



**NOTE A.**  
Amphibolites composed chiefly of orthoclase with dark green hornblende quartz and biotite generally very coarse-grained and often granitic in structure. The color varies with that of the orthoclase, and is light pink, light grey or dark red, and occasionally on weathered surfaces, yellow. The orthoclase is found at times in large more or less perfect crystals, arranged with the longest axis parallel to the foliation of the amphibolite, but more frequently it occurs in rounded shaly lenses enclosed between continuous layers of hornblende and mica.

**NOTE B.**  
Hornblende granite (masses, containing hypersthene and some biotite. Microscopically a rather coarse-grained but locally granitic rock of dark greenish-grey color. It consists of orthoclase, quartz, plagioclase, hornblende, a rhombic pyroxene and biotite, with magnetite, strombolite and zircon. It has been greatly crushed and exhibits the peculiar structure known as "granophyre" which, if original, would indicate that the rock is really a crushed granite. (Museum Specimens No. 675.)

**NOTE C.**  
Area composed chiefly of rather fine-grained greenish or greyish-white, rusty weathering gabbro and orthoclase generally granitic in character. A kind of white crystalline limestone (monocrystalline, pyroxene, etc., separate in its places from the orthoclase) occurs in the S.E. small blocks of dark green granular pyroxene are found in it and hypersthene and ilmenite are irregularly distributed throughout the rock in minute quantities of considerable size. The structure of these rocks varies in composition from andalusite to quartzite. Large fangor crystals frequently occur porphyroblastically developed.

**NOTE D.**  
The area of the Cambrian in the County of Montpelier contains certain well defined beds of dark slaty shale, sometimes micaceous or ferruginous. These have by some been regarded as areas of Cambrian slates folded with crystalline schists, and by others as original portions of the crystalline schists. Their position and relations have already been described in the report 1875-76, page 812, et al., and their position have been indicated on the map by dotted lines to distinguish them from the more crystalline schists and micaceous schists which make up the mass of main anticlinal areas.

**NOTE E.**  
The separation of the Cambrian into the upper (Stuyvesant) and the lower has been effected wherever practicable. The probable equivalent of the former is the Laurentian formation. The Laurentian division underlies this and is included for the most part as a portion of the lower Cambrian which overlie the crystalline schists of the pre-Cambrian anticlinal throughout its whole extension. The Cambrian is everywhere greatly folded and more or less overturned in many places. It is affected by numerous faults which are well seen in the slope of the St. Lawrence below Quebec. Some of these are of considerable extent, but owing to the small scale of this map cannot be here represented.

**EXPLANATION OF THE COLOURS.**

Formation.	System.
M.1. <i>Draft.</i>	M. <i>Post Tertiary.</i>
F. <i>Devonian.</i>	E. <i>Silurian.</i>
F.1. <i>Melina?</i>	D. <i>Cambro-Silurian.</i>
D.3.4. <i>Phos. Lorraine.</i>	C. <i>Cambrian.</i>
D.2. <i>Trenton.</i>	A.B. <i>Pre-Cambrian.</i>
D.1. <i>Levis.</i>	A. <i>Laurentian.</i>
C.3. <i>Sillery.</i>	
C.1.2. <i>Cambrian.</i>	

■ D. 10. 5. *Durolite-Gabbro-Norite.*  
■ *Serpentine.*  
*(Blue Lines) Limestone.*  
⊕ *Placets.* ⊙ *Post Placets Faults.*  
*—* *Slide.* *—* *Ap.* *—* *Cliffed Slope.*

**REFERENCE**

Counties	<b>WOLFE</b>	Boundaries
Synclines	<b>BLEURY</b>	
Townships	<b>HAM</b>	
Parishes	<b>St Marie</b>	
Ranges or Concessions	<b>IRM Con.</b>	
Lots	<b>1 1 30</b>	
Post Office	<b>P.O.</b>	
Church	<b>Ch.</b>	
Railway Station	<b>Sta.</b>	
Lights Fixed	<b>1 1 1 1</b>	
Gold	<b>0</b>	
Copper	<b>1</b>	
Iron	<b>1</b>	

Compiled and Drawn by Robert Barlow, Chief Draughtsman, Montreal, 1868, with additions and corrections to 1869 on the south side of the St. Lawrence, by F. W. B. and N. G. G. and on the north side, by A. P. L. and R. J. A. L.

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