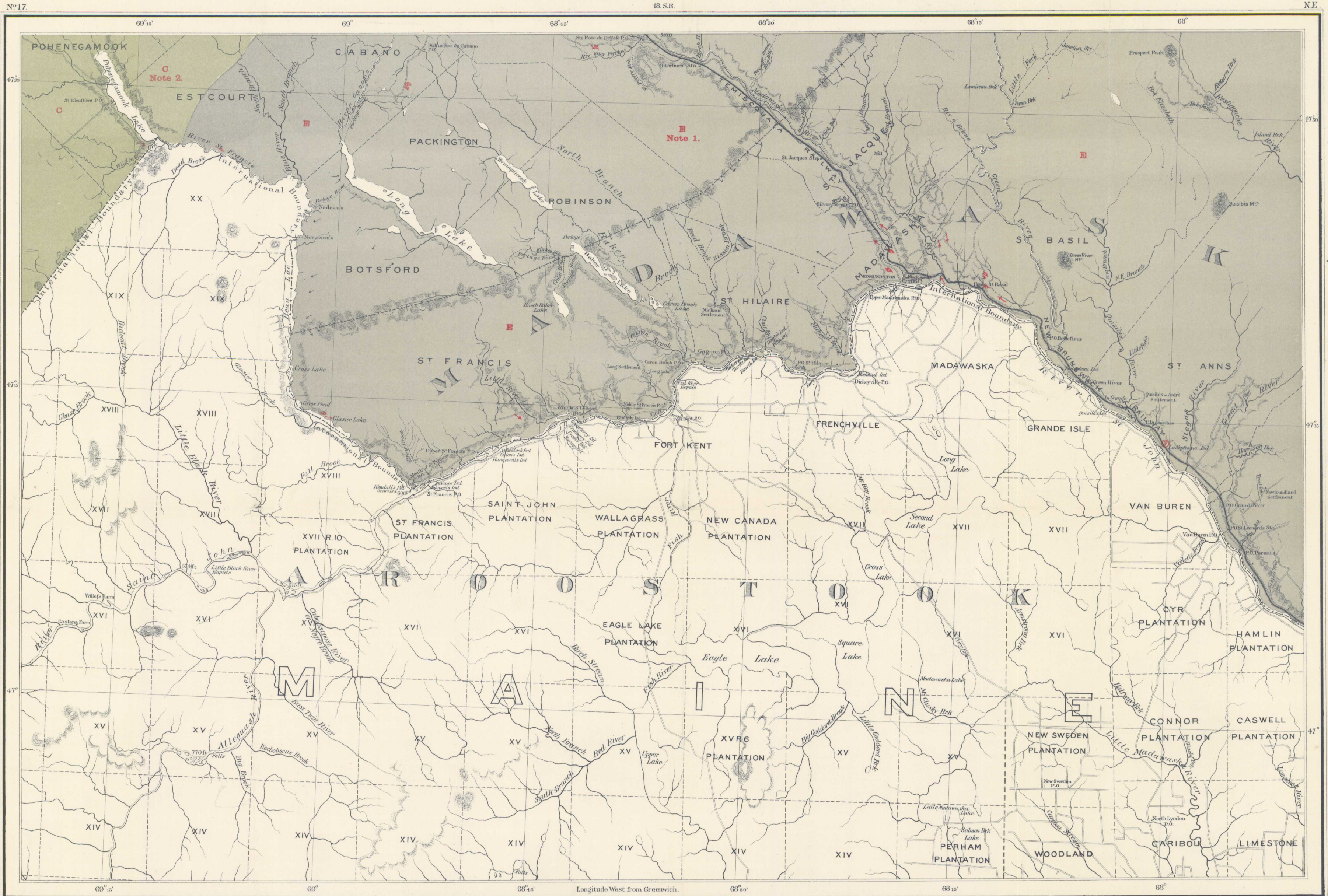


Madawaska

Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada.

ALFRED R.C. SELWYN, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S. &c. DIRECTOR.
1888.



Explanation of Colours and Signs.

- E. Silurian
- C. Cambrian
- Glacial Striae
- Fossils / Dips.
- Geological boundaries
- Parish Lines
- Provincial boundary
- International boundary
- + Church • School House
- P.O. Post Office

The heights given on this Sheet are from Boundary and Railway Surveys and from Barometric Observations by various explorers. They represent in every case height above tide water on the St. John's River.

NOTE 1.
The large area here represented as Silurian (E) is in general a rolling, hilly country, with no elevations of any considerable altitude. The soil is in the main fertile, and the greater part of the tract is well adapted for agriculture. The alluvial lands bordering the Upper St. John are, however, less fertile than those which occur further down on its course.

Grey calcareous slates, in broad, low undulations, are the prevailing rocks. They are everywhere much contorted and are cut by a nearly vertical cleavage, whose underlie is about N.W. Fossils have been found at only one point in Canadian territory within the limits of the map, viz., near the mouth of the Siegas River. They occur in hard grey sandstones, associated with bedded limestones, and are not well preserved. The genera which have been recognized are—*Zaphrentis*, *Orthis* and *Strophomena*, which would indicate that the beds containing them are probably of Niagara age.

Although the Siegas River beds, as above stated, seem to occupy a position about midway in the Silurian system, they have probably been brought up by an anticlinal fold and the rocks over the greater part of the area, from their stratigraphical relations to fossiliferous strata in adjoining parts of New Brunswick, Quebec and Maine, are thought to belong to the horizon of the Lower Helderberg.

Considerable areas within the district which lie outside the limit of the larger river valleys are still covered by forest growth.

NOTE 2.
The rocks here coloured Cambrian are thought to represent the upper part of that system, and to belong to the so-called Silurian division of the Quebec group.

They consist chiefly of very hard, white-weathering, quartzose sandstones, dark grey slates, with cherty, limestone bands, and red and green slates. The whole region has been greatly disturbed and the rocks are all considerably altered. No fossils have been found in them within the limits of the sheet.

This tract of country is much more rugged in aspect than the Silurian adjoining it, and although good land exists over considerable areas, it is too hilly and broken for general cultivation.

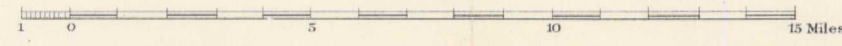
Compiled and drawn by W.M. Innes from a compilation by Scott Barlow, and from Railway, Crown Lands and Geological Survey Plans, and from Walling's map of the State of Maine. Geologically surveyed by L.W. Bailey and W.M. Innes.

Martinet & Co. Lith. Ottawa.

To accompany report by Messrs. Bailey & Innes Part M. Annual Report 1887-8

PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK

Nat. Scale 2 1/2" = 40
Scale 4 miles to one inch.



5.1.4
A1 GEOL. N.B. MADAWASKA sheet
4 miles to 1 inch

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