



PALEOZOIC

Ordovician

 *Black River sandstone and basal conglomerate.*
UNCONFORMITY

PRE-CAMBRIAN

Keewatin?

 *Belmont amygdaloidal basalts and tuff.*
 *Belmont gabbro-diorite.*

CONCISE CONTACT

Hastings (Tomishaning Series?)

 *Slate, quartzite or gneiss, thin beds of conglomerate and limestone.*
 *Conglomerate and subordinate beds of slate.*

GREAT UNCONFORMITY

Grenville

 *Blue and white crystalline limestone, essentially non-magnesian, together with subordinate quartzite or chert.*
 *Quartzose dolomitic crystalline limestone and sedimentary material lying between limestone.*
 *Iron formation, (banded chert, Jasper, or granular quartz).*
 *Rusty quartz-mica schist.*
 *Fine to medium grained quartz-feldspar gneiss of doubtful origin.*

Keewatin

 *Hornblende- and chlorite-schist essentially of submarine volcanic origin.*

NOTE: The Keewatin schists, originally essentially volcanic rocks, are considered to form a very rough, uneven surface of the Keewatin were deposited the sediments were iron formation, dolomitic limestone and finally by the pure limestone. No erosion was immediately below the Hastings series has been observed. The deposition of the older iron formation and dolomitic limestone, probably closely followed the submarine lava flows. The pure or non-dolomitic limestone is the youngest of the pre-Hastings sediments, and the close of a prolonged period of submergence which began with the Keewatin lava deposition of the limestone.

Certain schists of indefinite character lie between the magnesian limestone and the Keewatin. They are considered to represent a co-mingling of sediments and volcanic rock, the former having been deposited on a very rough and vesicular surface of the latter. Intense dynamic metamorphism has produced schistosity.